LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1893

T. F. FITZGERALD

To Sir Knight,
Frederick W. Knickerbocker.

A young man whose industry is proverbial, accomplishments varied, and integrity undoubted. His marked prosperity is well deserved and may he live long to enjoy the accumulation of wealth which has signalized his eminent career.

Compliments of
J. H. Fitzgerald,
Publisher

George T. Werts

GOVERNOR.

W. KNICHTEL,
COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL

OF THE

Legislature of New Jersey

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH SESSION,

1893.

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Calendar for 1893.

1893	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
FEB.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	...	...	...	...
MAR.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
APRIL	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
MAY	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
JUNE	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1893	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
JULY	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
AUG.	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
SEPT.	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
NOV.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...
DEC.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

FOR ASCERTAINING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY YEAR BETWEEN 1700 AND 2499.

TABLE OF DOMINICAL LETTERS.

YEAR OF THE CENTURY.				CENTUR'S.			
N. B.—A star on the left denotes leap year.				1700 2100	1800 2200	1900 2300	2000 2400
0	*28	*56	*84	C	E	G	A
1	29	57	85	B	D	F	G
2	30	58	86	A	C	E	F
3	31	59	87	G	B	D	E
*4	*32	*60	*88	E	G	B	C
5	33	61	89	D	F	A	B
6	34	62	90	C	E	G	A
7	35	63	91	B	D	F	G
*8	*36	*64	*92	G	B	D	E
9	37	65	93	F	A	C	D
10	38	66	94	E	G	B	C
11	39	67	95	D	F	A	B
*12	*40	*68	*96	B	D	F	G
13	41	69	97	A	C	E	F
14	42	70	98	G	B	D	E
15	43	71	99	F	A	C	D
*16	*44	*72		D	F	A	B
17	45	73		C	E	G	A
18	46	74		B	D	F	G
19	47	75		A	C	E	F
*20	*48	*76		F	A	C	D
21	49	77		E	G	B	C
22	50	78		D	F	A	B
23	51	79		C	E	G	A
*24	*52	*80		A	C	E	F
25	53	81		G	B	D	E
26	54	82		F	A	C	D
27	55	83		E	G	B	C

MONTH.	DOMINICAL LETTER.						
Jan. Oct.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Feb. Mar. Nov.	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Jan. Apr. July	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
May	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
June	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
Feb. Aug.	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Sept. Dec.	F	G	A	B	C	D	E

1	8	15	22	29	**S**	S	F	TH	W	TU	M
2	9	16	23	30	M	**S**	S	F	TH	W	TU
3	10	17	24	31	TU	M	**S**	S	F	TH	W
4	11	18	25		W	TU	M	**S**	S	F	TH
5	12	19	26		TH	W	TU	M	**S**	S	F
6	13	20	27		F	TH	W	TU	M	**S**	S
7	14	21	28		S	F	TH	W	TU	M	**S**

EXPLANATION.

Under the *Century*, and in the line with the *Year of the Century*, is the Dominical Letter of the Year. Then in the line with the month find the column containing this letter; in this column, and in line with the day of the Month, is the day of the Week. In Leap Years, the letters for January and February are in the lines where these months are printed in *Italics*.

EXAMPLES.

For December 31st, 1875: for 1875, the letter is C; under C, in a line with 31, is Friday; and for *January* 1st, 1876, the letter is A; under A, and in a line with 1, is Saturday.

THE STATE CAPITOL, OF NEW JERSEY.

HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of Eastern New Jersey was claimed by the Dutch, the Swedes claiming the right to the Western portion. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut; the latter found the settlements along the Delaware river, after the Dutch built Nassau, the fort not being of sufficient strength to maintain their shadowy claims. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early spring of 1664, when Charles II. sold to his brother James, Duke of York, "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name or names of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY." James soon sold this to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret.

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defense of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch and Swedes as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make choice of six Councilors, at least (or twelve, at most), or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the pro-

prietors, received a commisson as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. About ten years previous, an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cape, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown, on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland, on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defense of the province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward

Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of £1,000 for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and a dispute as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick, and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon. By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor to a point in the Delaware river in forty-one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a royal government.

By the retrocession of New Jersey to Great Britain, by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But, before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681 the government of Andros came to an end.

West Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers, and settlements were made at Burlington, "ye falls of ye Delaware" or Trenton, and a flourishing whaling station established at Cape May, not to mention Salem, already a growing town. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent sub-divisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702 the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1738, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000. The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted July 2d, 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, December 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton, in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops, was $2,894,384.99.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret,	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay,	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor,	1683
Gawen Laurie,	1683
Lord Niel Campbell,	1685
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse,	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jenings, Deputy,	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor,	1684 to 1685
John Skein, Deputy,	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy,	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor,	1687
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy,	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Gov., 1699 till surrender to the Crown,	1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

Edward, Lord Cornbury, Governor, ... 1703 to 1708
John, Lord Lovelace—(died in office), ... 1708
Richard Ingoldsby, Lieutenant-Governor, ... 1709 to 1710
General Robert Hunter, ... 1710 to 1719
Lewis Morris (President of Council), ... 1719 to 1720
William Burnet, ... 1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie, ... 1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris (President of Council), ... 1731 to 1732
William Crosby, ... 1732 to 1736
John Anderson (President of Council), ... 1736
John Hamilton (President of Council), ... 1736 to 1738

(The foregoing were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris, ... 1738 to 1746
John Hamilton (President of Council), ... 1746 to 1747
John Reading (President of Council), ... 1747
Jonathan Belcher, ... 1747 to 1757
Thomas Pownall, Lieutenant-Governor, ... 1757
John Reading (President of Council), ... 1757 to 1758
Francis Bernard, ... 1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone, ... 1760 to 1761
Josiah Hardy, ... 1761 to 1763
William Franklin, ... 1763 to 1766

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist), ... 1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist), ... 1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist), ... 1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat), ... 1801 to 1802
John Lambert, Pres't of Council and Act'g Gov. (Dem.), . . . 1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat), ... 1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist), ... 1813 to 1813
William S. Pennington (Democrat), ... 1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat), ... 1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist), ... 1817 to 1829
Garret D. Wall (Democrat), ... 1829 decl'd.
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat), ... 1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig), ... 1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig), ... 1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat), ... 1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat), ... 1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig), ... 1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat), ... 1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig), ... 1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat), ... 1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat), ... 1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat), ... 1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican), ... 1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican), ... 1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat), ... 1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican), ... 1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat), ... 1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat), ... 1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat), ... 1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat), ... 1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat), ... 1881 to 1884
Leon Abbett (Democrat), ... 1884 to 1887
Robert S. Green (Democrat), ... 1887 to 1890
Leon Abbett (Democrat), ... 1890 to 1893
George T. Werts (Democrat), ... 1893 to ——

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date:

Jonathan Elmer, March 4th, 1789, to March 3d, 1791.
William Paterson, March 4th, 1789, to November 23d, 1790.
Philemon Dickinson, November 23d, 1790, to March 3d, 1793.
John Rutherford, March 4th, 1791, to December 5th, 1798.
Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1793, to November 12th, 1796.
Richard Stockton, November 12th, 1796, to March 3d, 1799.
Franklin Davenport, December 5th, 1798, to February 14th, 1799.
James Schureman, February 14th, 1799, to February 26th, 1801.
Jonathan Dayton, March 4th, 1799, to March 3d, 1805.
Aaron Ogden, February 26th, 1801, to March 3d, 1803.
John Condit, September 1st, 1803, to March 3d, 1809.
Aaron Kitchell, March 4th, 1805, to March 21st, 1809.
John Lambert, March 4th, 1809, to March 3d, 1815.
John Condit, March 21st, 1809, to March 3d, 1817.
James Jefferson Wilson, March 4th, 1815, to January 26th, 1821.
Mahlon Dickerson, March 4th, 1817, to March 3d, 1829
Samuel L. Southard, January 26th, 1821, to November 12th, 1823.
Joseph McIlvaine, November 12th, 1823, to November 10th 1826.
Ephraim Bateman, November 10th, 1826, to January 30th, 1829.
Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1829, to March 3d, 1835.
Mahlon Dickerson, January 30th, 1829, to March 3d, 1833.
Samuel L Southard, March 4th, 1833, to June 26th, 1842
Garret D. Wall, March 4th, 1835, to March 3d, 1841.
Jacob W. Miller, March 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
William L Dayton, July 2d, 1842, to March 3d, 1851.
Jacob W. Miller, January 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
Robert F. Stockton, March 4th, 1851, to February 11th, 1853.
William Wright, March 4th, 1853, to March 3d, 1859.
John R. Thomson (died), February 11th, 1853, to December, 1862.
Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12th, 1862, to January 13th, 1863.
John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17th, 1859, to March 3d, 1865.
James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14th, 1863, to March 3d, 1863.
William Wright, March 4th, 1863, to November, 1866.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3d, 1869.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1865, to March 27th, 1866.
Alexander G Cattell, March 27th, 1866, to March 3d, 1871.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1869, to March 3d, 1875.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1871, to March 3d, 1877.
T. F. Randolph, March 4th, 1875, to March 3d, 1881.
John R. McPherson, March 4th, 1877, to ——.
William J. Sewell, March 4th, 1881, to March 3d, 1887.
Rufus Blodgett, March 4th, 1887, to ——

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must,

therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are also absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

GEORGIA.
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
Geo. Walton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Edward Rutledge.
Thos. Hayward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton.

VIRGINIA.
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thos. Jefferson.
Benjan. Harrison.
Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

DELAWARE.
Cæsar Rodney.
Geo. Read.

NEW JERSEY.
Richd. Stockton.
Jno. Witherspoon.
Fras. Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abra. Clark.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
Saml. Adams.
John Adams
Robt. Treat Paine.
Elbridge Gerry.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Wm. Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn.

MARYLAND.
Samuel Chase.
Wm. Paca.
Thos. Stone.
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Robt. Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benja. Franklin.
John Morton.
Geo. Clymer.
Jas. Smith.
Geo. Taylor.
James Wilson.
Geo. Ross.

NEW YORK.
Wm. Floyd.
Phil. Livingston.
Fran's Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Josiah Bartlett.
Wm. Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE, &C.
Step. Hopkins.
William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.
Roger Sherman.
Saml. Huntington.
Wm. Williams.
Oliver Wolcott.

Ordered: IN CONGRESS, JANUARY 18, 1777.

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

Attest, CHAS. THOMSON,
Secy.

A true copy.
JOHN HANCOCK,
Presidt.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Section I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

RULE OF APPORTIONING REPRESENTATIVES AND DIRECT TAXES.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this

*This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

FILLING OF VACANCIES.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

OFFICERS—IMPEACHMENT.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SENATE—HOW COMPOSED.

Section III.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

ROTATION OF SENATORS.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SENATE OFFICERS.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

THE SENATE'S POWERS.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HOW ELECTED.

Section IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

WHEN CONGRESS SHALL MEET.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF EACH HOUSE.

Section V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

RULES, &C.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

JOURNALS.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

COMPENSATION, PRIVILEGES AND INCAPACITIES.

Section VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased,

during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

REVENUE BILLS.

Section VII.

1. All bill for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

PASSING BILLS, &C.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section VIII.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and gen-

eral welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and—

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES.

Section X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any

duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

HOW ELECTED.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after

the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

WHO MAY BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

ON THE DEATH, REMOVAL, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT, THE POWERS AND DUTIES DEVOLVE UPON THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

POWERS, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

TREATIES, AMBASSADORS, &C.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

APPOINTING POWER.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

IMPEACHMENT, &C.

Section IV.

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment

for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL POWER.

Section I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

EXTENT OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

(*See Amendments, Art. XI.*)

Section II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

TRIALS FOR CRIMES.

3. The trials of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

TREASON—WHAT AND HOW PUNISHED.

Section III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

ACTS, RECORDS, &C., OF EACH STATE.

Section I.

Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS.

Section II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

SERVANTS, &C., TO BE SURRENDERED ON CLAIM.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

HOW NEW STATES ARE ADMITTED.

Section III.

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within

the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

THE DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIES.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

GUARANTY AND PROTECTION OF THE STATES BY THE UNION.

Section IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—HOW MADE.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

FORMER DEBTS VALID.

Section I.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

Section II.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH NO RELIGIOUS TEST.

Section III.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE EFFECT.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in the convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President,*
And Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORMAN,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

DELAWARE.

GEORGE READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun.,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACOB BROOM.

MARYLAND.

DAN'L OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,
JAMES MCHENRY,
DANIEL CARROLL.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLE,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JONATHAN DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM BLUNT,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JOHN RUTLEDGE,
CHAS. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON,
Secretary.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, RATIFIED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE FOREGOING CONSTITUTION.

The following articles proposed by congress, in addition to and amendments of the constitution of the United States, having been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, are become a part of the constitution.

First Congress, First Session, March 5th, 1789.

ARTICLE I.

RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, &C.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging

the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE MILITIA.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

OF QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

OF CRIMES AND INDICTMENTS.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the

State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

OF TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF BAILS, FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

RESERVED RIGHTS.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

POWERS NOT DELEGATED RESERVED.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Third Congress, Second Session, December 2d, 1793.

ARTICLE XI.

THE JUDICIAL POWER—SEE ART. 3, SEC. 2.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Eighth Congress, First Session, October 17th, 1803.

ARTICLE XII.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ARE ELECTED.

The electors shall meet in their respective States,* and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed,† to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates,‡ and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to

*On the first Wednesday in December, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

†Before the 1st Wednesday in January, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

‡On the 2d Wednesday in February, by the same act.

the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED—13TH AMENDMENT, PASSED 1865.

Section I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CITIZENS AND THEIR RIGHTS—14TH AMENDMENT.

Section I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States representatives in congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

DISABILITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION.

Section III.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT NOT TO BE QUESTIONED.

Section IV.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section V.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE IMPAIRED.

Section I.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section II.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The fifteenth amendment passed at the Fortieth Congress.]

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION *agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.*

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor, under any pretense whatever, to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person

shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy; or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying

war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the

United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and

from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor, or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State, shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but, on being elected and taking his seat,

his office shall be considered vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State which shall, singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this State shall be bought or sold within the State.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no

proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only; but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special or local bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say:

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local offices or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be,] according to the best of my ability."

And members-elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or

affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property intrusted to me for safe-keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governer shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,

and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor-elect before he is qualified into office,

the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate; the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in

question according to evidence;" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject-matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge appointed for that purpose, and shall, in all cases within the county except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall

terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier-generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major-generals, the adjutant-general and quartermaster-

general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court-martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals and judges of the inferior court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney-general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state and the keeper of the state prison shall be nominated

by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors

qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate-general and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring

the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
[L. S.] and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of October,
A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

President.

1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery. (Rule 53.)

Quorum.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.

11. After the President has taken the chair, the order of business shall be as follows:

I. Prayer.
II. Calling the Roll.
III. Reading the Journal.
IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials
V. Reports of Committees.
1. Standing Committees (according to Rule 13.)
2. Select Committees.
VI. Unfinished business.
VII. Introduction of bills.
VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
IX. Senate bills on third reading.
X. Assembly bills on second reading.
XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on the Revision of the Laws
A Committee on Finance.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on the Militia.
A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Agriculture.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Labor and Industries.
A Committee on Boroughs.
A Committee on Boroughs and Borough Commissions.
A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced, and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless

otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third, which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present, but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assemby to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House,

and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference* or *adhere,* and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of yeas and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

57. No concurrent resolution shall pass unless by the consent of a majority of the Senators elected.

Secret Session.

58. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in

the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.

59. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.

60. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

61. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

62. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office shall be kept a secret.

63. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

64. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which

appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a Speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of

Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice, or longer than five minutes each time, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor

in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall anyone entertain private discourse; nor shall anyone, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly chamber.

On Motions.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and

amendments if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

A Committee of Ways and Means.
A Committee on Bill Revision.
A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Engrossed Bills.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Boroughs and Borough Commissions.
A Committee on Militia.
A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Incidental Expenses.
A Committee on Stationery.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Revision of Laws.
A Committee on Fisheries.
A Committee on Railroads and Canals.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.
A Committee on Labor and Industries.
A Committee on Towns and Townships.

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.

A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions shall, after their first reading, be printed for the use of the members, and referred to their appropriate committees.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House. And the recommitment of any bill or resolution, when the same has been ordered to a third reading, shall have the effect of placing the same upon the second reading.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be, "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be, "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by yeas and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be

known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

56. No committee of this House shall report a bill adversely without notifying the introducer of the bill; nor shall such adverse report be acted upon unless the introducer of the bill is in his seat.

57. After the calling of the roll has been commenced upon any question, no member shall be permitted to explain his vote.

58. Every bill amended in the House, after its report by the committee to which it was referred upon introduction, shall, when ordered to be engrossed and have a third reading, be delivered to the Committee on Bill Revision, whose duty it shall be to examine the same, and if it be found that such amendment agrees with the context the bill shall then be engrossed. If in the opinion of the committee such amendment is, as to form, improper, they shall report to the House with such recommendation as they think fit. Such report shall be made within two days from the receipt of the bill.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first indorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the journal of each House.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

FROM 1774 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Continental Congress.

1774–5, James Kinsey; 1774–6, John Cooper, Stephen Crane, John De Hart, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, William Livingston, Richard Smith, Richard Stockton; 1776–7, Jonathan D. Sergeant; 1776–8, Abraham Clark, Jonathan Elmer; 1776–9, John Witherspoon; 1777–8, Elias Boudinot; 1777–9, Nathaniel Scudder; 1778–9, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Elias Dayton; 1778, John Neilson; 1778–80, John Fell; 1779, Thomas Henderson; 1779–81, William Ch. Houston; 1780–1, William Burnett, William Paterson; 1780–3, Abraham Clark; 1780–2, John Witherspoon; 1781–3, William Paterson; 1782–3, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1781–4, Silas Condict, Jonathan Elmer; 1783–5, John Beatty, Samuel Dick; 1783–4, John Stevens, Sr.; 1784–5, Charles Stewart, William Ch. Houston; 1784–7, Lambert Cadwalader; 1785–6, John Cleaves Symmes, Josiah Hornblower; 1786–7, James Schureman; 1786–8, Abraham Clark; 1787, William Paterson; 1787–8, Jonathan Elmer; 1787–9, Jonathan Dayton.

From 1789 to Date.

I. 1789–91. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem.

II. 1791–3. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Abraham Clark, Essex; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Schureman, Middlesex.

III. 1793–5. John Beatty, Hunterdon; Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Abraham Clark, Essex (died 1794); Aaron Kitchell, Morris (to fill vacancy).

IV. 1795–7. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; Thomas Henderson, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Essex; Isaac Smith, Hunterdon; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

V. 1797–9. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; James H. Imlay, Monmouth; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

VI. 1799–1801. John Condit, Essex; Franklin Davenport, Gloucester; Samuel H. Imlay, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Linn, Somerset.

VII. 1801–3. John Condit, Essex; Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset.

VIII. 1803–5. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

IX. 1805–7. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex.

X. 1807–9. William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex (until 1808); Adam Boyd, Bergen (from 1808–9).

XI. 1809–11. James Cox, Monmouth (until 1810); William Helms, Sussex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

XII. 1811–13. Adam Boyd, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; George C. Maxwell, Hunterdon; James Morgan, Middlesex; Thomas Newbold, Burlington.

XIII. 1813–15. Lewis Condict, Morris; William Cox, Burlington; Richard Stockton, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex; James Schureman, Middlesex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland (until 1814); Thomas Binns, Essex (1814–15).

XIV. 1815–17. Ezra Baker, Middlesex; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Lewis Condict, Morris; Henry Southard, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex.

XV. 1817–19. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; Charles Kinsey, Essex; John Linn, Sussex; Henry Southard, Sussex.

XVI. 1819–21. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; John Linn, Sussex; Barnard Smith, Middlesex; Henry Southard, Somerset; John Condit, Essex (until 1820); Thomas Binns, Essex (1820–1).

XVII. 1821–3. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XVIII. 1823–5. George Cassady, Bergen; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XIX. 1825-7. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington.

XX. 1827-9. Lewis Condict, Essex; Isaac Pierson, Essex; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington; George E. Holcombe, Monmouth (until 1828); Hedge Thompson, Salem (until 1828); James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex (1828-9); Thomas Sinnickson, Salem (1828-9).

XXI. 1829-31. Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; Isaac Pierson, Essex; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XXII. 1831-3. Lewis Condict, Morris; Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Isaac Southard, Somerset; Silas Condit, Essex.

XXIII. 1833-5. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Essex; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington.

XXIV. 1835-7. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic (resigned and elected Governor); Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington; William Chetwood (D.), Essex (vacancy 1836-7).

XXV. 1837-9. John B. Aycrigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones York (W.), Salem.

XXVI. 1839-41. William B. Cooper (D.), Gloucester; Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Daniel B. Ryall (D.), Monmouth; Joseph Kille (D.), Salem; Peter D. Vroom (D.), Somerset.

XXVII. 1841-3. John B. Aycrigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones Yorke (W.), Salem.

XXVIII. 1843-5. Lucius Q. C. Elmer (D.), Cumberland; George Sykes (D.), Burlington; Littleton Kirkpatrick (D.), Middlesex; Isaac G. Farlee (D.), Hunterdon; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXIX. 1845-7. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; Samuel G. Wright (W.) (died 1845), Monmouth; George Sykes (D.) (vacancy), Burlington; John Runk (W.), Hunterdon; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXX. 1847–9. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; Dudley S. Gregory (W.), Hudson.

XXXI. 1849–51. Andrew K. Hay (W.), Camden; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; James G. King (W.), Hudson.

XXXII. 1851–3. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; George H. Brown (W.), Somerset; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; Rodman M. Price (D.), Essex.

XXXIII. 1853–5. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; Samuel Lilly (D.), Hunterdon; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (W.), Essex.

XXXIV. 1855–7. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; James Bishop (N. A.), Middlesex; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (R.), Essex.

XXXV. 1857–9. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; John Huyler (D.), Bergen; Jacob R. Wortendyke (D.), Hudson.

XXXVI. 1859–61. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; Jetur R. Riggs (D.), Passaic; William Pennington (R.) (Speaker), Essex.

XXXVII. 1861–3. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; George T. Cobb (D.), Morris; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXVIII. 1863–5. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; George Middleton (D.), Monmouth; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXIX. 1865–7. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; William A. Newell (R.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Ed. R. V. Wright (D.), Hudson.

XL. 1867–9. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLI. 1869–71. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; Orestes Cleveland (D.), Hudson.

XLII. 1871–3. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Sam'l C. Forker (D.), Burlington; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLIII. 1873–5. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Amos Clark, Jr. (R.), Union; Robert Hamilton (D., Sussex; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Marcus L. Ward (R.), Essex; Isaac W. Scudder (R.), Hudson.

XLIV. 1875–7. Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Frederick H. Teese (D.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLV. 1877–9 Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; J. Howard Pugh (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Thomas B Peddie (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVI. 1879–81. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; Hezekiah B. Smith (D.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A Clark (D.), Somerset; Charles H. Voorhis (R.), Bergen; John L. Blake (R.), Essex; Lewis A. Brigham (R.), Hudson.

XLVII. 1881–3. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Henry S. Harris (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; Phineas Jones (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVIII. 1883–5. Thomas M. Ferrell (D.), Gloucester; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; Benjamin F. Howey (R.), Warren; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; William H F. Fiedler (D.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

XLIX. 1885–7. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Robert S. Green (D.), Union; James N Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

L. 1887–9. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LI. 1889–91. Christopher A. Bergen (R.), Camden; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Jacob A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Charles D. Beckwith (R.), Passaic; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LII. 1891–93. C. A. Bergen (R.), Camden; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; J. A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; C. A. Cadmus (D.), Passaic; T. D. English (D.), Essex; *E. F. McDonald (D.), Hudson.

LIII. 1893–95. Henry C. Loudenslager R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; J. A. Geissenhainer D.), Monmouth; Johnston Cornish (D.), Warren; C. A. Cadmus (D.), Passaic; T. D. English (D.), Essex; George B. Fielder (D.), Hudson; John T. Dunn (D.), Union.

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*Mr. McDonald died November 5th, 1892, and he was succeeded by George B. Fielder.

THE JUDICIARY.

(From 1704 to date.)

CHANCELLORS.

(Term, seven years--Salary. $10,000.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon; 1887, Alexander T. McGill (term expires May 1st, 1894).

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, $10,000.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John De-Hart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley (term expires March 8th, 1899).

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, $9,000 each.)

1704, William Pinhorne; 1705, William Sandford; 1705, Andrew Bowne; 1706, Daniel Coxe; 1708, Thomas Revel; 1708, Daniel Leeds; 1710, Peter Sonmans; 1710, Hugh Huddy; 1711, Lewis Morris; 1711, Thomas Farmer; 1721, Peter Bard; 1734, Daniel Coxe; 1735, John Hamilton; 1739, Joseph Bonnel; 1739, John Allen; 1748, Samuel Nevil; 1749, Charles Read; 1754, Richard Salter; 1764, John Berrien; 1772, David Ogden; 1774, Richard Stockton; 1776, Samuel Tucker; 1776, Francis Hopkinson (declined); 1777, Isaac Smith; 1777, John Cleves Symmes; 1788, John Chetwood; 1797, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1798, Elisha Boudinot; 1804, William S. Pennington; 1804, William Rossell; 1813, Mahlon Dickerson; 1815, Samuel L. Southard; 1820, Gabriel H. Ford; 1826, George K. Drake; 1834, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1838, John Moore White; 1838, William L. Dayton; 1838,

James S. Nevius; 1841, Daniel Elmer; 1841, Ira C. Whitehead; 1845, Thomas P. Carpenter; 1845, Joseph F. Randolph; 1845, James S. Nevius; 1848, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Stacy G. Potts; 1852, Daniel Haines; 1855, Peter Vredenburgh; 1855, Martin Ryerson; 1855, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1858, Edward W. Whelpley; 1859, Daniel Haines; 1859, William S. Clawson; 1859, John Vandyke; 1861, George H. Brown; 1861, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Peter Vredenburgh; 1862, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1865, Joseph D. Bedle; 1866, Vancleve Dalrimple; 1866, George S. Woodhull; 1866, '73, '80 and '89, David A. Depue; 1869, '76, '83 and '90, Bennet Van Syckel; 1869, '76, '83 and '90, Edward W. Scudder; 1875, '82 and '89, Manning M. Knapp; 1875, '82 and '89, Jonathan Dixon; 1875, '82 and '89, Alfred Reed; 1880 and '87, Joel Parker; 1880 and '87, William J. Magie; 1888, Charles G. Garrison; 1892, George T. Werts.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

(Term, five years—Salary, $7,000.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Farmer; 1719, Jeremiah Bass; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton (term expires April 5th, 1897).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee; 1886, Allan L. McDermott (term expires March 28th, 1896).

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee (term expires November 2d, 1897).

STATE OFFICERS.

(From 1776 to date.)

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term, five years—Salary, $6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit, resigned October 7th, 1778; 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820, Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1871, Henry C. Kelsey (term expires April 6th, 1897).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, $6,000.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15th, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright; 1885, Jonathan H. Blackwell; 1885, John J. Toffey; 1891, George R. Gray (term expires March, 1894).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, $6,000.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson; 1891, William C. Heppenheimer (term expires March, 1894).

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwallader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, John Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Rhea; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1830, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine (died 1889); 1890, Richard A. Donnelly.

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, $3,500.)

———— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Laverty; 1886, John H. Patterson (term expires April 22d, 1896).

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

Below is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844:

[SPECIAL SESSIONS.—An extra session convened on April 30th, and adjourned on May 10th, 1861, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war. Laws enacted, 13; Joint Resolutions, 2. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1877, for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges; it met on March 28th, and adjourned on March 30th. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1884, to act on the Governor's nominations for members of the State Board of Assessors: it met on April 23d, and lasted two hours.]

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1845—	January 14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	.....	...
1846—	" 13,	" 18,	14 "	144	..
1847—	" 12,	March 5,	8 "	109	13
1848—	" 11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849—	" 9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850—	" 8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851—	" 14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852—	" 13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854—	" 10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855—	" 9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856—	" 8,	March 14,	10 "	180	11
1857—	" 13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858—	" 12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859—	" 11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860—	" 10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861—	" 8,	" 15	10 "	181	2
1862—	" 14,	" 28,	11 "	194	5
1863—	" 13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864—	" 12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865—	" 10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866—	" 9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867—	" 18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868—	" 14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869—	" 12,	" 2,	12 "	577	5

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1870—	January 11,	March 17,	10 Weeks.	532	6
1871—	" 10,	April 6,	13 "	625	9
1872—	" 9,	" 4,	13 "	603	10
1873—	" 14,	" 4,	12 "	723	1
1874—	" 13,	March 27,	11 "	534	1
1875—	" 12,	April 9,	13 "	439	0
1876—	" 11,	" 21,	15 "	213	6
1877—	" 9,	March 9,	9 "	156	6
1878—	" 8,	April 5,	13 "	267	7
1879—	" 14,	March 14,	9 "	209	3
1880—	" 13,	" 12,	9 "	224	4
1881—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	230	10
1882—	" 10,	" 31,	12 "	190	7
1883—	" 9,	" 23,	11 "	208	6
1884—	" 8,	April 18,	15 "	225	9
1885—	" 13,	" 4,	12 "	250	4
1886—*	" 12,	June 2,	15 "	279	3
1887—†	" 11,	April 7,	13 "	182	3
1888—	" 10,	March 30,	12 "	337	11
1889—	" 8,	April 20,	15 "	297	8
1890—	" 14,	May 23,	19 "	311	3
1891—	" 13,	March 20,	10 "	285	6
1892—	" 12,	March 11,	9 "	296	1

*After a session of 14 weeks the House took a recess on April 16th till June 1st. The Senate continued in session, as a Court of Impeachment, till April 22d, when a recess was taken till June 1st. Up to the time of taking the recess the Senate and House were in session together 14 weeks, and the Senate by itself one week. Both Houses re-assembled on June 1st, and an adjournment *sine die* took place at 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, June 2d. The Laverty impeachment trial was opened before the Senate, sitting as a court, on March 11th, and ended on Wednesday, April 21st, at 9 o'clock P. M., when a verdict of guilty on two counts, by a two-thirds majority, was returned. The trial lasted 19 days. See Senate Journal, session of 1886, pages 905 to 959.

†The Senate did not organize till February 1st.

STATE SENATORS.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 to 1893.

Atlantic County.

45—47, Joel Adams.
48—50, Lewis M. Walker.
51—53, Joseph E. Potts.
54—56, David B. Somers.
57—59, Enoch Cordery.
60—62, Thomas E. Morris.
63—65, Samuel Stille.
66—68, David S. Blackman.
69—71, Jesse Adams.
72—74, William Moore.
75—77, Hosea F. Madden.
78—92, John J. Gardner.
93—95, Samuel D. Hoffman.

Bergen County.

45—47, Richard R. Paulison
48—49, Isaac I. Haring.
50—51, John Van Brunt.
52—53, Abraham Hopper.
54—56, Daniel D. Depew.
57—59, Thomas H. Herring.
60—62, Ralph S. Demarest.
63—65, Daniel Holsman.
66—68, John Y. Dater.
69—71, James J. Brinkerhoff.
72—74, Cornelius Lydecker.
75—77, George Dayton.
78—80, Cornelius S. Cooper.
81—83, Isaac Wortendyke.
84—85, Ezra Miller.
86—89, John W. Bogert.
90—95, Henry D. Winton.

Burlington County.

45—46, James S. Hulme.
47—49, Thomas H. Richards.
50—52, Joseph Satterthwaite.
53—58, Joseph W. Allen.
59—61, Thomas L. Norcross.
62, Joseph W. Pharo.
63—64, William Garwood.
65—67, Geo. M. Wright.
68—70, Job H. Gaskell.
71—73, Henry J. Irick.
74—76, Barton F. Thorn.
77—79, Caleb G. Ridgway.
80—82, Wm. Budd Deacon.
83—85, Hezekiah B. Smith.
86—91, William H. Carter.
92—94, Mitchell B. Perkins.

Camden County.

45, Richard W. Howell.
46—48, Joseph C. Stafford.
49—51, John Gill
52—54, Thomas W. Mulford.
55—60, John K. Roberts.
61—63, William P. Tatem.
64—66, James M. Scovel.
67—72, Edward Bettle.
73—81, William J. Sewell.
82—84, Albert Merritt.
85—87, Richard N. Herring.
88—90, George Pfeiffer.
91—93, Maurice A. Rogers.

Cape May County.

45—46, Reuben Willets.
47—49, James L. Smith.
50—52, Enoch Edmunds.
53—55, Joshua Swain, Jr.
56—58, Jesse H. Diverty.
59—61, Downs Edmunds.
62—64, Jonathan F. Leaming.
65—67, Wilmon W. Ware.
68—70, Leaming M. Rice.
71—73, Thomas Beesley.
74—76, Richard S. Leaming.
77—79, Jonathan F. Leaming.
80—85, Waters B. Miller.
86—88, Joseph H. Hanes.
89—91, Walter S. Leaming.
92—94, Lemuel E. Miller.

Cumberland County.

45—46, Enoch H. More.
47—50, Stephen A. Garrison.
51—53, Reuben Fithian.
54—56, Lewis Howell.
57—59, John L. Sharp.
60—62, Nat. Stratton.
63—68, Providence Ludlam.
69—71, James H. Nixon.
72—74, C. Henry Shepherd.
75—77, J. Howard Willets.
78—80, George S. Whiticar.
81—86, Isaac T. Nichols.
87—89, Philip P. Baker.
90—92, Seaman R. Fowler.
93—95, Edward C. Stokes.

Essex County.

45, Joseph S. Dodd.
46—48, Stephen R. Grover.
49—51, Asa Whitehead.
52—54, Stephen Congar.
55—57, George R. Chetwood.
58—60, Charles L. C. Gifford.
61—63, James M. Quinby.
64—66, John G. Trusdell.
67—69, James L. Hays.
70—75, John W. Taylor.
76—78, William H. Kirk.
79—81, William H. Francis.
82—84, William Stainsby.
85—87, Frederick S. Fish.
88—90, A F. R. Martin.
91—93, Michael T. Barrett.

Gloucester County.

45—48, John C. Smallwood.
49—51, Charles Reeves.
52—54, John Burk.
55—57, Joseph Franklin.
58—60, Jeptha Abbott.
61—63, John Pierson.
64—66, Joseph L. Reeves.
67—69, Woodward Warrick.
70—75, Samuel Hopkins.
76—78, Thomas P. Mathers.
79—81, John F. Bodine.
82—83, Thomas M. Ferrell.
84—87, Stacy L. Pancoast.
88—90, Joseph B. Roe.
91—93, George H. Barker.

Hudson County.

45—47, Richard Outwater.
48—49, John Tennele.
50, John Cassedy.
51—53, Abraham O. Zabriskie.
54—56, Moses B. Bramhall.
57—59, C. V. Clickener.
60—61, Samuel Wescott.
62—65, Theodore F. Randolph.
66—68, Charles H. Winfield,
69—71, Noah D. Taylor.
72—74, John R. McPherson.
75—77, Leon Abbett.
78—80, Rudolph F. Rabe.
81—83, Elijah T. Paxton.
84—86, William Brinkerhoff.
87—89, William D Edwards.
90—91, *Edward F McDonald.
92, Robert S. Hudspeth.
93—95, William D. Daly.

Hunterdon County.

45—46, Alexander Wurts.
47—49, Isaac G. Farlee.
50—52, John Manners.
53—55, Alexander V. Bonnell.
56—58, John C. Rafferty.
59—61, Edmund Perry.
62—64, John Blane.
65—67, Alexander Wurts.
68—70, Joseph G. Bowne.
71—73, David H. Banghart.
74—76, Fred. A Potts.
77—79, James N. Pidcock.
80—82, Eli Bosenbury.
83—85, John Carpenter, Jr.
86—88, George H. Large.
89—91, Moses K. Everitt.
92—94, William H. Martin.

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* Mr. McDonald was unseated the last day of the session of 1890, and William S. Stuhr was given his seat. The first week of the session of 1891 Mr. Stuhr was unseated and Mr. McDonald resumed his seat.

Mercer County.

45—50, Charles S. Olden.
51—56, William C. Alexander.
57—59, Robert C. Hutchinson.
60—62, Jonathan Cook.
63—65, Edward W. Scudder.
66—68, Aug. G. Richey.
69—71, John Woolverton.
72—74, Charles Hewitt.
75—77, Jonathan H Blackwell.
78—80, Crowell Marsh.
81—83, John Taylor.
84—86, George O. Vanderbilt.
87—92, John D. Rue.
93—95, William H. Skirm.

Middlesex County.

45—46, David Crowell.
47—49, Adam Lee.
50—52, Edward Y. Rogers.
53—55, Ralph C. Stults
56—58, Henry V. Speer.
59—61, Abra. Everitt
62—70, Amos Robbins.
71—76, Levi D. Jarrard.
77—79, George C Ludlow.
80—82, Isaac L. Martin.
83—85, Abraham V. Schenck.
86—88, Daniel C. Chase.
89—94, Robert Adrain.

Monmouth County.

45, Thomas E. Combs.
46—48, George F. Fort.
49—51, John A. Morford.
52—54, William D Davis.
55—57, Robert S. Laird.
58—60, 73—78, Wm. H. Hendrickson.
61—63, Anthony Reckless.
64—71, Henry S. Little.
72, Wm. H. Conover, Jr.
79—81, George C. Beekman.
82—84, John S. Applegate
85—87 Thomas G. Chattle.
88—90, Henry M. Nevius.
91—92, Thomas S. R. Brown.
93. Henry S. Terhune.

Morris County.

45—47, John B. Johnes.
48—50, Ephraim Marsh.
51—53, John A Bleecker.
54—56, Alexander Robertson.
57—59, Andrew B. Cobb.
60—62, Daniel Budd.
63—65, Lyman A. Chandler.
66—70, George T. Cobb.
71, Columbus Beach.
72—74, Augustus W. Cutler.
75—77, John Hill.
78—80, Augustus C. Canfield.
81—86, James C. Youngblood
87—92, George T. Werts.
93—95, Elias C. Drake.

Ocean County.

51—53, Samuel Birdsall.
54—56, James Cowperthwaite.
57—62, William F. Brown.
63—68, George D. Horner.
69—71, John Torrey, Jr.
72—74, John G. W. Havens.
75—77, John S. Schultze.
78—80, Ephraim P. Emson.
81—83, Abram C. B. Havens
84—92, George T. Cranmer.
93—95, George G Smith.

Passaic County.

45—46, Cornelius G. Garrison.
47—49, Martin J. Ryerson.
50—52, Silas D. Canfield.
53—55, Thomas D. Hoxsey.
56—58, Jetur R. Riggs.
59—67, Benjamin Buckley.
68—70, John Hopper.
71—73, Henry A. Williams.
74—76, John Hopper.
77—82, Garret A. Hobart.
83—88, John W. Griggs.
89—91, John Mallon.
92—94, John Hinchliffe.

Salem County.

45, William J. Shinn.
46—48, Benjamin Acton, Jr.
49—51, John Summerill, Jr.
52—54, Allen Wallace.
55—57, Charles P. Smith.
58—60, Joseph K. Riley.
61—63, Emmor Reeve.
64—66, Richard M. Acton.
67—69, Samuel Plummer.
70—72, John C. Belden.
73—75, Isaac Newkirk.
76—78, Charles S. Plummer.
79—81, Quinton Keasbey.
82—84, George Hires.
85—87, Wyatt W. Miller.
88—90, William Newell.
91—93, James Butcher.

Somerset County.

45, George H. Brown.
46—48, William H. Leupp.
49—51, John W. Craig.
52—54, Moses Craig.
55—57, Samuel K. Martin.
58—60, James Campbell.
61—63, Rynier H. Veghte.
64—66, Joshua Doughty.
67—69, John H. Anderson.
70—72, Calvin Corle.
73—75, Elisha B. Wood.
76—78, Charles B. Moore.
79—81, John G. Schenck.
82—84, Eugene S. Doughty.
85—90, Lewis A. Thompson.
91—93, William J Keys.

Sussex County.

45—46, Benjamin Hamilton.
47—49, Nathan Smith.
50—52, Joseph Greer.
53—55, Isaac Bonnell.
56—58, Zachariah H. Price.
59—61, Edward C. Moore.
62—64, Peter Smith.
65—67, Joseph S. Martin.
68—73, Richard E. Edsall.
74—76, Samuel T. Smith.
77—79, Francis M. Ward.
80—82, Thomas Lawrence.
83—85, Lewis Cochran.
86—88, J. Anson McBride.
89—91, Peter D. Smith.
92—94, John McMickle.

Union County.

58—60, John R. Ayres.
61—63, Joseph T. Crowell.
64—65, James Jenkins.
66, Philip H. Grier.
67—69, Amos Clark, Jr.
70—72, James T. Wiley.
73—75, J. Henry Stone.
76—78, William J. Magie.
79—84, Benjamin A. Vail.
85—87, Robert L. Livingston.
88—90, James L Miller.
91—93, Frederick C. Marsh.

Warren County.

45, Charles J. Ihrie.
46—48, Jeremy Mackey.
49—51, George W. Taylor.
52—54, Charles Sitgreaves.
55—57, William Rea.
58—60, Philip Mowry.
61—63, James K. Swayze.
64—66, Henry R. Kennedy.
67—69, Abraham Wildrick.
70—72, Edward H. Bird.
73—75, Joseph B. Cornish.
76—78, William Silverthorn.
79—81, Peter Cramer.
82—84, George H. Beatty.
85—87, James E. Moon.
88—90, Martin Wyckoff.
91—93, Johnston Cornish.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1893

Atlantic County.

45, 46, Joseph Ingersoll.
47—49, Mark Lake.
50, 51, Robert B. Risley.
52. John H. Boyle
53, Thomas D. Winner.
54, Daniel Townsend.
55, Nicholas F. Smith.
56, 57, David Frambes.
58, John B. Madden.
59, Thomas E. Morris.
60—62, Charles E. P. Mayhew.
63, John Godfrey.
64, Simon Hanthorn.
65, Simon Lake.
66, 67, P. M. Wolfseiffer.
68, 69, Jacob Keim.
70, 71, Benjamin H. Overheiser.
72, 73, Samuel H. Cavileer.
74, 75, Lemuel Conover.
76, 77, Leonard H. Ashley.
78, Israel Smith.
79, 80, James Jeffries.
81, George Elvins.
82, Joseph H. Shinn.
83, John L. Bryant.
84, 85, Edward North.
86, 87, James S. Beckwith.
88, James B. Nixon.
89, 90, Shepherd S. Hudson.
91, Smith E. Johnson.
92, Samuel D Hoffman.
93, Charles A Baake.

Bergen County.

45, William G. Hopper.
45, Jacob C. Terhune.
46, 47, John G. Banta
46, 47, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff.
48, 49, John Ackerman, Jr.
48, 49, Henry H Voorhis, Jr.
50—52, John Huyler.
50, 51, John H. Hopper.
52, John Zabriskie.
53, 54, Jacob I Demarest.
53, 54, Abraham Van Horn.
55, 56, Ralph S. Demarest
55, 56, Thomas W. Demarest.
57, 58, Daniel Holsman.
57, 58, Aaron H. Westervelt.
59, Andrew C. Cadmus.
59, 60, Enoch Brinkerhoff.
60, John A. Hopper.
61, 62, Abram Carlock.
61, 62, John R. Post.
63, 64, Thomas Dunn English.
63, 64, John Y. Dater.
65, 66, Isaac Demarest.
65, 66, Abraham J. Haring.
67, 68, Cornelius Christie.
67, A. Van Emburg.
68, 69, Henry G. Herring.
69, 70, Eben Winton.
70, 71, Henry A. Hopper.
71, 72, Jacob G. Van Riper.
72, 73, George J. Hopper.
73, John J Anderson.
74, 75, Henry C. Herring.
74, 75, John W. Bogert.
76, 77, John H. Winant.
76, 77, Barney N. Ferdon.
78, M Corsen Gillham.
78, 79, Southey S. Parramore.
79, 80, John A. Demarest.
80, Oliver D Smith.
81—83, 86, John Van Bussum.
81, 82, Elias H. Sisson.
81, 84, Peter R. Wortendyke.
84, *Jacob W. Doremus.
85, Peter Ackerman.
85, 86, Eben Winton.
87—88, Anderson Bloomer.
87, Peter Ackerman.
88—89, Charles F. Harrington.
89—90, Abram De Ronde.
90—91, George Zimmermann.
91, John H Huyler.
92—93, Samuel G. H. Wright.
92—93, John J. Dupuy.

* John W. Doremus was first elected, but died before Legislature convened.

Burlington County.

45, Joseph Satterthwait.
45, Isaiah Adams.
45, 47, 48, John W. C. Evans.
45, Edward Taylor.
45, William Biddle.
46, Clayton Lippincott.
46, William Malsbury.
46, Garrit S. Cannon.
46, Stephen Willets.
46, Wm. G Lippincott.
47—49, John S. Irick.
47—49, Benjamin Kemble.
47, 48, Joseph W. Allen.
47, William Biddle.
48—50, Edward French.
49—51, Samuel Stockton.
49—51, William R. Braddock.
50—52, William Brown.
50, 51, William S. Embley.
51—53, Allen Jones.
52—54, John W. Fennimore.
52—54, Charles Haines.
52, Benajah Antrim.
53, 54, Mahlon Hutchinson.
53, 54, Jacob L. Githens.
54, Job H Gaskill.
54—56, William Parry.
55, Josephus Sooy, Jr.
55, Benjamin Gibbs.
55, 57, Thomas L. Norcross.
55, 56, Elisha Gaunt.
56, Richard Jones.
56, William M. Collom.
56, 57, Jervis H. Bartlett.
57, 58, Samuel Keys.
57—59, Charles Mickle.
57—59, Ezra Evans
58, Samuel C. Middleton.
58, 59, Charles S. Kemble.
59, 60, John Larzalere
59—61, Samuel A. Dobbins.
60, 61, George B. Wills.
60—62, Robert B. Stokes.
60—62, William Sooy.
61, Joseph L Lamb.
62—64, Wm. P. McMichael.
62, 63, John M. Higbee.
63—65, Israel W. Heulings.
63—65, Henry J. Irick.
64, Jarett Stokes.
65, Samuel Stockton.
65, 66, Charles C. Lathrop.
66, 67, George W. Thompson.
66, 67, Samuel Coate.
66, 67, Andrew J. Fort.
67—69, Wallace Lippincott.
68—71, John J. Maxwell.
68, Charles E. Hendrickson.
68, Charles Collins.
69—71, Thomas C. Alcott.
69, Theophilus I. Price.
70, 71, Abraham Perkins.
70, Levi French.
71—73, Edward T. Thompson.
72, Robert Aaronson.
72—74, E Budd Marter.
72—74, George B. Borton.
73, 74, Townsend Cox.
74, Joseph P. Adams.
75, Levi French.
75, Charles J. Gordon.
75, Henry Moffett.
75—77, Samuel Taylor.
76, Daniel L. Platt.
76—78, John Cavileer.
76—78, Edward F. Mathews.
77—79, George Sykes.
78, 79, Wm. Budd Deacon.
79, 80, John W. Haines.
79, Wm. R. Lippincott.
80—82, William H Carter.
80—82, Henry C. Herr.
81, John Cavileer.
80, 81, Abraham Marter.
82, Thomas M. Locke.
83—86, Theodore Budd.
83, 84, 87, Stacy H. Scott.
83, Horace Cronk.
84—86, Thomas J. Alcott.
85, 86, Allen H. Gangewer.
87, 88, 90, Robert C. Hutchinson.
87, 88, 89, William H. Doron.
88, 89, Albert Hansell.
89, George C. Davis.
90, 91, Mitchell B. Perkins.
90, 91, Lewis L. Sharp.
91, 92, A. H. White.
92—93, Howard E. Packer.
93, Micajah E. Matlack.

Camden County.

45, Joseph Kay, Jr.
45, John Redfield.
46, Joel G. Clark.
46, Gerrard Wood.
47, Edward Turner.
47, Joseph B. Tatem.
48, John C. Shreeve.
48, John E. Marshall.
49, Jacob Troth.
49, Joseph Wolohon.
50, 51, Charles D. Hineline.
50, 51, Thomas W. Hurff,
52, 53, J. O. Johnson.
52, J. Kay.
52, Jonathan Day.
53, Samuel Lytie.
53, 54, John K. Roberts.
54, 55, Samuel S. Cake.

55, James L. Hines.
54—56, Reiley Barret.
56, Evan C. Smith.
56, 57, John P. Harker.
57—59, *Samuel Scull.
57, T. B. Atkinson.
57, Joseph M. Atkinson.
58, Edmund Hoffman.
58, 59, Samuel M. Thorne.
59, Zebedee Nicholson.
60, 61, John R. Graham.
60, Joseph Stafford, Jr.
60, George Brewer.
61, 62, Joel P. Kirkbride.
61, James L. Hines.
62, Daniel A. Hall.
62, 63, Edwin J. Osler.
63, James M. Scovel.
63, 64, Chalkley Albertson.
64, Samuel Tatem.
64, 65, Paul C. Brinck.
65, 66, Isaac W. Nicholson.
65, John F. Bodine.
66, 67, George W. N. Custis.
66, 67, Thomas H. Coles.
67, Edward Z. Collings.
68, John Hood.
68, James Wills.
68, Chalkley Albertson.
69, 70, Henry S. Bonsall.
69, 70, William C. Shinn.
69, Thomas H. Coles.
70, Samuel Warthman.
71, Charles Wilson.
71, Isaac W. Nicholson,.
72, Fred. Bourquin.
71, 72, Stevenson Leslie.
72—74, George B. Carse.
73, Isaac Foreman.
73, 74, William H. Cole.
74, Chalkley Albertson.
75—77, Alden C. Scovel.
75, 76, 79, 80, R. N. Herring.
75, Henry B. Wilson.
76, 77, Oliver Lund.
77, Samuel T. Murphy.
78, Isaiah Woolston.
78, 79, Alonzo D. Nichols.
78, Andrew J. Rider.
79, 80, Edward Burrough.
80, 81, Henry L. Bonsall.
81, 82, Chris. J. Mines, Jr.
81, 82, John H. McMurray.
82, Robert F. S. Heath.
83, George W. Bortan.
83, John Bamford.
83, 84, 93, Clayton Stafford.
84, 87, Edward A. Armstrong.
84, John W. Branning.
85, Benjamin M. Baker.
85, 86, Henry M. Jewett.
86, George Pfeiffer.
87, Philip Young.
87, Henry Turley.
88, 89, Adam Clark Smith.
88, 89, 90, John Harris.
88, 89, George H. Higgins.
90, Franklin C. Woolman.
90, 91, 92, Abram W. Nash.
91, 92, Joseph M. Engard.
91, 92, also 73, 74, William H. Cole
93, Clayton Stafford.
93, George W. Henry.
93, William J. Thompson.

Cape May County.

45, John Stites.
46, Samuel Townsend.
47, Richard S. Ludlam.
48, 49, Nathaniel Holmes, Jr.
50, 51, Mackey Williams
52, Joshua Swaim.
53, Waters B. Miller.
54, 55, Jesse H. Diverty.
56—58, Downs Edmunds, Jr.
59, 60, Abram Reeves.
61, Jonathan F. Leaming.
62—64, Wilmon W. Ware.
65—67, 69, 70, Thos. Beesley.
68, Samuel R. Magonagle.
71—73, Richard S. Leaming.
74, Alexander Young.
75, Richard D. Edmunds.
76—78, William T. Stevens.
79, Daniel Schellinger.
80, 83—85, Jesse D. Ludlam.
81, 82, Furman L. Richardson.
86, 87, Alvin P. Hildreth.
88, Walter S. Leaming.
89, 90, 91, Eugene C. Cole.
92, 93, Edmund L. Ross.

Cumberland County.

45, Josiah Shaw.
45, 46, George Heisler.
45, 46, Lewis Howell.
46, Stephen A. Garrison.
47, Leonard Lawrence.
47, Jeremiah Parvin.
47, 48, Uriah D. Woodruff.
48, 49, Reuben Fithian.
48, 49, Richard Lore.
49, 50, John T. Nixon.

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*In 1857 Mr. Scull was unseated by T. B. Atkinson.

50, 51, Benj. Ayres.
50, 51, Joel Moore.
51, 52, Samuel Mayhew.
52, David Campbell.
53, Enos S. Gandy.
53, Lewis Woodruff.
54, Daniel Harris.
54, Morton Mills
55, 56, James M Wells.
55, 56, John F. Keen.
57, Uriah Mayhew.
57, Elias Doughty.
58, Elwell Nichols.
58, 59, Robert Moore.
59, Aaron S. Westcott.
60, Ebenezer Hall.
60, John Carter.
61, 62, William Bacon.
61, 62, J. Edmund Sheppard.
63, 64, B. Rush Bateman.
63, 64, Edw. W. Maylin.
65—67, Robert Moore.
65—68, James H. Nixon.
68, Thomas D. Westcott.
69, C. Henry Shepherd.
69—71, Wm. A. House.
70, 71, Charles C. Grosscup.
72, 73, George S. Whiticar.
72, 73, J. Howard Willets.
74, 75, Lewis H. Dowdney.
74, George B. Langley.
75—77, George W. Payne.
76, Isaiah W. Richman.
77, 78, Isaac T. Nichols.
78, James Loughron.
79, 80, Robert P. Ewing.
79, 80, Arthur T. Parsons
81, 82, Charles Ladow.
81, John H. Avis.
82, Philip P. Baker.
83, Isaac M. Smalley.
83, 84, John B. Campbell.
84, 85, Jeremiah H. Lupton.
85, 86, Wilson Banks.
86, 87, Franklin Lawrence.
87, Thomas H. Hawkins.
88, Mulford Ludlam.
88, Isaac M. Smalley.
89, Thomas W. Trenchard.
89, 90, Reuben Cheesman.
90, 93, John N. Glaspell.
91, James L. Van Syckel.
91, 92, Edward C Stokes.
92, 93, Wilber H. Baxter.

Essex County.

45, Isaac Van Wagenen.
45, 46, William M. Scudder.
45, John Runyon.
45, 46, Hugh F. Randolph.
45, 46, Jabez Pierson.
45, 46, Keen Pruden.
45, 46, Alvah Sherman.
46, 47, George W. McLane.
46, 47, Parker Teed.
47, 48, A. S. Hubbeel.
47, 48, Jabez G. Goble.
47, 48, Francis B. Chetwood.
47, 48, Abraham Van Riper.
47, 48, Elston Marsh.
48, Hugh H. Bowne.
48, 49, Charles Harrison.
49, 50, Joel W. Condit.
49, 50, Obadiah Meeker.
49, 50, William F. Day.
49, 50, Stephen Personnett.
49, Hugh H. Bowne.
49, Lewis C. Grover.
50, 51, Jonathan Valentine.
50, 51, David Wade.
50, 51, Isaac H. Pierson.
51, 52, Beach Vanderpool.
51, 52, John C. Beardsley.
51, William M. Whitehead.
51, Cornelius Boice.
52, Thomas McKirgan.
52, John M. Clark.
52, William M. Sandford.
52, Silas Merchant.
52, John Munn.
52, James S. Bell.
52, 53, John B. Clark.
53, Stephen Day, Jr.
53, Grant J. Wheeler.
53, Edward T. Hillyer.
53, Charles T. Day.
53, Charles O. Bolles.
53, 54, Abiathar Harrison.
53, 54, Daniel Price.
53, 54, William Dennis.
54, David S Craig.
54, Daniel H. Noe.
54, James N Joraleman.
54, David Ripley.
54, 55, Hugh Holmes.
54, 55, Daniel D. Benjamin.
55, Charles O. Bolles.
55, Daniel F. Tompkins.
55, 56, Nehemiah Perry.
55, 56, James A. Pennington.
55, 56, Apollos M. Elmer.
55, 56, Joseph T. Hopping.
55, 56, Samuel R. Winans.
56, Warren S. Baldwin.
56, James E. Bathgate.
56, George H. Doremus.
56, 57, William K McDonald.
57, John C Denman.
57, Moses P. Smith.
57, John L. Blake, Jr.
57, William B. Baldwin.
57, Charles L. C. Gifford.

57, Elihu Day.
57, 58, Charles C. Stewart.
57, 58, John C. Thornton.
58, Simeon Harrison.
58, James McCracken.
58, Joseph Booth.
58, Ira M Harrison
58, Thomas Kirkpatrick.
59, 60, Adolphus W. Waldron.
59, 60, James F. Bond.
59, 60, Amzi Condit.
59, Gashier De Witt, Jr.
59, David Ayres.
59, Isaac P. Trimble.
59, David A Hayes.
60, James McCracken.
60, J W Hale.
60, 61, Frederick H Teese.
60, 61, James Wheeler.
61, 62, George A. Halsey.
61, 62, James M. Lang.
61, 62, David Oakes.
61, 62, John Flintoft.
61, James E. Smith.
62, 63, Walter Tompkins.
62, 63, Corra Drake.
62, 63, John D. Freeman.
62, 63, John P. Jackson.
62, 63, Thomas McGrath.
63, Amzi Dodd.
63, John C Littell.
63, 64, Adolph Schalk.
63, 64, James Smith.
64, 65, Rufus F. Harrison.
64, 65, Charles A. Lightpipe.
64, 65, Thomas B Peddie.
64, 65, John C. Seiffert.
64, 65, Bernard Kearney.
64, Jeremiah DeCamp.
64, Ira M. Harrison.
65, J. B. S. Robinson.
65, John H Landell.
65, James D Cleaver.
65, 66, David Anderson.
66, William Bodwell.
66, 67, Albert P. Condit.
66, 67, Isaac P. Trimble.
66, 67, William H. Murphy.
66, 68, Edward L Price.
66, John F. Anderson.
66, David Ayers.
66, James L. Hays.
67, Israel D Condit.
67, Daniel Ayers.
67, William R. Sayre.
67, 68, Samuel Atwater.
67, 68, Edward Hedden.
67, M. H C. Vail.
68, 69, Josiah Speer.
68, 69, James Peck.
68, 69, John Kennedy.
68, 69, Timothy W. Lord.
68, 69, Francis Macken.
68, Josiah L. Baldwin.
69, 70, James L. Gurney.
69, 70, John Hunkele.
69, 70, William W. Hawkins.
69, 71, James G Irwin.
70, 71, Joseph F. Sanxay.
70, 71, Farrand Kitchell.
70, 71, Henry W. Wilson.
70, Chauncey G. Williams.
70, William R. Sayre.
70, Matthew Murphy.
71, Albert P Condit.
71, 72, Edmund L. Joy
71, 72, Theodore Horn.
71, 72, Rochus Heinisch, Jr.
71, William A. Ripley.
72, 73, Samuel Wilde.
72, 73, Joseph G. Hill.
72, 73, Theodore Macknett.
72, David Anderson.
72, Daniel Murphy.
72, Moses H Williams.
73, L. M. Armstrong.
73, John W. Campbell.
73, 74, Elias O. Doremus.
73, 74, Phineas Jones
73, 74, Aaron G. Baldwin.
74, Moses E. Halsey.
74, 75, Thomas S. Henry.
74, 75, Julius C. Fitzgerald.
74, 75, William H. Kirk.
74, James T. Vanness.
73—75, Samuel Morrow, Jr.
75, Andrew Teed.
75, Hugh Kinnard.
75, Patrick Doyle.
75, William Carrolton.
75, 76, David Dodd.
76, 77, Albert D. Traphagen.
76, 77, Francis K. Howell.
76, 77, S. V. C. Van Rensselaer.
76, 77, Elkanah Drake.
76, Charles H. Harrison.
76, Marcus S. Richards.
76, Philip W. Cross.
76, 80, James M. Patterson.
77, Joseph H. Wightman.
77, 80, Gottfried Krueger.
77, 78, Charles Gomer.
77, 78, James Malone.
77, 78, Edward D. Pierson.
78, 79, Edward W. Crane.
78, 79, George S Duryee.
78, 79, 82, William H. F. Fiedler
78, 79, Schuyler B. Jackson.
78, Alexander Phillips.
78, Charles Holzwarth.
79—81, Harrison Van Duyne.
79, 80, Peter J. Gray.
79, 80, 83, 89, John Gill.
79, Charles A. Felch.

80, *William H. Brown.
80, 81, Elias A Wilkinson.
80, 81, Thomas W. Langstroth.
79—81, 83, Thomas O'Connor.
81, Joseph L Munn.
81, William Wright.
81, †Charles G. Bruemmer.
81, 82, Michael McMahan.
80, 81, William R. Williams.
82, 83, John H Parsons.
82, 83, David Young.
82, Robert McGowan.
82, Roderick Robertson.
82, Ulysses B Brewster.
82, Edward R. Pennington.
82, Adam Turkes.
82, Edwin B. Smith.
83, Lucius B. Hutchinson.
83, James N. Arbuckle.
83, John H. Murphy.
83, William Hill.
83, 84, 93, John L Armitage.
83—87, 93, William Harrigan.
84, 85, George B. Harrison.
84, 85, David A. Bell.
84, 85, Edward Q. Keasbey.
84, 85, William E. O'Connor.
84, 85, Charles Holzwarth.
84, Herman Lehlbach.
84, Rush Burgess.
84, Frederick S. Fish.
85, 86, Henry M. Doremus.
85, 86, R. Wayne Parker.
85, 86, Augustus F. R. Martin.
85, Franklin Murphy.
86, 87, Charles F. Underhill.
86, Henry A. Potter.
86, 87, Elias M. Condit.
86, Edwin Lister
86, Jacob Schreihofer.
86, 87, 93, John H. Peal.
87, 88, James Peck.
87, 88, Charles E. Hill
87, Michael T. Barrett.
87, Elvin W. Crane.
87—89, Frank M. McDermitt.
87, 88, James Marlatt.
87, William Harrigan.
88, 89, Thomas McGowan.
88, 89, Adrian Riker.
88, DeForrest P. Lozier.
88, Augustus Dusenberry.
88, 89, Joseph Schmelz.
88, James A Christie.
89, John Gill
89, 90, Richard A. Price.
89, 90, 92, Leonard Kalisch.
89, Moses Bigelow.
89, 90, Reuben Trier.
89, George W. Wiedenmayer.
90, 91, George Rabenstein.
90, 91, Thomas H. Pollock.
90—92, Thomas Smith.
90, 91, Charles Trefz.
90, 91, John J. Bertram.
90, 92, Edward H. Snyder.
90, 91, Edward W Jackson.
91, 92, John Nieder.
91, 92, John R. Hardin.
91, 92, George W. Ketcham.
91, Edward M Taylor.
92, Thomas F. Cavanagh.
92, James A. Dempsey.
92, Benedict Ulrich.
92, William L Glorieux.
92, 93, Augustus C Studer.
93, William Harrigan.
93, John L. Armitage.
93, Joseph P. Clarke.
93, Joseph M. Byrne.
93, Thomas A. Murphey.
93, Dennis F. Olvaney.
93 William J. Kearns.
93, John H. Peal.
93, J. Broadhead Woolsey.
93, Timothy Barrett.

Gloucester County.

45, 46, Samuel W. Cooper.
45, 46, Benjamin Harding.
47, 48, John B. Miller.
47, 48, John B. Hilliard.
49, 50, John Duell.
49, John Burk.
50, Thomas Gaskell.
51, 52, Benjamin C. Tatem.
51, Edmund Weatherby.
52, Thomas Mills.
53, Jeptha Abbott.
53, John V. Parch.
54, John Franklin.
54, Benjamin Beckett.
55, 56, Jacob G. Tomlin.
55, 56, James B. Albertson.
57, John H Bradway.
57, Benjamin Smith.
58, 59, John F. Thomas.
58, 59, George C. Hewitt.

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*In 1880, W. H. Brown was unseated by William R. Williams.

†Mr. Bruemmer was elected for 1882, but died before Legislature convened.

60, 61, John Starr.
60, *Joseph Harker.
60, 61, *Joseph Duffield.
62, 63, Allen Moore.
62, Thomas G. Batten.
63, 64, E. C. Heritage.
64, 65, Nathan S. Abbott.
65, 66, William D. Wilson.
66, 67, William W. Clark.
67, Jacob J. Hendrickson.
68, Charles T. Molony.
68, William B. Rosenbaum.
69—71, Nimrod Woolery.
69, 70, Leonard F. Harding.
71, 72, John S. Kulon.
72, John R. Middleton.
73, 74, Obadiah Eldridge.
73, 74, D. W. C. Hemmingway.
75, 76, Thomas B. Lodge.
75, Simeon Warrington.
76, 77, Samuel Moore.
77—79, Caleb C. Pancoast.
78, 79, Lawrence Lock.
80, 81, George Craft.
80, 81, Thomas M. Ferrell.
82, Abijah S. Hewitt.
83—85, Job S. Haines.
86, 87, Joseph B. Roe.
88—90, James West.
91, 92, James J. Davidson.
93, Solomon H. Stanger.

Hudson County.

45, 46, Hartman Van Wagenen.
47, Benjamin F. Welsh.
48, Oliver S. Strong.
49, James J. Van Boskerck.
50, Edward T. Carpenter.
51, 52, John Van Vorst.
52, Edmund T. Parker.
52, Joseph W. Hancox.
53, John Dunn Littell.
53, James S. Davenport.
53, Jacob M. Vreeland.
54, Clement M. Hancox.
54, Augustus F. Hardenbergh.
54, 55, Jacob M. Merseles.
55, Dudley S. Gregory, Jr.
55, John M. Board.
56, John D. Ward.
56, James T. Hatfield.
56, 57, George V. De Mott.
57, Robert Gilchrist, Jr.
57, 58, Robert C. Bacot.
58, William Voorhees.
58—60, Garret M. Van Horn.
59, William H. Hemenover.
59, Samuel A. French.
60, W. H. Peckham.
60, N. C. Slaight.
61, Franklin B. Carpenter.
61, Theodore F. Randolph.
61, 62, Michael J. Vreeland.
62, Edward D. Reiley.
62, 63, George McLaughlin
62, 63, Josiah Conley.
62, 63, John B. Perry.
62—64, Joshua Benson.
63, 64, James Lynch.
63, 64, Garret D. Van Reipen.
64, John B. Drayton.
64, 65, John Van Vorst.
64, 65, Abraham W. Duryee.
65, Delos E. Culver.
65, William E. Broking.
65, Hiram Van Buskirk.
65, 66, 69, 70, Leon Abbett.
66—68, Noah D. Taylor.
66, 67, Obadiah D. Falkenburg.
66, 67, De Witt C. Morris.
66, John Ramsay.
66, Charles F. Ruh.
67, 68, Hosea F. Clark.
67, 68, A. O. Evans.
67, 68, John Dwyer.
68, John Van Vorst.
68, 69, Henry C. Smith.
69, 70, Sidney B. Bevans.
69, 70, James B. Doremus.
69, Elbridge V. S. Besson.
69, 71, Michael Coogan.
70, 71, Herman D. Busch.
70, Abel I. Smith.
70, William Brinkerhoff.
71, James F. Fielder.
71, John Anness.
71, George Warrin.
71, Josiah Hornblower.
72, 73, George H. Farrier.
72, 73, Dennis Reardon.
72, 73, George S. Plympton.
72, 73, Henry Gaede.
72, 73, Jasper Wandel.
72, 73, Anthony J. Ryder.
72, James Stevens.
72, John A. O'Neill.
73, John Lee.
73, 74, Richard C. Washburn.
74, 75, Alexander T. McGill.
74, 75, Patrick Sheeran.
74, 75, Alexander McDonnell.
74—76, John D. Carscallen.
74, Henry Coombs.

*Mr. Harker died during the session of 1860, and Mr. Duffield was elected to fill the vacancy.

74, James K. Selleck.
74—77, Rudolph F. Rabe.
75, 76, John J. Toffey.
75, Thomas Carey.
75, Edward F. McDonald.
76, William A. Lewis
76, Henry Brautigam.
76, Thomas C. Brown.
76, 78, Alex. Jacobus.
76, 77, Thomas J Hannon.
77, 78, Marmaduke Tilden.
77, 78, Alexander W. Harris.
77, 78, James Stevens
77, Martin M. Drohan.
77, Lewis A Brigham.
77, Elijah T. Paxton.
78, Dudley S. Steele.
78, Edward P. C. Lewis.
78, 79, 81, T. J. McDonald.
78, 79, Henry Dusenberry.
79, John Owen Rouse.
79, Frank C. Frey.
79, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl.
79, John A. Tangeman.
79, 80, Joseph Meeks.
79, 83, Samuel W. Stilsing
80, 81, Noah D. Taylor.
80, 81, Allan L. McDermott.
80, 81, 90—92, J. Herbert Potts.
80, 81, James Curran.
80, Patrick Sheeran.
81, Frederick Payne.
81, 82, James J. Casey.
80, 82, David W. Lawrence.
82, 83, Thomas V. Cator.
82—84, James C. Clarke
82—84, Dennis McLaughlin.
82, William McAdoo.
82, Robert McCague, Jr.
82, George H. Farrier.
82, David M. Durrell.
82, John O'Rourke.
83, Peter F. Wanser.
83, John M. Shannon.
83—85, Edwin O. Chapman.
83, 84, Martin Steljes.
83, 84, Augustus A Rich.
83, 84, Frank O. Cole.
83, 84, Joseph T. Kelly.
84, 85, Cornelius S. See.
84, 85, 87, 88, Samuel D. Dickinson.
84, Michael J. O'Donnell.
85, Thomas H. Kelly.
85, Isaac Romaine.
85, John W. Heck.
85, James J. Clark.
85, John Wade.
85, Fred. Frambach, Jr.
85, 86, John C. Besson.
86, R. B. Seymour.
86, 87, Philip Tumulty.
86, D. A. Peloubet.
86, A. B. Dayton.
86, 87, John Pearson.
86, 87, 89, R. S. Hudspeth.
86, T. J. McDonald.
86, 87, Thomas F. Noonan.
86, 87, Edward Lennon.
87, Edward T. McLaughlin.
87—90, William C. Heppenheimer.
87—89, John P. Feeney.
87, 88, William H. Letts.
88, Joseph Gallagher.
88, 89, James F. Norton.
88, 89, Richard Brown.
88, Charles W. Fuller.
88, 89, Edward P. Farrell.
88, *E. Frank Short.
89, 92, Patrick H. O'Neill.
89, Peter T. Donnelly.
89, 90, Laurence Fagan.
89, Judson C. Francois.
90, 91, Michael Mullone.
90, 91, Henry Byrne.
90, James Murphy.
90, James S. Erwin.
90, John F. Kelly.
90, 91, Andrew J. Boyle.
90, 91, Thomas B. Usher.
91, Simeon H. Smith.
91, 92, James Moylan.
91, Henry Puster.
91, John F. Madden.
91, William D. Daly.
92, Thomas Magner.
92, James Tumilty.
92, George A. Heaney.
92, 93, Timothy J. Carroll.
92, 93, Martin Lawless
92, 93, Michael J. Coyle.
92, 93, Cornelius J. Tahen.
92, 93, John Zeller.
93, Ebenezer Berry.
93, Max Salinger.
93, Henry H Holmes.
93, Hugh A. Kelly.
93, Adam J. Dittmar.
93, S. V. W. Stout.

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*Mr. Short was elected to a second term of office, but he died before the Legislature met. Mr. Francois was chosen for the vacancy.

Hunterdon County.

45, 48, 49, Jonathan Pickel.
45, John Swackhammer.
45, Amos Moore.
45, John H. Case.
46, Henry Stevenson.
46, 47, Isaac R. Srope.
46, 47, Joseph Fritts.
46, 47, Frederick Apgar.
47—49, John Lambert.
48, 49, Andrew Banghart.
48, 49, David Van Fleet.
50, 51, John Marlow.
50, 51, Luther Opdycke.
50, 51, William Tinsman.
50—52, John R. Young.
52, 53, Peter H. Aller.
52, 53, Andrew Vansickle.
52, Hiram Bennett.
53, 54, John Lambert.
53, 54, Samuel H. Britton.
54, 55, Lewis Young.
54, 55, Peter E. Voorhees.
55, Jacob S. C Pittenger.
55, Edward Hunt.
56, 57, William Sergeant.
56, 57, John M Voorhis.
56, 57, Joseph W. Willever.
56, 57, John P Rittenhouse.
58, 59, John H. Horn
58, 59, William Snyder.
58, 59, Cornelius B Sheets.
58, 59, Frederick Apgar.
60, 61, Charles Denson.
60, 61, Ambrose Barcroft.
60, 61, D. D. Schomp.
60, Thomas Banghart, Jr.
61, 62, Jacob H. Huffman.
62, 63, S. R. Huselton.
62, 64, Joseph W. Wood.
63, 64. David H. Banghart.
64, 65, David B Boss.
65, 67, William J. Iliff.
65, 66, James J. Willever.
66, 67, Richard H. Wilson.
67, 68, Baltes Pickel.
68, 69, John Williamson.
68—70, Theodore Probasco.
69, 70, John P Lare.
70, 71, John Kugler.
71, 72, Peter Voorhees.
71, 72, Augustus E. Sanderson.
73, 74, W. L. Hoppock
73, 74, John Carpenter, Jr.
75, 76, James Bird.
75, 76, William W. Swayze.
77, 78, Henry Britton.
77, 78, John Hackett.
79, 80, Charles W. Godown.
79, 80, James N. Ramsey.
81, 82, George H. Mathews.
81, 82, Jacob Hipp
83, 84, John V Robbins.
83, 84, W. Howard Lake.
85—87, John C Arnwine
85—87, Chester Wolverton.
88—90, William H. Martin.
88—90, Laurence H. Trimmer.
91, 92, William B. Niece.
91—93, Benjamin E. Tine.
93, J. L. Chamberlin.

Mercer County.

45, Israel J. Woodward.
45. Richard J. Bond.
45, *John Lowrey.
46, 47, Isaac Pullen.
46, 47, John M. Vancleve.
46, 47, William White,
48, 49, James M. Redmond.
48—50, Josiah Buzby.
48, Samuel C. Cornell.
49, John R. Dill.
50, John F Hageman.
50, 51, John H. Phillips.
51, Eli Rogers
51, Westley P. Danser.
52, William Napton.
52, John C. Ward.
52, Jeremiah Vandyke.
53, Abner B. Tomlinson.
53, Elijah L. Hendrickson.
53, Randal C. Robbins.
54, James H. Hill.
54, Franklin S Mills
54, Runey R Forman,
55, James Vandeventer.
55, William Jay.
55, Garret Schenck.
56, 57, Geo R. Cook.
56, 57, Andrew Dutcher.
56, Samuel Wooley.
57, 58, Jacob Van Dyke.
58, 59, Augustus L. Martin.
58, Jonathan S Fish.
59, Robert Aitken.
59, 60, Ed. T. R. Applegate.
60, 61, Joseph Abbott.
60, Harper Crozer.
61, Wm. S. Yard.
61, 62, Morgan F. Mount.
62, 63, Geo W. Johnston.
62, John G. Stevens.

* Died in office.

63, Peter Crozer.
63, 64, James G. West.
64, James F. Bruere.
64, 65, John A. Weart.
65, 66, Alex. P. Green.
65, 65, Samuel Fisher.
66, 67, Thomas Crozer.
67, 71, Joseph H. Bruere.
67, Chas. W. Mount.
68, 69, Absalom P. Lanning.
68, Thomas J. Corson.
68, Thomas C. Pearce.
69, John P. Nelson.
69, 70, James C. Norris.
70, 71, Wm H. Barton.
70, Charles O. Hudnut.
71, Liscomb T. Robbins.
72, 73, Alfred W. Smith.
72, Richard R. Rogers.
72, John H. Silvers.
73, 74, John N. Lindsay.
73, 74, Andrew J Smith.
74, 75, Geo. O. Vanderbilt.
75, Samuel M. Youmans.
75, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr.
76, Enoch H. Drake.
76, John Hart Brewer
76, Robert L. Hutchinson.
77, 78, Horatio N. Burroughs
77, William S. Yard.
77, J. Vance Powers.
78, 79, 82, Eckford Moore.
78, 79, John D. Rue.
79, Wm. Roberts.
80, 81, Charles S. Robinson.
80, 81, Richard A. Donnelly.
80, 81, John V. D. Beekman.
82, 83, Nelson M. Lewis.
82, 83, William J. Convery.
83, 84, Joseph H. Applegate.
84, 85, A Judson Rue.
84, 85, John Caminade.
85, Benjamin F. Chambers.
86, 87, Symmes B. Hutchinson.
86, James C. Taylor, Jr.
86, William Ossenberg.
87, Frederick Walter.
87, George D. Scudder.
88, Charles H. Olden.
88, Josiah Jones.
88, Lyman Leavitt.
89, Uriel T. Scudder.
89, Thomas S. Chambers.
89, 90, John Schroth.
90, 91, Jacob R. Wyckoff.
90, Howell C. Stull.
91, James H. Mulheron.
91, 92, Patrick T. Burns.
92, 93, James W. Lanning.
92, 93, Barton B. Hutchinson.
93, Charles G. Roebling.

Middlesex County.

45, 46, Simeon W. Phillips.
45, 46, Ralph C. Stults.
45, 46, Daniel C. Dunn.
45, 46, Charles Abraham.
47, Garret G. Voorhees,
47, Theodore F. King.
47, John A. Davison.
47, 48, Richard McDowell.
48, Melancton F. Carman.
48, 49, Lewis S. Randolph.
48, 49, Aaron Gulick.
49, William A. Gulick.
49, 50, James Bishop.
50, Henry Vandyke.
50, Charles Abraham.
50, Israel R. Coriell.
51, David Dunn.
51, Peter F. Dye.
51, J. B. Johnson.
51, 52, Robert M. Crowell.
52, James Applegate.
52, 53, Josephus Shann.
53—55, Martin A. Howell.
53, 54, Abraham Everett.
54, 55, Samuel E. Stelle.
55, 56, William Hutchinson.
56, John T. Jenkins.
56, 57, Amos Robbins.
57, Henry Stults.
57, 58, John D. Buckelew.
58—60, Ellis B. Freeman.
58, 59, Garret I. Snedeker.
59, Andrew McDowell.
60, Thomas Booraem.
60, Elias Dey.
61, 62, Elias Ross.
62, 63, James T. Crowell.
62, Orlando Perrine.
63, 64, Miles Ross.
63, 64, David B. Wyckoff.
64, 65, Abraham C. Coriell
65—67, 69, 70, Levi D. Jarrard
65, James G. Goble.
66, 67, Nathan H Tyrell.
66, 67, John W. Perrine.
68, George E. Strong
68, 69, Alfred W. Jones.
68, 69, William M. Cox.
70, 71, Albert L. Runyon.
70, George E. Brown.
71—73, Isaac L Fischer.
71, Edward F. Roberts,
72, 73, Joseph C Letson.
72, Johnston Holcombe.
73, H. F. Worthington.
74, John Von Deursen.
74, John F. Ten Broeck.
74, 75, Joseph C. Magee, Jr.
75, James H. Van Cleef.
75, Josephus Shann.

76, Isaiah Rolfe.
76, 77, Charles A. Campbell.
76, 77, Daniel Z. Martin.
77, John Waldron.
78, 79, Isaac L. Martin.
78, 79, Patrick Convery.
78, 79, Vincent W. Mount.
80, Robert G. Miller.
80, John M. Board
80, 81, Stephen M. Martin.
81, 82, James H Van Cleef.
81, 83, Manning Freeman.
82, John Adair.
82, 83, James H Goodwin.
83, 84, William R. Jernee.
84, 85, Edward S. Savage.
84, 85, Robert Carson.
85, 86, John Martin.
86, 87, John F. Ten Broeck.
86, 87, R. R. Vandenbergh.
87, 88, John Mulvey.
88, 89, Ephraim Cutter.
89, Daniel M. Kane.
88, 89, Charles B. Herbert.
90, 91, Luther H Tappen.
90, 91, William C. Jacques.
90, 91, Charles H Manahan.
92, 93, John W. Beekman.
92, 93, John H. Daly.
92, 93, Hezekiah Warne

Monmouth County.

45, George F. Fort.
45—47, Hartshorne Tantum
45, 46, Andrew Simpson.
45—47, Joseph B. Coward.
45, *James H. Hartshorne.
46, 47, William Vandoren.
46, 47, John Borden.
47, Andrew Simpson.
48, William W. Bennett.
48, Joel Parker.
48, Ferdinand Woodward.
48, *Samuel Bennett
48, Joel W. Ayres.
49, 50, Alfred Walling.
49, 50, George W. Sutphin.
49, 50, James D. Hall.
49, James Hooper.
49, John B. Williams.
50, William G. Hooper.
50, Charles Butcher.
51, 52, William H. Conover.
51, 52, Garret S. Smock.
51, Bernard Connolly.
52, Charles Butcher.
51—53, Samuel W. Jones.
53, Charles Allen.
53, Daniel P. Van Doren.
53, 54, Robert Allen.
54, Forman Hendrickson.
54, John L. Corlies.
54—56, Henry E. Lafetra.
55, John Vandoren.
55, Thomas B. Stout.
55, William H. Johnson.
56, 57, Jacob Herbert.
56, 57, John R. Barricklo.
56, 57, Samuel Beers.
57—59, John V. Conover.
58, 59, George Middleton
58, 59, Richard B. Walling.
57—60, Austin H. Patterson.
60, 61, William H. Mount.
60, 61, James Patterson.
60, J. J. McNinney.
61, 62, William V. Ward.
61, 62, Charles Haight.
62, George C. Murray.
63, 65 Michael Taylor
63, 64, Osborn Curtis
63, 64, David H. Wyckoff.
65, 66, Daniel A. Holmes.
65, 66, George Schenck.
66, William C. Browne.
67, 68, Charles Allen.
67, 68, Francis Corlies.
67, 68, Thomas S R. Brown.
69, William H Conover.
69, 70, Daniel H. Van Mater.
69, 70, Andrew Brown.
70—72, Austin H. Patterson
71, William S. Horner.
71, 72, John T. Haight.
72, William B. Hendrickson.
73—75, George W. Patterson.
73, 74, John B. Gifford.
73, 74, John S. Sproul.
75, 76, Charles D. Hendrickson.
75, 76, William V. Conover.
76, 77, James L. Rue.
77, 78, William H. Bennett.
77, James H. Leonard.
78, George J. Ely.
78, 79, Arthur Wilson.
79, 80, 87, Sherman B Oviatt.
79, 80, 92, 93, John D Honce.
80, 81, 87, 88, Grover H. Lufburrow
81, Holmes W. Murphy.
81 82, David A. Bell.
82 83, Peter Forman, Jr.
82, Benjamin Griggs.
83, 84, Alfred B. Stoney.
83, 84, Thomas G. Chattle.
84, 85, Charles H. Boud.
85, William H Grant.
85, 86, Frank E. Heyer.
86, 87, W. S. Throckmorton.

* Died in office.

86, William Pintard.
88, 89, Edward B. Potts.
88, 89, Archibald A. Higgins.
89, William F. Patterson.
90, 91, Aaron E. Johnston.
90, 91, William D. Campbell.
90, 91, Charles H. Ivins.
92, 93, John D. Honce.
92, 93, Reuben G. Strahan.
92, 93, William Taber Parker.

Morris County.

45, Timothy Kitchel.
45, 46, Matthias Kitchel.
45, 46 Henry Seward.
45, 46, George H. Thompson.
46, 47, Calvin Howell.
47, Richard Lewis.
47, Charles McFarland.
47, Samuel Hilts.
48, 49, Andrew I. Smith.
48, 49, David T. Cooper.
48, 49, Samuel Van Ness.
48, 49, Edward W. Whelpley.
50, John L. Kanouse.
50, Andrew Cobb.
50, Freeman Wood.
50, George H. Thompson.
51, Horace Chamberlain.
51, Jonathan P. Bartley.
51, Josiah Meeker.
51, 52, Cornelius B. Doremus.
52, 53, C. S. Dickerson.
52, 53, John D. Jackson.
52, 53, Robert Albright.
53, John L Kanouse.
54, 55, William P. Conkling.
54, 55, William Logan
54, 55, Aaron Pitney.
54, Andrew B. Cobb.
55, 56, Edward Howell.
56, William M. Muchmore.
56, 57, William A. Carr.
56, 57, Daniel Budd.
57, 58, Benjamin M. Felch.
57, 58, Richard Speer.
58, 59, Lyman A. Chandler.
58, 59, John Naughright.
59, A. H. Stansborough.
59, 60, James H Ball.
60, Eugene Ayres.
60—62, Nelson H. Drake.
60—62, Nathan Horton.
61, William W. Beach.
61, 62, John Hill
62, 63, Jacob Vanatta.
63, William J Wood.
63—65, Jesse Hoffman.
64, Henry C. Sanders.
64, 65, John Bates.
65, Alfred M. Treadwell.
66, John Hill.
66, 67, James C. Yawger.
66, 67, Elias M. White.
67, Lewis Estler.
68, Daniel Coghlan.
68, George Gage.
68—70, Jesse M. Sharp
69, 70, Theodore W. Phœnix.
69, 70, Columbus Beach.
71, 72, Nathaniel Niles.
71, 72, W B. Lefevre.
71—73, August C. Canfield.
73, 74, W. H. Howell.
73, 74, Jacob Z Budd.
74—76, Elias M. Skellinger
75, 76, James C. Youngblood.
75, 76, Edmund D Halsey.
77, Abm C. Van Duyne.
77, *Cummins O Cooper.
77, 78, Cornelius P. Garrabrant.
78, Francis J. Doremus.
78, Joshua S. Salmon.
79, 80, Charles F. Axtell.
79, 80, James H. Bruen.
79, 80, Holloway W. Hunt.
81, 82, William C. Johnson.
81, 82, 91, 92, John F. Post.
81, 82, Oscar Lindsley.
83—85, George W. Jenkins.
83, 84, James H Neighbour.
83, 84, Amzi F. Weaver.
85, 86, John Seward Wills.
85, 86, Elias C. Drake.
86, 87, John Norwood.
87, 88, Samuel S Lyon.
87, 88, John R. Pitney.
88, 89, Carnot B. Meeker.
89, 90, John Norris.
89, 90, William S. Naughright.
90, 91, James Preston Albright.
91, 92, Ford D. Smith.
93, Thomas J. O'Brien.
93, Sylvester Utter.

Ocean County.

51—53, Joel Haywood.
54, A. O S. Havens.
55, 56, Wm. F. Brown.
57—59, Edwin Salter.
60, Thomas W. Ivins.
61, Chas. H. Applegate.
62, Ephraim Emson.
63, Edwin Salter.

*In 1878 C. O. Cooper was unseated by Joshua S. Salmon.

64, 65, Jacob Birdsall.
66, 67, Job Edwards.
68, 69, Geo. W. Cowperthwaite.
70, 71, Albert M. Bradshaw.
72, Richard B. Parker.
73, John S. Shultz.
74, Edward M. Lonan.
75, 87, 88, 89, Jonathan S. Goble.
76, Ephraim P. Emson.
77, Isaac A. Van Hise.
78—80, Rufus Blodgett.
81, Wm. H. Bennett.
82, Clifford Horner.
83, George T. Cranmer.
84, Augustus W. Irons.
85, 86, George G. Smith
90, 91, 92, Adolph Ernst.
93, John T. Burton.

Passaic County.

45, 46, George W. Colfax.
45, 46, Chileon F. De Camp.
47, Abm. Prall.
47, 48, Henry M Van Ness.
48, John M. Demarest.
49, 50, C. S. Van Wagoner.
49, Oscar Decker.
50, 51, Thomas D Hoxsey.
51, 52, Benjamin Geroe
52, J. S Fayerweather.
53, J. V. R. Van Blarcom.
53, Cornelius Van Winkle.
53, 54, Philip Rafferty.
54, Charles H. May.
51, 52, 54, John L. Laroe.
55, Wm. C. Stratton.
55, Wm. M. Morrell.
55, 56, John Schoonmaker.
56—58, Benj. Buckley.
56, Peter H. Whitenor.
57, John J. Brown.
57, James B. Beam.
58, Patrick Maginnis.
58, 59, Richard Van Houten.
59—61, Samuel Pope.
59, Joel M. Johnson.
60, Isaac Stagg.
60, 61, Isaac P. Cooley.
61, 62, Socrates Tuttle.
62—66, John N. Terhune.
62—66, Chandler D. Norton.
63, Samuel Pope.
63, 64, Joseph N. Taylor.
63, 64, Chas. F. Johnson.
64, 65, Aaron Kinter.
65, 66, Garret Van Wagoner.
65, 66, Isaac D. Blauvelt.
67, 68, David Henry.
67, 68, Joseph R. Baldwin.
67, E. A. Stansbury.
68, 69, Albert A. Van Voorhees.
69, 70, Hugh Reid.
69, 71, 72, Chas. Hemmingway.
70, Henry Hobbs.
70, Chas. P. Gurnee.
71, 78, 79, John O'Brien.
71, 72, 75, Robert M. Torbet.
72, 73, Henry McDanolds.
73, George Barnes.
73, 74, Garret A. Hobart.
74, 75, David Henry.
74, 75, John P Zeluff.
76, 77, John W. Griggs.
76, 77, John Sanderson.
76, 77, Joseph L. Cunningham.
78, John Kennell.
78, 79, John H. Robinson.
79, 80, George W. Conkling.
80, 81, Robert B. Morehead.
80, 81, Thomas B. Vreeland.
81, Jacob Latus.
82, Joseph A Greaves.
82, 83, Patrick H. Shields.
82, 83, William F. Gaston.
82—85, 92, 93, Thomas Flynn.
83, 84, Clark W. Mills.
84, William Prall.
84, Cornelius A Cadmus.
85, 86, John Scheele.
85, 86, DeWitt C. Bolton.
85, 86, George H. Low.
86, William B. Gourley.
87, 88, George Law.
87, John Donohue.
87, Robert A Carroll.
87, 88, 89, James Keys.
88, James H Rogers.
88, Eugene Emley.
89, 93, John I. Holt.
89, Charles T Woodward.
89, William W. Welch.
90, 91, John King.
90, 91, John F. Kerr.
90, Thomas McCran.
90, 91, Robert Williams.
91, Richard Carroll.
92, 93, Frank Gledhill.
92, 93, Thomas Flynn.
92, 93, John F Smith.
92, James Parker.

Salem County.

45, David Wiley.
45, Isaiah Conklyn.
45, Robert Hewitt.
46, Ephraim Carel.
46, Charles Bilderback.
46, George Remster.
47, Joseph M. Springer.
47, James Vanmeter.

47, 48, Joseph Foster.
48, Benjamin F. McCollister.
48, Joseph R. Chew.
49, James H. Trenchard.
49, Isaac Lippincott.
49, John Fowler.
50, Charles B. Newell.
50, David Sithens.
50, Benjamin Remster.
51, Smith Bilderback.
51, Charles Benner.
51, Harman Richman.
52, Jacob Hitchner.
52, John C. Lummis.
53, Nathaniel G Swing.
53, John Blackwood.
54, Isaiah D. Clawson.
54, Richard Grier.
55, Joshua Thompson.
55, John Harris.
56, Joseph Kille.
56, Samuel Plummer.
57, William Beckett.
57, 59, Thomas B. Jones.
58, 59, Alfred Simpkins.
60, 61, Joshua Lippincott.
60, Samuel Habermayer.
61, Owen L. Jones.
62, William P. Somers.
62, Samuel D. Miller.
63, 64, Joseph W. Cooper.
63, Joseph Waddington.
64, William N. Hancock.
65, William Callahan.
65, 66, Aux. M. P. V. H. Dickeson.
66, 67, Samuel Garrison.
67, John S. Newell.
68, Henry M. Wright.
68, 69, Andrew S. Reeves.
69, 70, Charles F. H. Gray.
70, David Evans.
71, John W. Dickinson.
71, John Hitchner.
72, 73, Daniel P. Darrell.
72, Smith Hewitt.
73, 74, William Iszard.
74, 75, William B Carpenter.
75, Charles P. Swing.
76, Richard Coles.
76--78, Quinton Keasbey.
77, John S Elwell.
78, William C. Kates.
79—81, Henry Barber.
79—81, John D. Garwood.
82—84, Henry Combs.
85, 86, Joseph D. Whitaker.
87, William Newell.
88, Millard F. Riley.
89, 90, John C. Ward.
91, 92, James Strimple.
93, William Diver.

Somerset County.

45, Peter Voorhees
45, Samuel Reynolds.
45, Peter Kline.
46, James B. Elmendorf.
46, 47, Peter T. Beekman.
46, Jonathan Cory.
47—49, Samuel K Martin.
47—49, F. V. D. Voorhees.
48—50, John M. Wyckoff.
50, 51, 53, John DeMott.
50, Samuel S. Doty.
51, Frederick D. Brokaw.
51, 52, Eugene S. Doughty.
52, Michael R. Nevius.
53, 54, John H. Anderson.
54—56, John S. Hoagland.
55, Alvah Lewis.
56, 57, Cornelius M. Schomp.
57, Cornelius N. Allen.
58, 59, Nehemiah V Steele.
59, 60, Elisha B. Wood.
60, 61, 70, Jas W. Arrowsmith.
61—63, John G. Schenck.
62, 63, John M. Mann.
64, 65, Daniel Corey.
65, 66, Rynier A. Staats.
66, 67, Ralph Davenport.
67, Peter A. Voorhees.
68—69, John J. Bergen.
68, Abraham T. Huff.
69—71, John R Staats.
71, James Doty.
72, 73, David D. Smalley.
73, 74, John G. Schenck.
74, 75, William P. Sutphin.
75—77, Joseph H. Voorhees.
76, 77, 91, 92, James J. Bergen.
78—80, John Ringelmann.
78—80, J. Newton Voorhees.
81, 82, William A. Schomp.
81, John L Oakey.
83, 84, Cornelius S Hoffman.
85, 86, John Vetterlein.
87, George E. Pace.
88, Oscar Conkling.
89, 90, Jacob Klotz.
93, George H. Cramer.

Sussex County.

45, Absalom Dunning.
45, Jesse Bell.
45, Timothy H. Cook.
46, John Hunt.
46, 47, Peter Young.
46—48, Thomas D. Armstrong.
47—49, Peter Hoyt.
48—50, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr.

49, Martin Ryerson.
50, 51, Guy Price.
50, 51, William Simurson.
51, Daniel D. Decker.
52, George W. Collver.
52, 55, Aaron K. Stinson.
52—54, Timothy E. Shay.
53, 54, Benjamin Hamilton.
53, 54, Luther Hill.
55, James L. Decker.
55—57, Daniel D. Gould.
56—58, William Smith.
56—58, John W. Opdyke.
58, Sanford McKeeby.
59, 60, Martin Cole.
60, 61, Charles Mackerly.
60, 61, Daniel D. Decker.
61, William Price.
62—64, William H. Bell.
62, Thomas N. McCarter.
63, 64, Robert Hamilton.
65, Samuel Fowler.
65—67, William M. Iliff.
66, 67, 73, 74, Francis M. Ward.
68—70, Hiram C. Clark.
68—70, Samuel H. Hunt.
71, 72, Lebbeus Martin.
71, Peter Smith.
75, 76, William Owen.
77, 78, George Greer.
79—81, Lewis J. Martin.
82—84, William E. Ross.
85, 86, 87, Horatio N. Kinney.
88, 89, 90, Andrew J. Bale.
91, 92, 93, Jacob Swartwout.

Union County.

58, Benjamin M. Price.
58, Cooper Parse.
59, William Stiles.
59, 60, Elston Marsh.
60, 61, David Mulford.
61, Israel O. Maxwell.
62, 63, Samuel L. Moore.
62, John J. High.
63, 64, Noah Woodruff.
64, 65, Philip Dougherty.
65, Joseph T. Crowell.
66, John R. Crane.
66, Thomas J. Lee.
67, A. M. W. Ball.
67, Enos W. Runyon.
68, 69, John H. Whelan.
68, 69, DeWitt C. Hough.
70, 71, 75, Ferdinand Blancke.
70, Albert A. Drake.
71, Joseph W. Yates.
72, Andrew Dutcher
72—74, William McKinley.
72—74, John H. Lufberry.
73, Jabez B. Cooley.
74, 75, William H. Gill.
74, 75, Elias B. Pope.
76—78, John Egan.
76, 77, Moses F. Cary.
76, 77, Benjamin A. Vail.
78—80, George M. Stiles.
78, Joseph B. Coward.
79, 80, Philip H. Vernon.
79—82, John T. Dunn.
81, 82, George T. Parrott.
81—83, Frank L. Sheldon.
83, 84, Edward J Byrnes.
83, 84, Asa T. Woodruff.
84, DeWitt C Hough.
85, 86, Peter L. Hughes.
85, 86, 87, William H. Corbin.
85, Jacob Kirkner.
86, 87, William Chamberlain.
87, 88, John J. Matthews.
88, 89, 90, Foster M. Voorhees.
88, 89, 90, John Ulrich.
89, 90, Frederick C. Marsh.
91, 92, John Carroll.
91, 92, 93, George Kyte.
91, 92, 93, Thomas F. Lane.
93, Timothy M. Kelly.

Warren County.

45, 46, Robert C. Caskey.
45, Abram Wildrick.
45, Stephen Warne.
46—48, Jonathan Shotwell.
46—48, Amos H. Drake.
47—49, Samuel Mayberry.
49—51, Andrew Ribble.
49—51, Benjamin Fritts.
50, 51, 53, John Loller.
52—54, John Sherrer.
52—54, David V. C. Crate.
52, John Cline.
54—56, George H Beatty.
55—57, Archibald Osborn.
55—57, John White.
57—59, Isaac Leida.
58, 59, William Feit.
58, Abm. S. Van Horn.
59—61, Robert Rusling.
60—62, John C. Bennett.
60, Philip Shoemaker.
61, 63, David Smith.
62—64, Wm W. Strader.
63—65, Elijah Allen.
64—66, Charles G. Hoagland.
65, 66, Silas Young.
66—68, Andrew J. Fulmer.
67—68, John N. Givens.
67—69, Nelson Vliet.
69—71, Absalom B. Pursell.

69—71, Caleb H. Valentine.
70—72, William Silverthorn.
72—74, Valentine Mutchler.
73—75, Joseph Anderson.
75, John M Wyckoff.
76, William Carpenter.
76—78, Elias J. Mackey.
77—79, Silas W. De Witt.
79—81, Coursen H. Albertson.
80—82, William Fritts.
82, Robert Bond.
83—85, Stephen C. Larison.
83—85, Isaac Wildrick.
86, Thomas L. Titus.
86, 87, William M. Baird.
87—89, Samuel B. Mutchler.
88—91, Eliphalet Hoover.
90—92, Daniel W. Hagerty.
92, 93, L. Milton Wilson.
93, Richard H. Sheppard.

SPECIAL ELECTION—1890.

A special election was held Tuesday, September 30th, 1890, on proposed amendments to the State Constitution, one of which abrogated the clause which prohibits special legislation for towns and counties, and the other of which provided for the appointment of Common Pleas Judges by the Senate and General Assembly in joint meeting. Both amendments were rejected, the votes by counties being as follows:

Counties.	Special Legislation.		Judges' Amendment.		Names on poll book.
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	
Atlantic	81	638	272	447	719
Bergen	50	1482	501	1030	1538
Burlington	92	2591	533	2150	2684
Camden	876	2765	1044	2601	3644
Cape May	105	306	178	233	411
Cumberland	50	1309	363	995	1359
Essex	553	11-61	5935	6472	12432
Gloucester	29	1080	377	732	1110
Hudson	447	10187	1924	8709	10664
Hunterdon	39	2415	549	1901	2456
Mercer	207	2465	730	1943	2673
Middlesex	59	3174	1114	2120	3234
Monmouth	85	3144	216	3013	3236
Morris	154	2186	486	1855	2342
Ocean	31	566	152	443	596
Passaic	185	3538	316	3407	3723
Salem	11	1121	141	991	1132
Somerset	40	1327	348	1019	1367
Sussex	23	1134	178	978	1158
Union	106	3657	1160	2602	3765
Warren	105	2104	239	1970	2210
Totals	3328	59050	16756	45611	62453

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL AND SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FROM 1776 TO 1844,

WHEN THE NEW CONSTITUTION WAS FORMED.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781 — John Stevens, Hunterdon.
1782—John Cox, Burlington.
1783, 1784 — Philemon Dickinson. Hunterdon.
1785, 1786, 1787, 1788 — Robert Lettis Hooper, Hunterdon.
1789, 1790, 1791, 1792 — Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1793, 1794 — Thomas Henderson. Monmouth.
1795—Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1796, 1797 — James Linn, Somerset.
1798, 1799, 1800 — Geo. Anderson, Burlington.
1801, 1802, 1803, 1804 — John Lambert, Hunterdon.
1805—Thomas Little, Monmouth.
1806—Geo. Anderson, Burlington.
1807—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1808—Ebenezer Seeley, Cumberland.
1809—Thomas Ward, Essex.
1810, 1811 — Charles Clark, Essex.
1812—James Schureman, Middlesex.
1813—Charles Clark, Essex.
1814, 1815 — William Kennedy, Sussex.
1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822 — Jesse Upson, Morris.
1823, 1824, 1825 — Peter J. Stryker, Somerset.
1826—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1827—Silas Cook, Morris.
1828—Charles Newbold. Burlington.
1829, 1830 — Edward Condict, Morris.
1831, 1832 — Elias P. Seeley, Cumberland.
1833—Mahlon Dickerson, Morris.
1834—Jehu Patterson, Monmouth.
1835—Charles Sitgreaves, Warren.
1836—Jeptha B. Munn, Morris.
1837, 1838 — Andrew Parsons, Passaic.
1839, 1840 — Joseph Porter, Gloucester.
1842—John Cassedy, Bergen.
1843—William Chetwood, Essex.
1844—Jehu Patterson, Monmouth

SPEAKERS.

1776, 1777, 1778 } John Hart, Hunterdon.
Second session 1878—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1779—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1780—Josiah Hornblower, Essex.
1781—John Mehelm, Hunterdon.
1782, 1783 } Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1784—Daniel Hendrickson, Monmouth.
1785, 1786 } Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1787—Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1788—Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1789—John Beatty, Middlesex.
1790—Jonathan Dayton, Essex.
1791—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1792, 1793, 1794 } Silas Condict, Morris.
1795—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1796—James H. Imlay, Monmouth.
1797—Silas Condict, Morris.
1798, 1799, 1800 } William Coxe, Burlington.
1801—Silas Dickerson, Sussex.
1802—William Coxe, Burlington.
1803—Peter Gordon, Hunterdon.
1804, 1805, 1806, 1807 } James Cox, Monmouth.
1808, 1809 } Lewis Condict, Morris.
1810, 1811 } William Kennedy, Sussex.
1812—William Pearson, Burlington.
1813—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1814, 1815 } Samuel Pennington, Essex.
1816—Charles Clark, Essex.
1817—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822 } David Thompson, Jr., Morris.
1823—Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Cumberland.
1824—David Johnston, Hunterdon.
1825, 1826 } George K. Drake, Morris.
1827, 1828 } William B. Ewing, Cumberland.
1829, 1830, 1831 } Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.
1832—John P. Jackson, Essex.
1833, 1834, 1835 } Daniel B. Ryall, Monmouth.
1836—Thomas G. Haight, Monmouth.
1837, 1838 } Lewis Condict, Morris.
1839—William Stites, Essex.
1840, 1841 } John Emley, Burlington,
1842—Samuel B. Halsey, Morris.
1843, 1844 } Joseph Taylor, Cumberland.

SENATE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

1845, 1846, 1847, 1848 — John C. Smallwood, Glou'str
1849, 1850 — Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
1851—Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.
1852—John Manners, Hunterdon.
1853, 1854, 1855, 1856 — W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
1857, 1858 — Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
1859—Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
1860—C. L. C Gifford, Essex.
1861—Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
1862—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1863—Anthony Reckless, Mon'th.
1864—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1865—Edward W. Scudder, Mercer
1866—James M. Scovel, Camden.
1867—Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
1868, 1869 — Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
1870—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1871, 1872 — Edward Bettle, Camden.
1873, 1874, 1875 — John W. Taylor, Essex.
1876—W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1877—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1878—G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
1879, 1880 — W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1881, 1882 — G. A. Hobart, Passaic,
1883—J. J. Gardner, Atlantic.
1884—B. A. Vail, Union.
1885—A. V. Schenck, Middlesex.
1886—John W. Griggs, Passaic.
1887—Frederick S. Fish, Essex.
1888—Geo. H. Large, Hunterdon.
1889—George T. Werts, Morris.
1890—H. M. Nevius, Monmouth.
1891, 1892 — Robert Adrain, Middlesex.

SECRETARIES.

1845, 1846, 1847 — Daniel Dodd, Jr., Essex.
1848, 1849, 1850 — Philip J Gray, Camden.
1851—John Rogers, Burlington.
1852, 1853 — Samuel A. Allen, Salem.
1854—A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
1855, 1856 — A. R. Throckmorton, Monmouth.
1857, 1858 — A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
1859, 1860 — John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1861—Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
1862, 1863 — Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
1864, 1865 — John H. Meeker, Essex.
1866, 1867 — Enoch R Borden, Mercer.
1868, 1869 — Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
1870—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 — John F. Babcock, Middlesex
1875, 1876 — N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1877, 1878 — C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
1879—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1880, 1881, 1882 — Geo. Wurts, Passaic.
1883, 1884, 1885 — W. A. Stiles, Sussex.
1886, 1887, 1888 — Richard B. Reading, Hunterdon.
1889—John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.
1890—Wilbur A. Mott, Essex.
1891, 1892 — John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.

HOUSE OFFICERS.

SPEAKERS.

1845—Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
1846—Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
1847, 1848—John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
1849—Edw. W. Whelpley, Morris.
1850—John T. Nixon, Cumberland.
1851—John H. Phillips, Mercer.
1852—John Huyler, Bergen.
1853, 1854—John W. Fennimore, Burlington.
1855—William Parry, Burlington.
1856—Thos. W. Demarest, Bergen.
1857—Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
1858—Daniel Holsman, Bergen.
1859—Edwin Salter, Ocean.
1860—Austin H. Patterson, Monm.
1861—F. H. Teese, Essex.
1862—Charles Haight, Monmouth.
1863—James T. Cr well, Middlesex.
1864—Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
1865—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1866—John Hill, Morris.
1867—G. W. N. Curtis, Camden.
1868—Aug. O. Evans, Hudson.
1869, 1870—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1871—Albert P. Condit, Essex.
1872—Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
1873—Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
1874—Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
1875—George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
1876—John D. Carscallen, Hudson.
1877—Rudolph F Rabe, Hudson.
1878—John Egan, Union.
1879—Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
1880—Sherman B. Oviatt, Monm.
1881—Harrison Van Duyne, Essex.
1882—John T. Dunn, Union.
1883—Thomas O'Connor, Essex.
1884—A. B. Stoney, Monmouth.
1885, 1886—E. A. Armstrong, Camden.
1887—William M. Baird, Warren.
1888—Sam'l D. Dickinson, Hudson.
1889—Robert S. Hudspeth, Hudson.
1890—W. C. Heppenheimer, Hudson.
1891, 1892—James J. Bergen, Somerset.

CLERKS.

1845—Alexander D. Cattell, Salem.
1846—Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
1847, 1848, 1849, 1850—Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1851, 1852—David Naar, Essex.
1853, 1854—David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
1855—Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
1856, 1857—William Darmon, Gloucester.
1858—Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
1859—John P. Harker, Camden.
1860—D. Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
1861, 1862—Jacob Sharp, Warren.
1863, 1864—Levi Scoby, Monmouth.
1865, 1866—George B. Cooper, Cumberl'd.
1867—Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
1868, 1869, 1870—A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
1871—A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1872, 1873, 1874—Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
1875—Austin H. Patterson, Monm.
1876, 1877—John Y. Foster, Essex.
1878—Austin H. Patterson, Monm.
1879, 1880, 1881—C. O. Cooper, Morris.
1882, 1883—Arthur Wilson, Monmouth.
1884—Henry D. Winton, Bergen.
1885, 1886—Samuel Toombs, Essex.
1887—Joseph Atkinson, Essex.
1888—James P. Logan, Burlington.
1889, 1890—John J. Matthews, Union.
1891, 1892—Thos. F. Noonan, Jr , Hudson.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

New Jersey's Vote for Governor from 1857 to the Present Time, and the Political Complexion of each Legislature.

1857—Legislature: Senate, 12 Democrats, 6 Whigs, 2 Know Nothings. House, Dem., 38; Opposition, 22.
1858—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1859—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.
Governor: Wright, total vote, 51,714; per cent. of popular vote, 49.24. Olden, total vote, 53,315; per cent. of popular vote, 50.76. Olden's majority, 1,601.
1860—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Dem., 30; Rep, 28; American, 2.
1861—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1862—Legislature: Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent, 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.
Governor: Parker, total vote, 61,307; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Ward, total vote, 46,710; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Parker's majority, 14,597.
1863—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
Democratic total vote, 39,186; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Republican total vote, 29,812; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Democratic majority, 9,374.
1864—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1865—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.
Governor: Runyon, total vote, 64,736; per cent. of popular vote, 49.0. Ward, total vote, 67,525; per cent. of popular vote, 51 0. Ward's majority, 2,789.
1866—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1867—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
Democratic total vote, 67,468; per cent. of popular vote, 56.89. Republican total vote, 51,114; per cent. of popular vote, 43.10. Democratic majority, 16,354.
1868—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
Randolph's majori ty for Governor, 4,288.
1869—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1870—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1871—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
Governor: Parker, total vote, 82,362; per cent. of popular vote, 51.90. Walsh, total vote, 76,383; per cent. of popular vote, 48.10. Parker's majority, 5,979.
1872—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1873—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1874—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
Governor: Bedle, total vote, 97,283; per cent. of popular vote, 53.60. Halsey, total vote, 84,050; per cent. of popular vote, 46.30. Bedle's majority, 13,233.
1875—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1876—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1877—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: McClellan, total vote, 97,837; per cent. of popular vote, 51.65. Newell, total vote, 85,094; per cent. of popular vote, 44.92. Hoxsey, total vote, 5,058; per cent. of popular vote, 2.67. Bingham, total vote, 1,438; per cent. of popular vote, 0.76. McClellan's plurality, 12,743.

1878—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1879—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1880—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Ludlow, total vote, 121,666; per cent. of popular vote, 49.53. Potts, total vote, 121,015; per cent. of popular vote, 49.26. Hoxsey, total vote, 2,759. Ransom, total vote, 195. Ludlow's plurality, 651.

1881—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1882—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1883—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

Governor: Abbett, total vote, 103,856; per cent. of popular vote, 49.92. Dixon, total vote, 97,047; per cent. of popular vote, 46.65. Urner, total vote, 2,960. Parsons, total vote, 4,153. Abbett's plurality, 6,809.

1884—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1885—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1886—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Green, total vote, 109,939; per cent. of popular vote, 47.45. Howey, total vote, 101,919; per cent. of popular vote, 43.98. Fiske, Pro., 19,808. Green's plurality, 8,020

1887—Legislature: Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats. House, 31 Democrats, 26 Republicans, 2 Labor-Democrats, 1 tie.

1888—Legislature: Senate, 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats. House, 37 Republicans, 23 Democrats.

1889—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Governor: Abbett, total vote, 138,245; per cent. of popular vote, 51.37. Grubb, total vote, 123,992; per cent. of popular vote, 46.07. La Monte, Pro., 6,853. Abbett's plurality, 14,253.

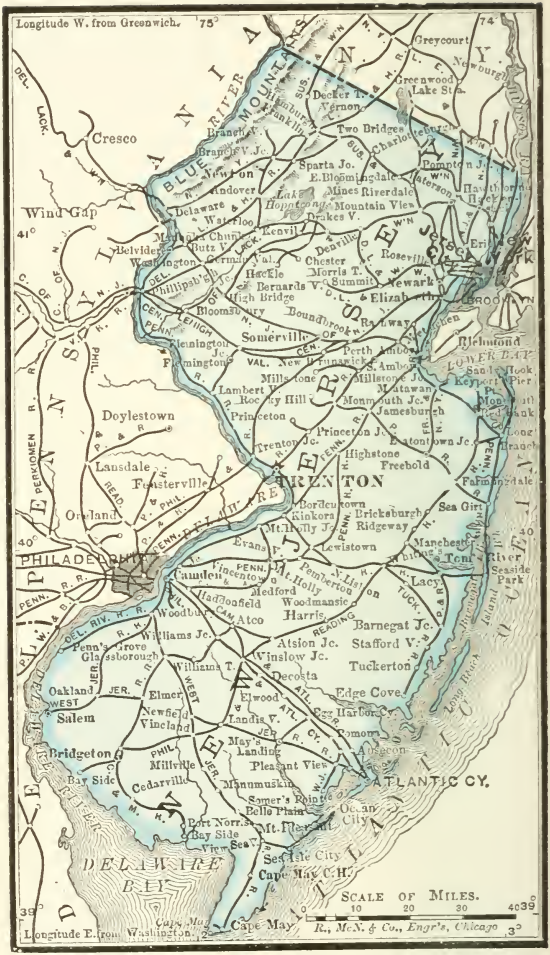
1890—Senate, 11 Republicans, 10 Democrats. House, 37 Democrats 23 Republicans.

1891—Senate, 14 Democrats, 7 Republicans. House, 40 Democrats, 20 Republicans.

1892—Senate, 16 Democrats, 5 Republicans. House, 42 Democrats, 18 Republicans.

Governor: Werts, total vote, 167,257; per cent. of popular vote, 49 35. Kean, Jr., total vote, 159,362; per cent. of popular vote, 48.27. Kennedy, Pro, 7,750; Keim, Socialist-Labor, 1,338; Bird, Peoples', 894. Werts' plurality, 7,625.

1893—Senate, 16 Democrats, 5 Republicans. House, 39 Democrats, 21 Republicans.


Longitude W. from Greenwich.
75°
74°
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE BAY
ATLANTIC CY.
DELAWARE R.
BLUE MOUNTAINS
Wind Gap
Cresco
Greycourt
Newburgh
Greenwood Lake Sta.
Decker T.
Vernon
Two Bridges
Sparta Jo.
Newton
Andover
Lake Hopatcong
E. Bloomingdale
Mines
Riverdale
Mountain View
Pompton Jo.
Hasbrouck Heights
Delaware
Water Flood
Drakes V.
Belvidere
Washington
Manunka Chunk
Butz V.
Hermon
Keavil
Chester
Morris T.
Summit
Newark
Erie
Phillipsburg
Hackettstown
Beranards V.
High Bridge
Elizabeth
Bloomsbury
Somerville
Flemington Jc.
Flemington
Perth Amboy
New Brunswick
S. Amboy
Millstone Jc.
Millstone
Richmond
Lower Bay
Sandy Hook
Keyport
Pt. Monmouth
Matawan
Monmouth Jc.
Jamesburg
Lambert
Rocky Hill
Princeton
Princeton Jc.
Doylestown
Lansdale
Forestville
Trenton Jc.
Trenton
Highstone
Freehold
Farmingdale
Sea Girt
Bordentown
Kinkora
Bricksburgh
Ridgeway
Orchard
Mt. Holly Jc.
Lewistown
Manchester
Toms River
Seaside Park
Evans
Pemberton
Lacy
Camden
Haddonfield
Medford
Woodmansie
Harris
Atco
Woodbury
Barnegat Jc.
Williams Jc.
Atsion Jc.
Stafford V.
Penn's Grove
Glassboro
Winslow Jc.
Tuckerton
Williams T.
Decosta
Oakland
Elmer
Elwood
Edge Cove
Salem
Newfield
Vineland
Landis V.
Egg Harbor
Somers
Absecon
Bridgeton
May's Landing
Millville
Pleasant View
Bay Side
Cedarville
Manumuskin
Somer's Pointe
Bello Plain
Ocean City
Port Norris
Bay Side
Mt. Pleasant
Sea View
Sea Isle City
Cape May C.H.
Cape May
Cape May
SCALE OF MILES.
0 10 20 30 40
Longitude E. from Washington.
R., McN. & Co., Engr's, Chicago

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

OF 1844.

List of Delegates elected to the Convention to form a government for the people of the State of New Jersey, which met at Trenton, on May 14th, 1844, and continued to June 29th of the same year. The constitution was agreed to in convention by a vote of 55 to 1 (Mr. Condit), Mr. Stokes being excused from voting. It was ratified by the people on August 13th, 1844, by a vote of 20,276 for, and 3,526 against, 69 ballots being rejected. The figures indicate the ages of the respective members. The compiler of this work is indebted to Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, for the important data given.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Jonathan Pitney, 46, physician.

BERGEN COUNTY.—John Cassedy, 47, gentleman; Alexander Westervelt, 50, gentleman.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—William R. Allen, 42, farmer; Jonathan J. Spencer, 51, physician; Charles Stokes, 52, farmer; John C. Ten Eyck, 30, lawyer; Moses Wills, 51, merchant.

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Abraham Browning, 35, lawyer; John W. Mickle, 50, mariner.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Joshua Swain, 66, farmer.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Joshua Brick, 62, farmer; Daniel Elmer, 59, lawyer; William B. Ewing, 68, physician.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Silas Condit, 66, gentleman; Oliver S. Halsted, 51, lawyer; Joseph C. Hornblower, 67, lawyer; David Naar, 43, farmer; William Stites, 52, merchant; Elias Van Arsdale, 73, lawyer; Isaac H. Williamson, 71, lawyer.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—John R. Sickler, 43, physician; Charles C. Stratton, 48, farmer.

HUDSON COUNTY.—Robert Gilchrist, 52, county clerk.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.—Peter I. Clark, 53, lawyer; David Neighbour, 46, merchant; Jonathan Pickle, 45, farmer; Alexander Wurts, 48, lawyer.

MERCER COUNTY.—Richard S. Field, 39, lawyer; Henry W. Green, 39, lawyer; John R. Thomson, 43, gentleman.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Moses Jaques, 73, farmer; James Parker, 68, farmer; Joseph F. Randolph, 40, lawyer; James C. Zabriskie, 40, tailor.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Bernard Connolly, 40, printer; Geo. F. Fort, 35, physician; Thomas G. Haight, 49, farmer; Daniel Holmes, 50, farmer; Robert Laird, 32, physician.

MORRIS COUNTY.—Francis Child, 51, farmer; Mahlon Dickerson, 73, lawyer; Ephraim Marsh, 48, farmer; William N. Wood, 38, lawyer.

PASSAIC COUNTY.—Elias B. D. Ogden, 44, lawyer; Andrew Parsons, 53, merchant.

SALEM COUNTY.—Alexander G. Cattell, 28, merchant; John H. Lambert, 45, merchant; Richard P. Thompson, 39, attorney-general.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—George H. Brown, 34, lawyer; Ferdinand S. Schenck, 54, physician; Peter D. Vroom, 52, lawyer.

SUSSEX COUNTY.—John Bell, 58, merchant; Joseph E. Edsall, 54, manufacturer; Martin Ryerson, 29, lawyer.

WARREN COUNTY.—Samuel Hibbler, 44, painter; P. B. Kennedy, 42, lawyer; R. S. Kennedy, 41, farmer.

Presidents of the Convention—Isaac H. Williamson, Essex (resigned June 28th, 1844); Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Vice President—Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Secretary—William Paterson, 27, lawyer, Middlesex.

Assistant Secretary—Th. S. Saunders, 35, physician, Gloucester.

RECAPITULATION.—Lawyers, 20; farmers, 14; physicians, 7; merchants, 7; other professions, 10; ex-Governors, 3; ex-Members of Congress, 7. Four between 70 and 80 years of age; six between 60 and 70; seventeen between 50 and 60; twenty between 40 and 50; nine between 30 and 40; two under 30.

There were only three survivors on January 1st, 1889—Alexander G. Cattell, Robert Laird and David Neighbour.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

OF 1873.

On April 4th, 1873, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution empowering the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, a commission of two persons from each Congressional District, to suggest and propose amendments to the State Constitution for submission to and consideration by the next two Legislatures, and afterwards to be submitted to a vote of the people.

On April 24th, of the same year, Governor Parker nominated the following gentlemen, who were duly confirmed by the Senate:

First District—Benjamin F. Carter, Woodbury; Samuel H. Grey, Camden. Second District—Mercer Beasley, Trenton; John C. Ten Eyck, Mount Holly. Third District—Robert S. Green, Elizabeth; John F. Babcock, New Brunswick. Fourth District—Martin Ryerson and Jacob L. Swayze, both of Newton. Fifth District—Augustus W. Cutler, Morristown; Benjamin Buckley, Paterson. Sixth District—Theodore Runyon and John W. Taylor, both of Newark. Seventh District—Abraham O. Zabriskie and Robert Gilchrist, both of Jersey City.

Shortly afterwards Chief Justice Mercer Beasley declined to serve, and Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, was appointed in his stead. Martin Ryerson resigned and Joseph Thompson, of Somerset, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Chancellor Theodore Runyon also declined and George J. Ferry, of Orange, was appointed in his stead. Ex-Chancellor Zabriskie was unanimously elected president of the Commission, and upon his decease, which occurred in a short time afterwards, Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Seventh District. John C. Ten Eyck was elected president, *vice* Zabriskie, deceased. The secretaries were Joseph L. Naar and Edward J. Anderson, both of Trenton. Subsequently Robert Gilchrist resigned and William Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, was appointed in his place. John W. Taylor also resigned and Algernon S. Hubbell, of Newark, was appointed in his place.

The first session of the Commission was held on May 8th, 1873, and the last on December 23d, of the same year. The amendments submitted were partially adopted by the two succeeding Legislatures, and were ratified by a vote of the people at a special election held on September 7th, 1875.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and although the style of the building is not modern, yet it answers the purposes for which it was intended, even if it does not present a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarters acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to low water line of the Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare-looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3,992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848, the State House was altered by the removal of the

rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of $27,000. The commissioners under whose directions the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, $120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, $3,000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, $4,000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and $2,000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of $43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of $15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building, and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens, and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of the Rebellion.

On March 21st, 1885, the front portion was destroyed by fire, and the Legislature appropriated $50,000 for rebuilding, and, in 1886, an additional appropriation of $225,000 was granted.

The new building was finished in 1889. It is of rectangular shape and of the Renaissance style of architecture, with a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet on State street, a depth of sixty-seven feet, and three and a half stories high, with a rotunda thirty-nine feet across, which connects the new section of the Capitol with the original part. The rotunda is surmounted by a dome one hundred and forty-five feet high.

The building has about sixty feet more frontage than the former one, and approaches about ten feet nearer the street.

The walls are constructed of solid, fire-proof, brick masonry, faced with a light-colored stone from Indiana, known as Salem Oolitic, with foundations and trimmings of New Jersey freestone, from the Prallsville quarries, in Hunterdon county. The portico, door-head and trimmings about the door are of the same material. The portico, with balcony, is supported by massive pillars of polished granite and surmounted by the coat of arms of the State.

The apartments used for offices are very spacious, fitted throughout in the most approved modern style, and each department is supplied with one or more of the finest fire-proof vaults. The first and second stories are set aside for offices, and the entire third story is used for the State Library.

The old State Library apartments have been improved and extended, and are now used as offices for the Attorney-General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. A new story was added, which is used for the Geological Museum and State offices.

In 1891, a new Assembly Chamber was erected. The old one was too small and poorly ventilated, and besides, there was a lack of suitable committee rooms. The Legislature of 1891 passed a Joint Resolution, which was approved on March 20th, authorizing the Governor "to provide a suitable chamber and committee rooms for the use of the General Assembly of this State," &c., and also, "to make such additions and alterations as will afford the necessary accommodations for the Supreme Court and Court of Errors and Appeals, or for other State offices, and sufficient money is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer of this State on the warrant of the Comptroller, after approval by the Governor."

The new chamber was built by James W. Lanning, of Trenton, from plans prepared by James Moylan, of Jersey City, and under the superintendency of Bernard J. Ford, of Newark. It covers the site of the former chamber, and extends beyond it to Delaware street on the east and to the water power on the south. It has a frontage on Delaware street of 120 feet and a depth of 75 feet. The exterior finish and design of the building are similar to the adjoining portion of the Capitol. The foundation

is of brown stone, from the Stockton quarries, and the trimmings of light Indiana stone. The interior is finished in Trenton tile, quartered oak and Italian statuary marble. It is a fire-proof building throughout, and is specially ventilated. The committee rooms are ample and convenient, and the interior design, arrangement and finish make it a model legislative chamber. It cost the State $140,500. The cost of the steam heating and ventilating systems was about $25,000.

The other new addition to the Capitol provides a consultation room for the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors and Appeals and a private room for the Governor, a room for the Museum of the Geological Survey, and other offices, and cost $34,500.

An electric light apparatus was also placed in the Capitol, which cost $23,000. Every department in the building is now lighted by electricity.

A new Otis elevator has been placed in the front part of the building, which gives easy access to all the upper floors.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located on the third floor of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskell Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington; Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Monmouth, were appointed a Committee on Rules, and to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and, on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for

the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the Association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was Treasurer and Librarian of the Association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legis'ature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the Library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, $5,000 per year for three years was appropriated for the Library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of $2,500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the Library room. In 1890, the Library was removed to the third story of the new part of the Capitol.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate on Second street, in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription:

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.
THE PENITENTIARY HOUSE,
ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.
RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.
IN THE XXII. YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
MDCCXCVII.
THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,
MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.
HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors P. D. Vroom and S. L. Southard, recommending the erection of the new prison, it

was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the old prison, permission was given to the county of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758; two bronze guns, English, four-pounders, and two iron six-pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, December 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, two and half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and near the Delaware river. A very fine view is had from the Asylum. The building is built of reddish sand-stone (from the Ewing quarries on the premises), laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The roof is covered with slate, except the dome, which is covered with tin.

In 1844, after many futile attempts to cause action to be taken for the building of a State Asylum for the Insane, commissioners were appointed to select a site, and an appropriation of $35,000 was made to pay for the land and commence the erection of a building. The commissioners selected the present site. During the year 1845, commissioners were appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Asylum, which was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for the reception of patients May 15th, 1848. Numerous additions were made to the building from time to time, and under the direction of the present Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine green-house has been added, and he has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients;

flowers and hot-house plants are a source of much pleasure to the unfortunates, who regard them with rare appreciation; and during the fall and winter months there have been regular weekly entertainments, consisting of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and stereopticon exhibitions. The effect of these, besides breaking up the monotony of long evenings, seems to call the minds of the patients from their troubles, and not unfrequently tends towards the restoration of their mental health.

An addition was made to the building in 1889.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MORRIS PLAINS.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, commissioners were appointed to select a site and build an additional asylum in the northerly portion of the State. They purchased 430 acres, at a cost of $82,672.11, in Hanover township, Morris county, and plans were drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect, of Philadelphia. The building was erected and occupied by August 17th, 1876. It is 1,243 feet in length, and is 542 feet deep from the front of the main center to the rear of the extreme wing, and will accommodate 800 patients. The total cost was $2,250,000.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are located in the city of Trenton, on a piece of ground belonging to the State, at the junction of Clinton avenue and Perry street. There are two buildings—one called the Normal and the other the Model Hall.

As early as the year 1839, the Trustees of the School Fund, in their annual report, advised the erection of schools for the education of teachers. The appeal was unheeded. Normal schools, so far as this country was concerned, might then have been considered an untried experiment. There was but one in the United States, and that had just gone into operation in Massachusetts.

For upwards of fifteen years, New Jersey continued to forego the means for the education of teachers; but the Legislature of 1855, with an enlightened liberality, passed a law for the establishment of a State Normal School. The object was de-

clared to be, the training and education of teachers in such branches of knowledge, and such methods of instruction, as should qualify them to become teachers of our common schools.

The location of the school and its general management were committed to a board of ten trustees, two from each Congressional District in the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The lot was purchased of William P. Sherman, Esq., at a cost of $3,000. The architect was Chauncey Graham. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Price, October 9th, 1855. The school was opened in a temporary building, October 1st, 1855, under the direction of the chosen Principal, Prof. William F. Phelps, there being fifteen candidates for entrance examination—five gentlemen and ten ladies. The school continued under the management of Prof. Phelps till March 15th, 1865, when Prof. John S. Hart, Principal of the Model School, took charge of the two schools. The latter resigning February 7th, 1871, Lewis M. Johnson, of Newark, was elected Principal, and was succeeded by Washington Hasbrouck, July 1st, 1876. James M. Green succeeded Mr. Hasbrouck in 1889. The property of these schools is valued at $250,000. **In 1890 and '91, an addition was made to the buildings at a cost of $48,000.**

An auxiliary to the Normal School is the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, Burlington county, founded by Paul Farnum, in 1856, who gave $70,000 in money and property for its support.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and is located on a

farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected, at a cost of $23,334, and other improvements made, which bring the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to $37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building, the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison, situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of $179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone, from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance, on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner, as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The rules and regulations now in force have brought the internal affairs of the institution, as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, $5,000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, $15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of $17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of $2,243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, $6,000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of $50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month $9,734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum

of $75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of $28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, $12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation, and a burial ground purchased.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9,852 0s. 3d., and what is now the State Arsenal, at Second and Cass streets, is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

This institution is located in Kearny township, Hudson county, to which place it was removed from Newark in 1888. It was organized under a joint resolution of the Legislature approved April 12th, 1862. The Home in Newark was opened July 4th, 1866. The Legislatures of 1886 and 1887 appropriated $175,000 for the erection of a new Home, under the direction of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature. The present site, consisting of 17½ acres, was selected, and six new and commodious buildings were erected thereon. The Home has a frontage of 600 feet on the Passaic river, and contains over three hundred inmates.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes occupies the building and grounds formerly belonging to the Soldiers' Children's Home, at the corner of Hamilton and Chestnut avenues, Chambersburg, about a mile and a quarter from the State Capitol. By an act of the Legislature, approved March 31st, 1882, this property was set apart for its present use, and a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and eight other gentlemen, was appointed.

Under the provisions of this act and of another act, approved March 5th, 1883, the Board have made such repairs, alterations and additions to the buildings as were necessary for adapting them to the purposes of the new institution, have furnished them suitably and placed the grounds in thorough order.

The school opened in the fall of 1883, and shortly afterwards contained about 90 pupils, though it is expected that the attendance will ultimately reach 150, which is about the number of such pupils whom the State has hitherto been supporting in schools outside her own limits, and which is the limit of the capacity of the present accommodations. Pupils are received between the ages of five and twenty-one, and the length of the term allowed is five years.

The object of the institution is to give to the afflicted children, who are here received, a knowledge of the English language in its written, and, in the case of some pupils, in its spoken form—a knowledge which, but for such institutions, they would never acquire, and to instruct them in the rudiments of an English education. They are also trained to acquire such a degree of general intelligence and of manual dexterity that they may become self-supporting men and women. Their training also enables moral forces to be brought to bear upon them with the effect of raising them from a condition of moral irresponsibility to the level of respectable citizens.

THE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, VINELAND

This institution was established under an act of March 27th, 1888, with Rev. S. O. Garrison as superintendent. On November 15th, of the same year, he was succeeded by Mary J. Dunlap, M.D. It is one of the most admirably situated public buildings in the State. Lying nearly opposite the Home for Feeble-Minded Children, and facing Landis avenue, Vineland's main street of several miles in length, it enjoys facilities of the city yet surrounded by acres of fruit, vineyards and orchards. The main building is well arranged, and a large annex was erected in the winter of 1891–'92. It is a home for females

of twelve years of age and upwards. It is a fact that this branch of State work is one of New Jersey's greatest monuments. Though late in being recognized, it will grow more and more in interest as its existence is better known and a knowledge and inspection of its work made and rightly understood.

NEW JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, VINELAND.

This institution is an outgrowth of a private one which Rev. S. Olin Garrison established in Millville, Cumberland county, on September 1st, 1887. It was opened at Vineland on March 1st, 1888 with an enrollment of ten inmates. Adjacent properties were soon acquired and a handsome building, costing about $18,000, was erected in 1890–'91. There are eight cottages located on a farm of one hundred acres. The wards of New Jersey are now sent there.

The plan and scope of training and education by the School, requires eight teachers in English, Kindergarten and Manual Trades departments, thereby indicating the special and comprehensive fields of instruction. There is also a custodial department for the idiotic, and a hospital department for epileptics.

The property is worth between $50,000 and $60,000, with only a debt of $8,000. Besides very good property acquisitions at low cost, at least $30,000 have been donated to the school since its organization, to aid in the current expenses, in improvements and new buildings.

One hundred and forty children over the age of five years, residents chiefly of New Jersey, of which a few are private patients, enjoyed the facilities of the school in 1891.

NEW ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The new Electoral College has a total of 444 votes, divided among the forty-four States as follows:

Alabama	11	Montana	3
Arkansas	8	Nebraska	8
California	9	Nevada	3
Colorado	4	New Hampshire	4
Connecticnt	6	New Jersey	10
Delaware	3	New York	36
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	13	North Dakota	3
Idaho	3	Ohio	23
Illinois	24	Oregon	4
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	32
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	10	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	South Dakota	4
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	12
Maine	6	Texas	15
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	Virginia	12
Michigan	14	Washington	4
Minnesota	9	West Virginia	6
Misissippi	9	Wisconsin	12
Missouri	17	Wyoming	3
Total			444

At the election for President and Vice-President of the United States, held in November, 1888, the following was the result, by States, for the tickets of the two great parties—Republican and Democratic:

Votes for Harrison and Morton (Rep.)—California, 8; Colorado, 3; Illinois, 22; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 9; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 14; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 7; Nebraska, 5; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New York, 36; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 30; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 4; Wisconsin, 11. Total, 233.

Votes for Cleveland and Thurman (Dem.)—Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 7; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 16; New Jersey, 9; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 13; Virginia, 12; West Virginia, 6. Total, 168.

Since then the following new States have been admitted; Montana, Washington, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY,

For President and Vice-President, from March 4th, 1789.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts	1
John Jay, of New York	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina	7
1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia	8
George Clinton, of New York	8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia	8
George Clinton, of New York	8
1813—DeWitt Clinton, of New York	8
Jarard Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania	8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York	8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York	8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee	8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina	8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts	8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania	8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee	8
Martin Van Buren, of New York	8
1837—William H. Harrison, of Ohio	8
Francis Granger, of New York	8
1841—William H. Harrison, of Ohio	8
John Tyler, of Virginia	8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky	7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey	7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana	7
Millard Fillmore, of New York	7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hamsphire	7
William R. King, of Alabama	7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania	7
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky	7
1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois	4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine	4
Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois	3
Herchel V. Johnson, of Georgia	3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey	7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio	7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York	7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri	7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois	7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts	7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana	9
1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania	9
William H. English, of Indiana	9
1885—Grover Cleveland, of New York	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana	9
1893—Grover Cleveland, of New York	10
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois	10

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year of Qualificat'n.	Name.	Where From.	Term of Office.
1789	George Washington	Virginia	8 years.
1797	John Adams	Massachusetts	4 years.
1801	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	8 years.
1809	James Madison	Virginia	8 years.
1817	James Monroe	Virginia	8 years.
1824	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	4 years.
1829	Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	8 years.
1837	Martin Van Buren	New York	4 years.
1841	Wm. Henry Harrison*	Ohio	1 month.
1841	John Tyler	Virginia	3 yrs., 11 mos.
1845	James Knox Polk	Tennessee	4 years.
1849	Zachary Taylor†	Louisiana	1 yr., 4 mos., 5 d.
1850	Millard Fillmore	New York	2 yrs., 10 mo., 26 d.
1853	Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	4 years.
1857	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	4 years.
1861	Abraham Lincoln‡	Illinois	4 yrs., 1 mo., 10 d.
1865	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	3 yrs., 10 mo., 20d.
1869	Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	8 years.
1877	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	4 years.
1881	James A. Garfield**	Ohio	6 mos., 15 days.
1881	Chester A. Arthur	New York	3 yrs., 5 mo., 15 d.
1885	Grover Cleveland	New York	4 years.
1889	Benjamin Harrison.	Indiana	4 years.
1893	Grover Cleveland	New York	

* Died in office April 4, 1841, when Vice-President Tyler succeeded him.
† Died in office July 9, 1850, when Vice-President Fillmore succeeded him.
‡ Assassinated April 14, 1865, when Vice-President Johnson succeeded him.
** Assassinated July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881, when Vice-President Arthur succeeded him.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year of Qualification.	Name.	Where From.
1789	John Adams	Massachusetts.
1797	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia.
1801	Aaron Burr	New York.
1804	George Clinton	New York.
1813	Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts.
1817	Daniel D. Tompkins	New York.
1824	John C. Calhoun	South Carolina.
1833	Martin Van Buren	New York.
1837	Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky.
1841	John Tyler	Virginia.
1842	Samuel L. Southard§	New Jersey.
1845	George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania.
1849	Millard Fillmore	New York.
1851	William R. King§	Alabama.
1853	David R. Atchinson§	Missouri.
1855	Jesse D. Bright§	Indiana.
1857	John C. Breckenridge	Kentucky.
1861	Hannibal Hamlin	Maine.
1865	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee.
1865	Lafayette C. Foster§	Connecticut.
1869	Schuyler Colfax	Indiana.
1873	Henry Wilson‖	Massachusetts.
1875	Thomas W. Ferry§	Michigan.
1877	William A. Wheeler	New York.
1881	Chester A. Arthur	New York.
1883	George F. Edmunds	Vermont.
1885	Thomas A. Hendricks††	Indiana.
1886	John Sherman§	Ohio.
1889	Levi P. Morton	New York.
1893	Adlai E Stevenson	Illinois.

§ *Ex-officio* as President *pro tem.* of Senate.
‖ Died in office November 22, 1875.
†† Died in office November 25, 1885.

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.

STATES.	1852.			1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm're, Amer'n.	Lincoln, Rep.	Dougl'ss, Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Union.
Alabama	15,038	26,881	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	18,831	27,825
Arkansas	7,404	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094
California	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	53,365	36,165	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut	30,357	33,249	3,160	42,715	34,995	2,615	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291
Delaware	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,004	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864
Florida	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia	16,660	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois	64,934	80,597	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,444	172,161	160,215	2,404	3,913
Indiana	80,901	95,340	6,929	94,375	118,670	22,386	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa	15,856	17,763	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763
Kentucky	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,416	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana	17,255	18,647	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine	32,543	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Maryland	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	34,372	5,998	22,331
Michigan	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	35,057	805	405
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri	29,984	38,353	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,789	422	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey	38,556	44,305	356	28,338	46,943	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York	234,882	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina	39,058	39,744	.....	.....	48,246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Ohio	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28,126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,270	3,951	3,006	183
Pennsylvania	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Rhode Island	7,626	8,735	644	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas	4,945	13,552	.....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont	22,173	13,044	8,621	39,561	10,569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia	58,572	73,858	.....	291	89,706	60,310	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total	1,386,578	1,601,474	155,825	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Alabama			76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230	102,002
Arkansas			22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	38,669	58,071
California	62,134	43,841	54,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,845
Colorado							Legislature.	
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,952	50,638	45,880	59,031	61,934
Delaware	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,752	13,381
Florida			Legislature.		17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923
Georgia			57,134	102,722	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088
Illinois	189,496	158,730	250,303	199,143	241,944	184,938	278,232	258,601
Indiana	150,422	130,233	176,548	166,980	186,147	163,632	208,011	213,526
Iowa	89,075	49,596	120,390	74,040	131,566	71,196	171,327	112,099
Kansas	15,441	3,691	31,048	13,990	67,048	32,970	78,322	37,902
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	39,566	115,890	88,766	99,995	97,156	159,690
Louisiana			33,263	80,225	71,663	57,029	75,135	70,636
Maine	61,803	44,211	70,493	42,460	61,422	29,087	66,300	49,823
Maryland	40,153	32,739	30,438	62,357	66,760	67,687	71,981	91,780
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	59,260	150,063	108,777
Michigan	91,521	74,604	128,550	97,069	138,455	78,355	166,534	141,095
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	43,545	28,075	55,117	34,423	72,962	48,799
Mississippi					82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173
Missouri	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	119,196	151,434	145,029	203,077
Nebraska			9,729	5,439	18,329	7,812	31,916	17,554
Nevada	9,826	6,594	6,480	5,218	8,413	6,236	10,383	9,308
New Hampshire	36,400	32,371	38,191	31,224	37,168	31,424	41,539	38,509
New Jersey	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	103,517	115,962
New York	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	489,207	521,949
North Carolina			96,769	84,601	94,769	70,094	108,417	125,427
Ohio	265,154	205,568	280,223	238,666	281,852	244,321	330,698	323,182

Presidential Elections from 1352 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Oregon	9,888	8,457	10,961	11,125	11,819	7,730	15,206	14,149
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	342,280	313,382	349,589	212,041	384,122	366,158
Rhode Island	13,692	8,470	12,993	6,548	13,665	5,329	15,787	10,712
South Carolina	.....	.....	62,301	45,237	72,290	22,703	91,870	90,006
Tennessee	.....	.....	56,628	26,129	85,655	94,391	89,566	133,166
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,406	66,500	44,800	104,755
Vermont	42,419	13,321	44,167	12,045	41,481	10,927	44,092	20,254
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,468	91,654	95,558	139,670
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	29,175	20,306	32,315	29,451	42,698	56,455
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	108,857	84,707	104,997	86,477	130,668	123,927
Total	2,216,067	1,808,725	3,015,071	2,709,613	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,295	4,284,265
Majority	407,342		305,458		762,991		Over all.....	157,394

Total vote in 1824	352,062	Total vote in 1864	4,024,792
" " 1828	1,156,328	" " 1868	5,724,686
" " 1832	1,217,691	" " 1872	6,431,144
" " 1836	1,498,205	" " 1876	8,411,139
" " 1840	2,410,772	" " 1880	9,219,947
" " 1844	2 698,608	" " 1884	10,053,770
" " 1848	2,872,806	Total Greenback vote in 1876	81,737
" " 1852	3,142,877	" " " 1880	308,578
" " 1856	4,053,967	Total Prohibition vote in 1876	9,522
" " 1860	4,676,853	" " " 1880	10 305

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

1880 and 1884.

STATES. (38)	1884. Blaine, Rep.	1884. Cleveland, Dem.	1884. Butler, Gr'b'k.	1884. St. John Pro.	1880. Garfield, Rep.	1880. Hancock, Dem.
Alabama	59,444	92,973	762	610	56,221	91,185
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,844	.....	42,436	60,775
California	100,816	88,307	1,975	2,640	80,348	80,426
Colorado	36,277	27,627	1,957	759	27,450	24,647
Connecticut	65,898	67,182	†1,685	‡2,492	67,071	64,415
Delaware	12 788	17,054	6	55	14,133	15,275
Florida	28,039	31,769	.....	74	23,654	27,964
Georgia	47.964	94,567	125	184	54,086	102,470
Illinois	337,449	312,320	10,753	11,824	318,037	277,321
Indiana	238,480	244,992	8,176	3,018	232,164	225,522
Iowa	197,089	*177,288	.....	1,472	183,927	105,845
Kansas	153,158	89,466	16,110	4,495	121,549	59,801
Kentucky	118,674	152,757	1,655	3,106	106,306	149,068
Louisiana	46,347	62,546	.....	.....	‡38,637	65,067
Maine	72.209	52.140	3,953	2.160	74,039	*65,171
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	78,515	93,706
Massachusetts	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923	165,205	111,960
Michigan	192,669	*191,225	††763	18,403	185,341	131,597
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691	93,903	53,315
Mississippi	42.774	78,547	.....	.....	34,854	75,750
Missouri	*202.261	235.972	.....	2,153	153,567	208,609
Nebraska	76 877	*54,354	.....	2,858	54,979	28,523
‖Nevada	8,381	7,000	.....	.....	8,732	9,613
N. Hampshire	43,166	39,166	552	1,573	44,852	40,794
New Jersey	123,433	127,784	3,494	6,155	120,555	122,565
New York	562,001	563,048	16,955	24,999	555,444	534,511
North Carolina	125,068	142,905	.....	448	115,874	124,208
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,170	11,269	375,048	340,821
Oregon	26,852	24,593	723	488	20,619	19,948
Pennsylvania	474.268	393,510	16,942	15,366	444,704	407,428
Rhode Island	19,030	12,391	422	928	18,195	10,779
South Carolina	21,733	69,764	.....	.....	58,071	112,312
¶Tennessee	124,078	133,258	957	1,131	107,677	123,191
Texas	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511	57,893	156.428
Vermont	39,514	17,331	785	1,752	45,567	18,316
Virginia	139,356	145,497	.....	143	84,020	a128,586
West Virginia	*63,096	67,317	††810	939	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin	161,147	146,474	4,597	7.649	144,000	114,649
Total	4,844.002	4,914.947	134,599	151,531	4,454,416	4,444,952
Plurality	.....	70.945	.....	.....	9,464	.....

1884—Scattering and imperfect, 7,876; Lockwood, 5; total vote, 10,053,770.

1880—Greenback, 308.578; Prohibition, 10,305; American, 707; scattering, 989; total vote, 9,219,947.

*Fusion. †Including 160 misspelled. ‡Including 232 misspelled. ¶One county missing in 1884. ‖One county estimated in 1884. ‡Vote for the two Republican tickets (Regular, 27,676; "Beattie, 10,340) combined. ††Straight Greenback. *a*Regular (96,912) and Readjuster (31,674) votes combined.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1888.

States.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Fisk.	Labor.
Alabama	57,197	117,310	583	10,643
Arkansas	58,752	85,962	614	.....
California	124,809	117,729	5.761	1,591
Colorado	50,766	37,542	2,100	1,265
Connecticut	74,584	74,920	4,234	240
Delaware	12,973	16,414	400	.....
Florida	26,650	39,561	403	.....
Georgia	40,453	100,472	1,802	136
Illinois	370,470	348,258	21,386	7,410
Indiana	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694
Iowa	211,598	179,877	3,550	9,105
Kansas	182,914	102,738	6,779	37,787
Kentucky	155,134	183,800	5,225	622
Louisiana	30,184	89,941	130	.....
Maine	73,734	50,482	2,690	1,345
Maryland	99,986	106,168	4,766	.....
Massachusetts	183,456	151,990	8,636	.....
Michigan	236,370	218,404	20,942	4,542
Minnesota	136,359	99,664	15,000	.....
Mississippi	30,096	85,476	218	.....
Missouri	236,325	261,957	4,954	15,853
Nebraska	108,425	80,552	9,424	.....
Nevada	7,238	5,326	45	.....
New Hampshire	45,728	43,358	7,585	42
New Jersey	144,344	151,493	7,904	.....
New York	650,338	635,965	30,327	5,050
North Carolina	134,709	148,336	5,787	.....
Ohio	415,792	399,969	4,618	3,452
Oregon	33,293	26,524	1,677	363
Pennsylvania	526,091	446,200	20,743	3,865
Rhode Island	21,969	17,530	1,251	18
South Carolina	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Tennessee	138,815	159,079	5,669	43
Texas	83,280	234,883	4,749	.....
Vermont	45,192	16,788	1,450	35
Virginia	150,438	151,977	1,678	.....
West Virginia	78,491	79,330	.....	.....
Wisconsin	176,553	155,232	14,277	8,522
Total	5,430,607	5,538,045	257,248	114,623

THE EXECUTIVE.

PREROGATIVES AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (*ex-officio*) of the Board of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and, also, of Burlington College, and of the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following Boards: Trustees of School Fund; State Board of Education; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Board of Control of State Industrial School for Girls and State Reform School for Boys; Commissioners of the State Library; and composing, with the State Comptroller and Secretary of State, a Board to choose newspapers in which to publish the laws of the State.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court, Inferior Courts and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, State Board of Assessors, State Board of Education, Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Supervisor of the State Prison, five Inspectors of the State Prison, Commissioners of Pilotage, the Board of Managers of the Insane Asylums the Trustees of the Jamesburg Reform School and the State Industrial School for Girls, Judges of the District Courts, Riparian Commissioners, Police Justices for Newark and Jersey City, Commissioners of Fisheries, a Superintendent of the State House, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters.

Without the consent of the Senate: Foreign Commissioners of Deeds; New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health, Private Secretary, Notaries Public, Moral Instructors of the State Prison, Railroad Policemen, and fill all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of blind and feeble-minded children into institutions; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature, or Senate alone, if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; sign all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then indexed in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of $10,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

OFFICES FILLED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT MEETING.

State Treasurer, State Comptroller, Commissioners of Deeds and State Director of Railroads and Canals.

DEBTS OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

The annexed table, compiled from the census of 1890, shows the total indebtedness, available resources and annual interest charge of various cities and towns in New Jersey:

	Total Debt.	Available Resources.	Annual Interest.
Atlantic City	$34 450	.....	$1.987
Bayonne	1,624,031	$88,204	76,615
Bordentown	18,000	.....	900
Bridgeton	85,500	13 713	4 673
Burlington	81,800	2,000	4,585
Camden	1,331,850	176,101	88,806
Elizabeth	3,673,196	319,807	257,124
Gloucester City	82,000	.....	3,780
Hackensack	33,000	.....	1,980
Hackettstown	18,000	.....	900
Hoboken	1,225,815	33,241	67,742
Jersey City	18,195,545	1,776,524	878,037
Keyport	6.500	.....	390
Lambertville	5,000	1,536	249
Millville	29,395	.....	1,553
Montclair	315,000	.....	16,000
Morristown	3,000	1,200	210
Newark	11,571,000	3,094,920	241,452
Newton	14,500	.....	805
Orange	741.500	215 021	39 932
Passaic	270 496	349 052	10 380
Paterson	1,558,538	2 368,971	87,843
Perth Amboy	117,200	19 093	5 064
Phillipsburg	103.500	9 970	4 570
Rahway	1,145,250	.....	45 810
Salem	76.500	.....	3 980
Trenton	1,447,984	706,904	66,743

UNITED STATES CENSUS 1890.

The followirg table gives in detail the population of the State for 1890 and 1880, by cities, towns and townships:

Atlantic County.	1890.	1880.
Atlantic City	13,055	5,477
Buena Vista township	1,299	885
Egg Harbor city	1,439	1,232
Egg Harbor township, including Linwood borough and Absecom town	4,255	4,075
Linwood borough	536	.....
Absecom town	501	507
Galloway township	2,208	2,337
Hamilton township	1,512	1,404
Hammonton township, coextensive with Hammonton town	3,833	1,776
Mullica township	697	717
Weymouth township	538	741
	28,836	18,704

Bergen County.		
Boiling Springs township	1,438	.....
Englewood township	4,785	4,076
Franklin township	2,307	2,206
Harrington township	2,769	2,570
Hohokus township	2,373	2,920
Lodi township	5,131	4,071
Midland township	1,829	1,591
New Barbadoes township, coextensive with Hackensack town	6,004	4,248
Orville township	1,690	.....
Palisade township	2,590	2,302
Ridgefield township	5,477	3,952
Ridgewood township	1,841	1,478
Rutherford borough	2,293	2,299
Saddle River township	2,197	1,355
Union township	1,560	865
Washington township	2,942	2,853
	47,226	36,786

*Burlington County.		
Bass River township	853	1,006
Beverly city	1,957	1,759
Beverly township	1,451	1,369
Bordentown township, including Bordentown city	5,090	5,334
Bordentown city	4,232	4,258
Burlington township, including Burlington city	8,222	7,237
Burlington city	7,264	5,090
Chester township	3,768	2,855
Chesterfield township	1,253	1,525
Cinnaminson township	3,966	2,184
Delran township	2,267	1,760

	1890.	1880.
Easthampton township	654	566
Evesham township	1,501	1,602
Florence township	1,922	1,528
Little Egg Harbor township	1,771	1,881
Lumberton township	1,799	1,689
Mansfield township	1,671	1,648
Medford township	1,864	1,980
Mount Laurel township	1,699	1,739
New Hanover township	1,962	2,373
Northampton township	5,376	4,630
Pemberton township, including Pemberton borough	2,639	2,885
Pemberton borough	834	799
Randolph township	302	428
Shamong township	958	1,097
Southampton township	1,849	2,269
Springfield township	1,670	1,886
Washington township	310	389
Westhampton township	688	715
Willingboro' township	739	743
Woodland township	327	325
	58,528	55,402

*Little Egg Harbor township, in this county, was annexed to Ocean county by the Legislature of 1891, thus reducing the population of Burlington county to 56,757.

Camden County.

		1890.	1880.
Camden city		58,313	41,659
First ward	7,650		
Second ward	9,536		
Third ward	4,533		
Fourth ward	5,299		
Fifth ward	7,325		
Sixth ward	6,956		
Seventh ward	6,149		
Eighth ward	5,996		
Ninth ward	4,869		
Centre township		1,834	1,538
Delaware township		1,457	1,481
Gloucester city		6,564	5,347
First ward	2,845		
Second ward	3,719		
Gloucester township		3,091	2,527
Haddon township, including Haddonfield and Collingswood boroughs		3,929	2,551
Collingswood borough		539	.....
Haddonfield borough		2,502	1,480
Merchantville borough		1,225	439
Stockton township		6.445	3,093
Waterford township		2,421	2,149
Winslow township		2,408	2,158
		87,687	62,942

Cape May County.

	1890.	1880.
Anglesea borough	161	.....
Cape May city	2,136	1,699
Cape May Point borough	167	.....
Dennis township	1,707	1,812

		1890.	1880.
Holly Beach City borough		217	.....
Lower township		1,156	1,977
Middle township		2,368	2,575
Ocean City borough		452	.....
Sea Isle City borough		766	.....
Upper township		1,381	1,702
West Cape May borough		757	.....
		11,268	9,765

*Cumberland County.

Bridgeton city		11,424	8,722
First ward	3,158		
Second ward	3,023		
Third ward	2 865		
Fourth ward	2,378		
Commercial township		2,344	2,265
Deerfield township		2,614	1,643
Downe township		1,793	1,687
Fairfield township		1,688	3,215
Greenwich township		1,173	1,245
Hopewell township		1,743	1,764
Landis township		3,855	3,486
Lawrence township		1,729	.....
Maurice River township		2,279	2,374
Millville city		10,002	7,660
First ward	3,352		
Second ward	1,705		
Third ward	3,057		
Fourth ward	1,888		
Stow Creek township		972	1,107
Vineland borough		3,822	2,519
		45,438	37,687

*A portion of Maurice River township, in this county, was set off into Dennis township, in Cape May, in 1891.

Essex County.

Belleville township		3,487	3,004
Bloomfield township		7,708	5,748
Caldwell township		3,638	3,167
Clinton township		3,684	2,742
East Orange township		13,282	8,349
Franklin township		2,007	1,617
Livingston township		1,197	1,401
Milburn township		2,437	1,743
Montclair township		8,656	5,147
Newark city		181,830	136,508
First ward	7,595		
Second ward	7,151		
Third ward	6,404		
Fourth Ward	5,946		
Fifth ward	5,403		
Sixth ward	25,830		
Seventh Ward	9,288		
Eighth ward	19 575		
Ninth ward	7,084		
Tenth ward	13,897		

	1890.	1880.
Newark city—		
Eleventh ward	11,784	
Twelfth ward	19,616	
Thirteenth ward	27,600	
Fourteenth ward	5,700	
Fifteenth ward	8,957	
Orange city	18,844	13,207
First ward	4,931	
Second ward	5,481	
Third ward	8,432	
South Orange township, including South Orange borough	4,970	3,911
South Orange borough	3,106	2,178
West Orange township	4,358	3,385
	256,098	189,929

Gloucester County.

Clayton township, including Clayton borough	2,299	1,981
Clayton borough	1,807	1,433
Deptford township	2,064	1,520
East Greenwich township	1,259	.....
Franklin township	2,021	2,480
Glassboro' township	2,642	2,088
Greenwich township	1,900	2,593
Harrison township	1,545	2,841
Logan township	1,523	1,765
Mantua township	1,791	1,718
Monroe township	1,945	1,858
South Harrison township	971	.....
Washington township	1,155	1,366
West Deptford township	1,588	1,399
Woodbury city	3,911	2,298
First ward	1,014	
Second ward	1,654	
Third ward	1,243	
Woolwich township, coextensive with Swedesboro' town	2,035	1,974
	28,649	25,886

Hudson County.

Bayonne city	19,033	9,372
First ward	2,085	
Second ward	3,868	
Third ward	3,173	
Fourth ward	4,402	
Fifth ward	5,505	
Guttenburg town	1,947	1,206
Harrison city	8,338	6,898
First ward	2,143	
Second ward	1,203	
Third ward	1,947	
Fourth ward	3,045	
Hoboken city	43,648	30,999
First ward	10,063	
Second ward	5,765	
Third ward	14,859	
Fourth ward	12,961	

	1890.	1880.
Jersey City	163,003	120,722
First Aldermanic district	17,837	
Second Aldermanic district	30,216	
Third Aldermanic district	24,312	
Fourth Aldermanic district	36,776	
Fifth Aldermanic district	20,294	
Sixth Aldermanic district	33,568	
Kearney township	7,064	777
North Bergen township	5,715	4,268
Union town	10,643	5,849
Union township	2,127	1,310
Weehawken township	1,943	1,102
West Hoboken township	11,665	5,441
	275,126	187,941

Hunterdon County.

Alexandria township	1,250	1,324
Bethlehem township	2,308	2,830
Clinton township, including Clinton town	2,888	2,975
Clinton town	1,975	842
Delaware township	3,037	3,092
East Amwell township	1,375	1,696
Franklin township	1,287	1,338
Frenchtown borough	1,023	1,039
High Bridge township	1,935	2,209
Holland township	1,704	1,886
Kingwood township	1,424	1,694
Lambertville city	4,142	4,183
First ward	1,274	
Second ward	1,163	
Third ward	1,705	
Lebanon township	2,337	2,699
Raritan township	3,798	4,188
Readington township	2,813	3,103
Tewksbury township	2,034	2,108
Union township	1,134	1,167
West Amwell township	866	1,039
	35,355	38,570

Mercer County.

Chambersburg borough	..	5,437
East Windsor township, including Hightstown borough	2,756	2,271
Hightstown borough	1,875	1,355
Ewing township	3,129	2,412
Hamilton township	4,163	3,370
Hopewell township	4,338	4,462
Lawrence township	1,448	3,174
Princeton township, including Princeton borough	4,231	4,348
Princeton borough	3,422	3,209
Trenton city	57,458	29,910
First ward	5,076	
Second Ward	3,063	
Third ward	7,331	
Fourth ward	5,032	
Fifth ward	5,585	
Sixth ward	2,791	
Seventh ward	9,383	
Eighth ward	3,802	
Ninth ward	6,128	
Tenth ward	3,949	
Eleventh ward	5,318	

	1890.	1880.
Washington township	1,126	1,281
West Windsor township	1,329	1,396
	79,978	58,061

Middlesex County.

Cranbury township		1,422	1,599
East Brunswick township		4,438	3,272
Madison township		1,520	1,662
Monroe township		3,040	3,017
New Brunswick city		18,603	17,166
First ward	2,573		
Second ward	3,556		
Third ward	1,731		
Fourth ward	912		
Fifth ward	5,122		
Sixth ward	4,709		
North Brunswick township		1,238	1,251
Perth Amboy township, coextensive with Perth Amboy city		9,512	4,808
Perth Amboy city by wards:			
First ward	2,533		
Second ward	3,321		
Third ward	3,658		
Piscataway township, including Dunellen borough		3,286	3,242
Dunellen borough		1,060	817
Raritan township		3,788	3,789
Sayreville township		3,509	1,930
South Amboy township, coextensive with South Amboy borough		4,330	3,648
South Brunswick township		2,403	2,803
Woodbridge township		4,665	4,099
	61,754		52,286

Monmouth County.

Atlantic township	1,505	1,743
Eatontown township	2,953	2,642
Freehold township, including Freehold town	5 097	4 302
Freehold town	2,932	2,432
Holmdel Township	1.479	1,575
Howell township	3,018	3,374
Manalapan township	2,002	2,175
Marlboro' township	1,913	2,193
Matawan township	3,183	2,699
Middletown township, including Atlantic Highlands town	6 595	5,059
Atlantic Highlands town	945	.....
Millstone township	1,782	2,080
Neptune township, including Ocean Grove town and Asbury Park borough	8,333	4,187
Ocean Grove town	2,754	620
Ocean township, including Long Branch town	10,209	6,027
Long Branch town	7,231	3,833
Raritan township, including Keyport town	4,779	3,891
Keyport town	3,411	.....
Shrewsbury township, including Red Bank town	8 367	6,526
Red Bank town	4,145	2,684
Upper Freehold township	2,861	3,236
Wall township, including Manasquan town	5,052	3,829
Manasquan town	1,506	.....
	69,128	55,538

Morris County.	1890.	1880.
Boonton township, including part of Boonton city	3,307	2,682
Boonton city (part of)	2,981	.....
Chatham township	4,681	4,276
Chester township	1,625	2,337
Hanover township, including part of Boonton city	4,481	4,138
Jefferson township	1,611	1,792
Mendham township	1,266	1,526
Morris township, including Morristown city	10,155	6,837
Morristown city	8,156	5,418
Mount Olive township	1,848	1,982
Mountville township	1,333	1,270
Passaic township	1,821	1,896
Pequannock township	2,862	2,239
Randolph township	7,972	7,700
Rockaway township	6,033	7,366
Roxbury township	2,739	2,139
Washington township	2,367	2,681
	54,161	50,861

*Ocean County.		
Berkley township	786	683
Brick township	4,065	2,990
Dover township	2,880	2,439
Eagleswood township	791	592
Jackson township	1,717	1,803
Lacey township	711	814
Manchester township	1,057	1,057
Ocean township	482	484
Plumsted township	1,327	1,561
Stafford township	1,095	1,008
Union township	1,063	1,024
	15,974	14,455

*The population of Ocean county was increased to 17,745 by reason of the annexation of Little Egg Harbor township, Burlington, in 1891.

Passaic County.			
Acquackanonck township		2,562	1,781
Little Falls township		1,890	1,404
Manchester township		2,576	1,513
Passaic city		13,028	6,532
First ward	5,075		
Second ward	2,844		
Third ward	1,677		
Fourth ward	3,432		
Paterson city		78,347	51,031
First ward	8,324		
Second ward	10,395		
Third ward	15,180		
Fourth ward	8,890		
Fifth ward	10,835		
Sixth ward	4,024		
Seventh ward	5,956		
Eighth ward	14,743		
Pompton township		2,153	2,251
Wayne township		2,004	1,757
West Milford township		2,486	2,591
		105,046	68,860

Salem County.

		1890.	1880.
Elsinborough township		524	570
Lower Alloways Creek township		1,308	1,373
Lower Penns Neck township		1,289	1,334
Mannington township		1,870	2,230
Oldmans township		1,432	.....
Pilesgrove township, including Woodstown borough		3,312	3,197
Woodstown borough		556	490
Pittsgrove township		2,756	1,778
Quinton township		1 307	1,390
Salem city		5 516	5,056
East ward	2 891		
West ward	2,625		
Upper Alloways Creek township		1,675	1,917
Upper Penns Neck township		2,239	3,361
Upper Pittsgrove township		1,923	2,073
		25,151	24,579

Somerset County.

Bedminster township		1,749	1 812
Bernards township		2,558	2 622
Branchburg township		1,152	1,316
Bridgewater township, including Somerville, Bound Brook and Raritan boroughs		9,323	7,997
Somerville borough		3,861	3,105
Bound Brook borough		1,462	934
Raritan borough		2,556	2,046
Franklin township, including Bloomington borough		3,754	3,818
Bloomington borough		801	671
Hillsboro township		2,825	3,248
Montgomery township		1,655	1,928
North Plainfield township		4,250	3 217
Warren township		1,045	1,204
		28,311	27,162

Sussex County.

Andover township	1,126	1,150
Byram township	1 380	1 406
Frankford township	1,459	1 682
Greene township	636	727
Hampton township	866	895
Hardyston township	2.542	2 615
Lafayette township	742	781
Montague township	797	1.022
Newton township, coextensive with Newton town	3 003	2 513
Sandyston township	1,084	1.195
Sparta township	1,724	2,274
Stillwater township	1.296	1,502
Vernon township	1,756	1,811
Wallpack township	436	575
Wantage township	3,412	3,361
	22,259	23,539

Union County.

		1890.	1880.
Clark township		367	353
Cranford township		1,717	1 184
Elizabeth city		37,764	28,229
First ward	8 874		
Second ward	7 610		
Third ward	5 836		
Fourth ward	2 213		
Fifth ward	5 990		
Sixth ward	2 97		
Seventh Ward	2 004		
Eighth ward	2 640		
Fanwood township		1,305	1,167
Linden township		2,057	1,889
New Providence township		839	781
Plainfield city		11 267	8,125
First ward	2 221		
Second ward	2 897		
Third ward	2.203		
Fourth ward	3,946		
Rahway city		7,105	6 455
First ward	1 362		
Second ward	1,687		
Third ward	2,746		
Fourth ward	1 310		
Springfield township, coextensive with Springfield town		959	844
Summit township		3,502	1,910
Union township		2,846	2,418
Westfield township		2 739	2 216
		72 467	55 571

Warren County.

Allamuchy township		759	648
Belvidere town		1,768	1,773
Blairstown township		1,662	1,458
Franklin township		1,283	1,529
Frelinghuysen township		879	1,042
Greenwich township		825	2,554
Hackettstown town		2,417	2,502
Hardwick township		503	583
Harmony township		1,152	1,350
Hope township		1,332	1,569
Independence township		904	1,018
Knowlton township		1,411	1,476
Lapatcong township		1,738	1,591
Mansfield township		1,362	1,709
Oxford township		4,002	4,594
Pahaquarry township		291	418
Phillipsburg city		8,644	7,181
First ward	2,033		
Second ward	2,207		
Third ward	2,799		
Fourth ward	1,605		
Pohatcong township		1,183	.....
Washington township, including Washington borough		4,138	3,794
Washington borough		2,824	2,142
		36,553	36,589

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
Atlantic,	28,836	18,704	10,132	54 17
Bergen,	47,226	36,786	10,440	28.38
*Burlington,	58,528	55,402	3,126	5.64
Camden,	87,687	62,942	24,745	39 31
Cape May,	11,268	9,765	1,503	15.39
Cumberland,	45,438	37,687	7,751	20 57
Essex,	256,098	189,929	66,169	34.84
Gloucester,	28,649	25,886	2,763	10.67
Hudson,	275,126	187,944	87,182	46 39
Hunterdon,	35,355	38,570	*a*3,215	*a*8.34
Mercer,	79,978	58,061	21,917	37.75
Middlesex,	61,754	52,286	9,468	18.11
Monmouth,	69,128	55,538	13,590	24.47
Morris,	54,101	50,861	3,240	6 37
*Ocean,	15,974	14,455	1,519	10.51
Passaic,	105,046	68,860	36,186	52.55
Salem,	25,151	24,579	572	2.33
Somerset,	28,311	27,162	1,149	4.23
Sussex,	22,259	23,539	*a*1,280	*a*5.44
Union,	72,467	55,571	16,896	30.40
Warren,	36,553	36,589	*a*36	*a*0.10
The State,	1,444,933	1,131,116	313,817	27.74

* Owing to the annexation of Little Egg Harbor township to Ocean county, in 1891, the population of Burlington was decreased to 56,757, and that of Ocean increased to 17,745.

a Decrease.

SUMMARY BY CITIES, &c.

Of the cities, towns, and boroughs having a population of 4,000 or more, the largest numerical increases are found in the cities of Newark and Jersey City, which places show increases of 45,322 or 33.20 per cent , and 42,281 or 35.02 per cent , respectively. The largest percentages of increase are found in Atlantic City, Bayonne, Perth Amboy, Passaic, and Trenton cities, Atlantic City showing an increase of 138 36 per cent., while Trenton shows an increase of 92.10 per cent. In two places only are slight decreases shown.

The following table shows the results of the present census as compared with 1880 for twenty-nine cities and towns and one borough having a population of 4,000 or more, in the order of their rank:

	Population.		Increase.	
	1890	1880.	No.	Per cent.
Newark city,	181,830	136,508	45,322	33.20
Jersey City,	163,003	120,722	42,281	35.02
Paterson city,	78,347	51,031	27,316	53.53
Camden city,	58,313	41,659	16,654	39.98
Trenton city,	57,458	29,910	27,548	92.10
Hoboken city,	43,648	30,999	12,649	40.80
Elizabeth city,	37,764	28,229	9,535	33.78
Bayonne city,	19,033	9,372	9,661	103.08
Orange city,	18,844	13,207	5,637	42.68
New Brunswick city,	18,603	17,166	1,437	8.37
Atlantic City,	13,055	5,477	7,578	138.36
Passaic city,	13,028	6,532	6,496	99.45
Bridgeton city,	11,424	8,722	2,702	30.98
Plainfield city,	11,267	8,125	3,142	38.67
Union town,	10,643	5,849	4,794	81.96
Millville city,	10,002	7,660	2,342	30.57
Perth Amboy city,	9,512	4,808	4,704	97.84
Phillipsburg city,	8,644	7,181	1,463	20.37
Harrison city,	8,338	6,898	1,440	20.88
Morristown city,	8,156	5,418	2,738	50.54
Burlington city,	7,264	6,090	1,174	19.28
Long Branch town,	7,231	3,833	3,398	88.65
Rahway city,	7,105	6,455	650	10.07
Gloucester city,	6,564	5,347	1,217	22.76
Hackensack town,	6,004	4,248	1,756	41.34
Salem city,	5,516	5,056	460	9.10
South Amboy borough,	4,330	3,648	682	18.70
Bordentown city,	4,232	4,258	*a*26	*a*0.61
Red Bank town,	4,145	2,684	1,461	54.43
Lambertville city,	4,142	4,183	*a*41	*a*0.98

a Decrease.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Population. 1890.	Population. 1880.	Increase from 1880 to 1890. Number.	Increase from 1880 to 1890. Percentage.
The United States,	62,622,250	50,155,783	12,466,647	24.86
North Atlantic Division,	17,401,545	14,507,407	2,894,138	19.95
Maine,	661,086	648,936	12,150	1.87
New Hampshire,	376,530	346,991	29,539	8 51
Vermont,	332,422	332,286	136	0.04
Massachusetts,	2,238,943	1,783,085	455,858	25.57
Rhode Island,	345,506	276,531	68,975	24 94
Connecticut,	746,258	622,700	123,558	19.84
New York,	5,997,853	5,082,871	914,982	18.00
New Jersey,	1,444,933	1,131,116	313,817	27.74
Pennsylvania,	5,258,014	4,282,891	975,123	22.77
South Atlantic Division,	8,857,920	7,597,197	1,260,723	16.59
Delaware,	168,493	146,608	21,885	14.93
Maryland,	1,042,390	934,943	107,447	11.49
District of Columbia,	230,392	177,624	52,768	29.71
Virginia,	1,655,980	1,512,565	143,415	9.48
West Virginia,	762,794	618,457	144,337	23.34
North Carolina,	1,617,947	1,399,750	218,197	15.59
South Carolina,	1,151,149	995,577	155,572	15.63
Georgia,	1,837,353	1,542,180	295,173	19.14
Florida,	391,422	269,493	121,929	45 24
Northern Central Division,	22,362,279	17,364,111	4,998,168	28.78
Ohio,	3,672,316	3,198,062	474,254	14.83
Indiana,	2,192,404	1,978,301	214,103	10 82
Illinois,	3,826,351	3,077,871	748,480	24.32
Michigan,	2,093,889	1,636,937	456,952	27 92
Misconsin,	1,686,880	1,315,497	371,383	28.23
Minnesota,	1,301,826	780,773	521,053	66.74
Iowa,	1,911,896	1,624,615	287,281	17.68
Missouri,	2,679,184	2,168,380	510,804	23.56
North Dakota,	182,719	36,909	145,810	395.05
South Dakota,	328,808	98,268	230,540	234 60
Nebraska,	1,058,910	452,402	606,508	134 06
Kansas,	1,427,096	996,096	431,000	43 27
Southern Central Division,	10,972,893	8,919,371	2,053,522	23 02
Kentucky,	1,858,635	1,648,690	209,945	12.73
Tennessee,	1,767,518	1,542,359	225,159	14.60
Alabama,	1,513,017	1,262,505	250,512	19.84
Mississippi,	1,289,600	1,131,597	158,003	13 96
Louisiana,	1,118,587	939,946	178,641	19 01
Texas,	2,235,523	1,591,749	643,774	40.44
Indian Territory (*b*),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .
Oklahoma,	*c*61,834	. . . .	61,834	. . .
Arkansas,	1,128,179	802,525	325,654	40.58

b The number of white persons in the Indian Territory is not included in this table, as the census of Indians and other persons on Indian reservations, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

c Including 5,338 persons in Greer county (in Indian Territory), claimed by Texas.

States and Territories.	Population. 1890.	Population. 1880.	Increase from 1880 to 1890. Number.	Increase from 1880 to 1890. Percentage.
Western Division,	3,027,613	1,767,697	1,259,916	71.27
Montana,	132,159	39,159	93,000	237.49
Wyoming,	60,705	20,789	39,916	192.01
Colorado,	412,198	194,327	217,871	112.12
New Mexico,	153,593	119,565	34,028	28.46
Arizona,	59,620	40,440	19,180	47.43
Utah,	207,905	143,963	63,942	44.42
Nevada,	45,761	62,266	*a*16,505	*a*26 51
Idaho,	84,385	32,610	51,775	158.77
Alaska (*d*),	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Washington,	349,390	75,116	274,274	365.13
Oregon,	313,767	174,768	138,999	79 53
California,	1,208,130	864,694	343,436	39.72

The population of the United States in 1870 was 38,558,374.

a Decrease.

d The number of white persons in Alaska is not included in this table, as the census of Alaska, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

Cities of the United States having a Population of 50,000 and Over.

*New York, N. Y.,	1,513,501	Syracuse, N. Y.,	87,877
Chicago, Ill.,	1,098,576	New Haven, Conn.,	85,981
Philadelphia, Pa.,	1,044,894	Worcester, Mass.,	84,536
Brooklyn, N. Y.,	804,377	Scranton, Pa.,	83,450
St. Louis, Mo.,	460,357	Toledo, O.,	82,652
Boston, Mass.,	446,507	Richmond, Va.,	80,838
Baltimore, Md.,	435,151	Paterson, N. J.,	78,347
San Francisco, Cal.,	297,990	Lowell, Mass.,	77,605
Cincinnati, O.,	296,309	Nashville, Tenn.,	76,309
Cleveland, O.,	261,546	Fall River, Mass.,	74,351
Buffalo, N. Y.,	254,457	Cambridge, Mass.,	69,837
New Orleans, La.,	241,995	Atlanta, Ga,	65,514
Pittsburg, Pa.,	238,473	Memphis, Tenn.,	64,586
Detroit, Mich,	205,669	Grand Rapids, Mich.,	64,147
Milwaukee, Wis,	204,105	Wilmington, Del.,	61,437
Newark, N. J.,	181,830	Troy, N. Y.,	60,605
Minneapolis, Minn.,	164,738	Reading, Pa.,	58,926
Jersey City, N. J.,	163,003	Dayton, O.,	58,868
Louisville, Ky.,	161,005	Camden, N. J,	58,313
Omaha, Neb.,	139,526	Trenton, N. J.,	57,458
Rochester, N. Y.,	138,327	Lynn, Mass.,	55,684
St. Paul, Minn.,	133,156	Lincoln, Neb.,	55,491
Providence, R. I.,	132,043	Charleston, S. C.,	54,592
Indianapolis, Ind.,	107,445	Hartford, Conn.,	53,182
Denver, Col.,	106,670	Evansville, Ind.,	50,674
Allegheny, Pa.,	104,967	Los Angeles, Cal.,	50,394
Albany, N. Y.,	94,640	Des Moines, Ia.,	50,067
Columbus, O.,	90,398		

*A census taken by the police authorities, and completed October 14th, 1890, makes the population 1,710,715, an increase of 197,214.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

DEMOCRATIC.

At Large—B. F. Lee, Trenton; John Hone, Red Bank; Gottfried Krueger, Newark; Allan L. McDermott, Jersey City; Thomas H. Hoagland, Rockaway.

First District—Harry B. Paul, Camden.

Second District—John H. Scudder, Trenton.

Third District—Joseph W. Ballentine, Somerville.

Fourth District—R. S. Rudd, Glen Ridge.

Fifth District—Abram De Ronde, Englewood.

Sixth District—James Smith, Jr., Newark.

Seventh District—Peter Hauck, Harrison.

Eighth District—A. B. Carlton, Elizabeth.

Chairman, Allan L. McDermott; *Treasurer*, B. F. Lee; *Secretary*, Willard C. Fisk.

Member of the National Democratic Committee—Miles Ross, New Brunswick.

REPUBLICAN.

Garret A. Hobart, Paterson; William Bettle, Camden; William H. Skirm, Mercer; John H. Conger, New Brunswick; Matthias Wooley, Jersey City; George W. Jenkins, Morristown; A. M. Bradshaw, Lakewood; Arthur B. Pearce, Paterson; George Hires, Salem; Edward J. Anderson, Somerville; Theo. H. Andress, Sparta; Edward M. Wood, Elizabeth; Richard B. Reading, Raven Rock; Edward W. Wooley, Jersey City; Franklin Murphy, Newark; John Y. Foster, Newark; John J. Toffey, Jersey City; Robert C. Hutchinson, Bordentown; H. A. Potter, Brick Church; David Baird, Camden; John J. Gardner, Atlantic City; C. E. Breckenridge, Maywood; W. S. Leaming, Cape May; H. B. Tuller, Vineland; William Stainsby, Newark; H. C. Loudenslager, Woodbury; R. B. Seymour, Jersey City; Dewitt C. Blair, Blairstown; Charles N. Robinson, Camden.

Chairman, Franklin Murphy; *Vice-Chairman*, E. J. Anderson; *Treasurer*, John J. Toffey; *Secretary*, John Y. Foster.

Member of the National Republican Committee—Garret A. Hobart, Paterson.

OFFICERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY.

President, Robert Adrain, New Brunswick; Treasurer, James W. Lanning, Trenton; Secretary, W. S. McKean, Asbury Park; Chairman of Executive Committee, W. R. Wilson, Elizabeth; Campaign Committee—W. R. Wilson, W. S. McKean, William A. Cotter, John Hinchliffe, Dr. John Nevin; Finance Committee—Howard Carrow, Camden; Cyril R. Forbes, Paterson; Timothy Furlong, Trenton; Dr. A. K. Baldwin, Newark; J. W. Ballentine, Somerville; James F. Minturn, Hoboken; W. W. Cutler, Morristown; Frank H. Halliday, Rahway.

STATE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY.

(Headquarters, Mount Holly.)

President, Joseph H. Gaskill, Mount Holly; Secretary, Joshua Matlack, Jr., Mount Holly; Treasurer, Edmund C. Hill, Trenton; State Organizer, J. Ulrich, Plainfield; Vice Presidents—1st District, Maurice A. Rogers, Camden; 2d District, Frank A. Magowan, Trenton; 3d District, Lewis A. Thomson, Somerville; 4th District, Geo. M. Shipman, Belvidere; 5th District, Eugene Emley, Paterson; 6th District, Joseph S. Vinson, Newark; 7th District, Richard Brown, Jersey City; 8th District, Elias M. Condit, West Orange. Executive Committee—Atlantic, R. H. Ingersoll; Bergen, Charles Parigot; Burlington, L. R. Hibbard; Camden, T. P. Varney; Cape May, J. M. E. Hildreth; Cumberland, T. W. Trenchard; Essex, E. W. Sanderson; Gloucester, Joseph B. Roe; Hudson, J. B. Landrine; Hunterdon, W. F. Hayhurst; Middlesex, William Howell; Mercer, Thomas S. Chambers; Monmouth, W. T. Hoffman; Morris, Mahlon Pitney; Ocean, C. S. Patterson; Passaic, William I. Lewis; Salem, J. F. Sinnickson; Somerset, H. M. Spencer; Sussex, W. M. Smith; Union, J. F. McDonald; Warren, A. Blair Kelsey.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

DEMOCRATIC.

(Adopted at the State Convention held at Trenton, on Tuesday, September 14th, 1892.)

The Democratic party of New Jersey, in convention assembled, declare:

That they re-affirm the National Democratic Platform adopted at Chicago, and enthusiastically endorse the nomination of Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson for President and Vice-President of the United States.

That they endorse the administration of Governor Leon Abbett.

As an answer to the slanders of those who have persistently misrepresented the existing management of State affairs, we call the attention of the people to the following facts:

That the only permanent State officers to which any salary or compensation is allowed, created by the Democratic party during the past three years, are as follows: A Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, a Chief of State Police, a State Board of Taxation, a State Board for the Arbitration of Differences between Employers and Employés, a Board of Commissioners of Electric Subways, a Commissioner of Mines, a resident physician at the State Prison, and a Superintendent of the School Census.

The acts creating the office of the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, and Commissioners of Electric Subways, provide that the expenses of these departments shall be paid, respectively, by the insurance and telegraph companies doing business in this State. The total of all salaries to be paid by the State to permanent officers created by Democratic Legislatures during the present administration is less than $15,000.

The pledge made in our State Platform of 1889, that there should not be any general State tax imposed upon the people, has been faithfully kept, and we renew the promise then made that there shall not be any general State tax imposed while the affairs of the State are intrusted to the Democratic party. On January 1, 1889, the floating debt of the State amounted to $400,000.

Every dollar of this has been paid, and over a quarter of a million dollars expended for the improvement of public buildings and the purchase of a camp ground at Sea Girt. That these expenses have been met without the imposition of a single dollar of direct State tax upon the property of private owners, and without an increase in the rate imposed upon the property of corporations, supports the claim that the State Government of New Jersey is the most economical in the Union.

That in pursuance of its pledge made in its platform of 1889, to legislate in the interest of labor, the Democratic party has, during the present administration, through its legislative representatives, enacted the following measures, all of which received the approval of a Democratic Governor, to wit:—Acts which secure, beyond the reach of fraud, the payment of wages to mechanics and others engaged in the erection of buildings; an act providing for sixty free scholarships in the State Agricultural College; acts to authorize the establishment of free public libraries and reading rooms in cities and towns; an act giving a lien for wages due and labor performed and materials furnished in finishing silk and goods of which silk is a component part; an act for the improvement of the State Agricultural Experiment Station; an act making Saturday a half holiday; an act extending the provisions of the mechanics' lien law to money due for labor or materials furnished in the erection of public buildings; an act prohibiting corporations from forcing their employés to contribute to relief funds; an act creating a State Board of Arbitration for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers and employés; acts providing for absolute secrecy in the exercise of the elective franchise; an act providing for a commissioner of mines to inspect all mines in this State and to secure proper safe-guards for the protection of the lives of men employed therein; an act making wages due workmen and laborers a first lien upon the assets of insolvent corporations; an act providing for the incorporation of trades unions and labor organizations, and other acts.

In dealing with the municipal government of the State, the Democratic party has adopted the plan of vesting in the Mayors of large cities the power of appointment of municipal boards and officers, and we submit to the people of the State that this plan of municipal government is entitled to a thorough test in lights other than those afforded by mere political partisanship. Under

this system there is a concentration of personal and political responsibility in a single office, the occupant of which is chosen by the votes of the entire city. The plan is in no wise antagonistic to local self-government, but, on the contrary, affords an incentive to citizens to participate in municipal elections. Under it the grievous evil of sectional strife for municipal patronage can be avoided and economy enforced. While the plan is necessarily imperfect, it is subject to amendment and should be given a fair trial and receive impartial judgment before a return is made to a system under which responsibility is distributed and elusive. We denounce all frauds perpetrated upon the elective franchise, and we call the attention of the people to the fact that prosecution and punishment of those crimes have been the work of a Democratic court and prosecutor and Democratic jurors. We ask from fair-minded citizens a comparison of this fact with the action of a Republican Senate, which voted to seat, as Senator from Hudson, a man whom every one knew was not entitled to the office. The action of that Senate was protected by constitutional privilege; but it was none the less a crime.

The necessity for a diversion of the proceeds from the sale of riparian lands from the school fund to funds necessary to pay the expense of rebuilding the State House and other extraordinary expenses having ceased, we favor a repeal of the act allowing such diversion.

REPUBLICAN.

(Adopted at the State Convention held at Trenton, September 13th, 1892.)

The Republicans of New Jersey, through their representatives assembled in convention, re-affirm their adherence and undying devotion to the great principles of the Republican party, to which the nation owes long years of unexampled prosperity in the past, and through which we look for its future greatness and honor.

We approve and endorse the declaration of principles as set forth in the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, June 9th, 1892.

We re-affirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the protection of American industry, supplemented by reciprocity, inaugurated by the present administration under the McKinley tariff act, and we are opposed to the pernicious doctrine of free trade, whether presented in its own true name or disguised as tariff reform.

We repudiate the Democratic doctrine as enunciated in the platform of that party, that "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only," and as evidences of wise Republican legislation on this subject, we call attention to the general prosperity of the country, the decreased prices of manufactured goods, the increased value of agricultural products, and the increased earnings of wage workers, as shown by statistics collected and published by Democratic officials, while, at the same time, our commerce, instead of diminishing, as was predicted, has been greater than ever before.

We re-affirm our endorsement of the wise and able administration of President Harrison, whose broad statesmanship in the treatment of every public question, whose apt and patriotic utterances on all occasions, and whose unerring accuracy of judgment and action in every emergency have earned for him the title of the man who never makes a mistake. The glorious past is an earnest of a still more glorious future, and we want no change in national affairs.

We denounce as utterly vicious and contrary to public policy, the passage by the last Democratic Legislature, under the direction of a Democratic Executive, with the coöperation of members of the Democratic State Executive Committee, of a bill to legalize an unconstitutional and pernicious combination of corporations engaged in the production and carrying of coal, as the result of which the prices of this necessary commodity have been increased, and the burdens of consumers have been vastly augmented. We remind the people that this legislation affects not only men of wealth and the great industries of the State, but increases the cost of living to that more numerous class who are compelled to meet the increased burden out of the proceeds of their daily toil.

Resolved, That labor and capital should be allies, not enemies. We favor arbitration and profit sharing as remedies for idleness, want and suffering, and tending to secure peace, plenty and prosperity to our people. We favor reduction in the hours of labor. We favor tenement house and factory inspection in the interest of health and morals.

We favor the passage of an act restoring the proceeds of the sale of riparian lands to the School Fund of the State.

We are opposed to an administration of the State Government for personal uses; to the subserviency of

the Legislature and the courts to Executive dictation; to the abolition by the Legislature, under executive orders, of local home government; to the multiplication of public offices and the increase of salaries, for the furtherance of personal and political ends; to the appointment of public officers for a stated consideration to be paid to the party campaign fund; to the indiscriminate and wholesale pardon of convicts in the State Prison; to the unheard-of extravagance of the present State administration in the expenditure of public money; to clothing the Governor with dictatorial powers by acts of a Legislature obsequiously subject to executive control; to the creation of unnecessary boards and commissions for partisan purposes, investing them with arbitrary powers and placing them beyond the control of the people by making their term of office subject to the will of the Governor; to evasions and misconstructions of the constitution by the chief executive to secure political and personal support; to the countenance and support by State officers and party leaders of race-track gambling, with all its attendant evils; to the destruction of the right of suffrage by false registry, ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent count of votes; and to the general maladministration of public affairs which, in these and other matters during the current administration, have brought shame and disgrace upon the State.

We pledge ourselves to the thorough reform of these evils, and we appeal to all patriotic voters in the State to aid us in the re-establishment of a government of which Jerseymen need not be ashamed.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the principle of home rule by all peoples everywhere; and especially do we favor the extension of this principle to the local governments in New Jersey.

Resolved, That we indorse the principles set forth in the communication from the colored voters of New Jersey, in convention assembled, in Trenton, on September 12th, 1892, and that Charles N. Robinson, of Camden, be added to the Republican State Committee, as desired by said convention.

PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS—1892.

Democratic.

For President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; for Vice-President, Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.

Presidential Electors—At Large, Millard F. Ross, Middlesex; Philip P. Baker, Cumberland. 1st District,

Charles H. Mann; 2d District, Thomas J. Prickett; 3d District, James Deshler; 4th District, Theodore Simonson; 5th District, James G. Morgan; 6th District, Edward Balbach, Jr.; 7th District, Edwin A. Stevens; 8th District, Martin R. Cook.

Republican.

For President, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; for Vice-President, Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

Presidential Electors—At Large, John I. Blair, Warren; Alexander G. Cattell, Camden. 1st District, George Hires, Salem; 2d District, Ferdinand W. Roebling; 3d District, Adolph Mack; 4th District, Luther Kountze; 5th District, J. Hull Browning; 6th District, Frederick Kuhn; 7th District, George F. Perkins; 8th District, John W. Murray.

Prohibition.

For President, John Bidwell, of California; for Vice-President, James B. Cranfil, of Texas.

Presidential Electors—George Lamonte, William H. Nicholson, Thomas B. Welch, Jacob D. Joslin, Daniel M. Forman, John F. Schenk, Mahlon B. Reed, George H. Strobell, Stephen B. Ransom, Uzal M. Osborne.

People's Party.

For President, James B. Weaver, of Iowa; for Vice-President, James G. Field, of California.

Presidential Electors—Joseph R. Buchanan, John Willcox, William M. DeCamp, P. Henry Jacobs, John W. Hayes, Richard H. Carter, Christopher Maguire, Otto G. Horster, John Hossack, Thomas S. Burgess.

Socialist Labor Party.

For President, Simon Wing, of Massachusetts; Vice-President, Charles H. Matchett, of New York.

Presidential Electors—Bartlet C. Harris, Otto Hirsch, Friedrich Landgrof, Anton Stehulka, William Meissner, James Meyer, Otto Krause, Aug. Kaeding, C. Scheer, Joseph Bieck.

For Governor.

Democratic—George T. Werts, of Morris.
Republican—John Kean, Jr., of Union.
Prohibition—Thomas J. Kennedy, of Hudson.
People's—Benjamin Bird, of Hunterdon.
Socialist-Labor—Joseph B. Keim, of Union.

NEW JERSEY NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a list of the titles of newspapers published in the State of New Jersey; town and county where published; time of publication; political or special character, and names of editors and publishers.

[* Denotes that the paper was designated to publish the laws of New Jersey, 1892.]

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

DER EGG HARBOR PILOT (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. H. Mass & Co., publishers. H. Mass, editor.

*DER EGG HARBOR BEOBACHTER (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Wilhelm Mueller, publisher.

DER ZEITGEIST (Spirit of the Times) (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. George F. Breder.

ATLANTIC STAR GAZETTE.—Mays Landing. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Gustave P. Gehring, publisher. George F. Breder, editor. German edition published on Saturday.

*ATLANTIC JOURNAL.—Atlantic City. Issued on Sunday. Independent Democratic. J. M. Campbell, editor and proprietor.

SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN.—Hammonton. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Orville E. Hoyt, editor and publisher.

ATLANTIC CITY REVIEW.—Atlantic City. Daily, every morning except Sunday, and weekly on Saturday. Republican. J. G. Shreve, proprietor.

*ATLANTIC TIMES-DEMOCRAT.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. F. Hall, editor and proprietor.

MAYS LANDING RECORD —Mays Landing. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. E. C. Shaner, editor and publisher.

DAILY UNION.—Atlantic City. Every afternoon, except Sunday, at the office of the Atlantic Times-Democrat. Independent. J. F. Hall, editor and proprietor.

THE ATLANTIC MIRROR.—Hammonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Hiram Green, editor and proprietor.

SUNDAY GAZETTE.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Sunday. Republican. William J. McLaughlin, editor.

BERGEN COUNTY.

*BERGEN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Henry D. Winton, editor and publisher.

*THE HACKENSACK REPUBLICAN.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Hugh M. Herrick, editor and publisher.

THE BERGEN INDEX.—Hackensack. Semi-weekly, on Tuesday and Friday. Independent. S. E. Clapp.

CARLSTADT FREIE PRESSE (German).—Carlstadt. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Henry Matthey.

*THE ENGLEWOOD TIMES.—Englewood. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Schultze & Eicks, proprietors and publishers.

*THE ENGLEWOOD PRESS.—Englewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Joseph H. Tillotson, editor and proprietor.

*BERGEN COUNTY HERALD.—Rutherford. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. T. Stevens, editor and proprietor.

RUTHERFORD NEWS.—Rutherford. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Rutherford News Publishing Co., editors and proprietors.

RECORD.—Tenafly. Weekly, on Thursday. Jellison & Mangham, publishers.

THE RIDGEWOOD COURIER.—Ridgewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. N. Toft, editor and publisher.

THE CORONA NEWS LETTER.—Corona. Semi-monthly, on Friday. Independent. Alonzo Chamberlain, editor and proprietor.

THE PARK RIDGE LOCAL.—Park Ridge. Published weekly, on Wednesday. James B. H. Storms and John C. Storms, editors and proprietors.

THE FORT LEE AND HARLEM ADVERTISER.—Monthly. Theodore Thieler, proprietor.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

*NEW JERSEY MIRROR.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Charles H. Folwell, editor and proprietor.

* THE MOUNT HOLLY HERALD.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William B. Wills, editor.

NEWS.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. H. L. Walters, George W. Hand and Joseph C. Kingdon, editors and publishers.

* THE MOUNT HOLLY DESPATCH.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Theodore B. Haines. editor and proprietor.

* BURLINGTON GAZETTE.—Burlington. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Saturday. Daily, in the afternoon. Democratic. James O. Glasgow, editor and proprietor.

THE NEW JERSEY ENTERPRISE.—Burlington. Daily, in the afternoon, and Weekly, on Friday. Enterprise Publishing Co. Republican. Lewis A. Craft, manager.

EVENING REPORTER.—Burlington. Daily, in the afternoon. D. W. P. Murphy, proprietor and publisher.

* BORDENTOWN REGISTER.—Bordentown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. James D. Flynn, editor and proprietor.

BEVERLY BANNER.—Beverly. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. W. Perkins, editor and proprietor. John T. Morrell, editor.

MOORESTOWN CHRONICLE.—Moorestown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. W. J. Lovell, editor and proprietor.

* NEW JERSEY SAND BURR.—Riverside. Weekly. Independent. Hiram D. Torrie & Bro., editors and proprietors.

THE REPUBLICAN.—Moorestown. Weekly. Republican. D. W. P. Murphy, editor and proprietor.

THE TUCKERTON BEACON.—Tuckerton. Weekly. Benjamin H. Crosby, editor and publisher.

THE NEW ERA.—Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Riverton and Palmyra. New Era Publishing Co. Walter L. Bowen, editor.

THE WEEKLY NEWS.—Palmyra. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. C. F. Sleeper, editor and proprietor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

WEST JERSEY PRESS.—Camden. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew, editor and proprietor.

*THE CAMDEN DEMOCRAT.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. C. S. Macgrath, editor and proprietor.

*THE CAMDEN DAILY POST.—Camden. Afternoon. Republican. The Post Printing and Publishing Co. H. L. Bonsall, editor. Edward Furlong, publisher.

SATURDAY EVENING EXPRESS.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. News Publishing Co. R. S. Keeler, editor.

CAMDEN COUNTY COURIER.—Camden. Daily, in the afternoon, and Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Courier Publishing Association, proprietors.

THE DAILY TELEGRAM —Camden. Daily. Independent. Telegram Publishing Co., proprietors.

*CAMDEN REVIEW.—Camden. Daily and Sunday. Democratic. George M. Todd, editor. Review Co., publishers.

NEW JERSEY TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. A. C. Graw, manager. Rev. J. B. Graw, editor.

ATLANTIC COAST GUIDE.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. T. F. Rose, editor and proprietor.

*CAMDEN COUNTY JOURNAL (German).—Camden. Weekly, on Friday. Louis Hoeller, editor and publisher.

HERALD AND TIMES.—Atco. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. M. J. Skinner, editor and publisher.

THE TRIBUNE.—Haddonfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Tribune Publishing Co., publishers. Frank A. Turner, manager.

THE MORNING NEWS.—Camden. Daily. Thomas C. Hamilton, manager.

THE REVIEW.—Merchantville. Weekly. Independent. W. J. Lovell, publisher; W. H. Lewis, editor.

BLACKWOOD HERALD.—Blackwood. Weekly, on Wednesday. William G. Taylor, Jr., editor and publisher.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

* Cape May Wave.—Cape May City. Weekly, on Saturday, during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. Independent. Henry W. Hand, editor. James H. Edmunds, proprietor.

Star of the Cape.—Cape May City. Weekly, on Friday, during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. Republican. Aaron W. Hand and T. R. Brooks, editors and proprietors.

Cape May County Gazette.—Cape May Court House. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Alfred Cooper, editor.

Sentinel.—Ocean City. Weekly. R. Curtis Robinson, editor and proprietor.

*Cape May County Times.—Sea Isle City. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. T. E. Ludlum, proprietor. Theodore Stamisies, editor.

Ocean City Spray.—Ocean City. Weekly, Saturday. Mr. Fenton, editor and proprietor.

Weekly Press —Pleasantville. Weekly, Saturday. William McLaughlin, editor and publisher.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

*Bridgeton Chronicle.—Bridgeton. Weekly. Democratic. Samuel A. Laning, editor and proprietor.

Bridgeton Pioneer.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. George W. McCowan, editor and publisher.

The Daily Pioneer.—Bridgeton. Republican. George W. McCowan, publisher.

*New Jersey Patriot.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Cheeseman, editor and publisher.

*Bridgeton Evening News.—Bridgeton. Daily. Evening News Company, publishers. J. W. Richardson and Cyrus K. Barnhart, editors and managers.

Millville Enterprise.—Weekly, on Friday. Republican. E C. Stokes and W. H. Worstcell, editors and proprietors.

Dollar Weekly News. — Bridgeton. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. Evening News Company, publishers.

WEEKLY INDEPENDENT.—Vineland. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. W. V. L. Seigman, editor and publisher.

*THE EVENING JOURNAL.—Vineland. Afternoon. Democratic. B. Franklin Ladd, editor.

MILLVILLE REPUBLICAN.—Millville. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. John W. Newlin, editor and publisher.

*MILLVILLE TRANSCRIPT.—Millville. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. J. B. Elfreth, editor and proprietor.

DAILY NEWS.—Vineland. Daily. Edward and Lewis Miller, editors and proprietors.

ESSEX COUNTY.

*NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.—Newark. Afternoon. Republican. Noah Brooks, editor. John S. Gibson, business manager.

NEWARK EVENING NEWS.—Newark. Afternoon. Evening News Publishing Company. Wallace M. Scudder, business manager. Henry A. Steele, managing editor.

*NEWARK DAILY JOURNAL.—Newark. Daily, in the afternoon, and Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. John J. Leidy, editor. Essex Publishing Company, proprietors.

*NEW JERSEY FREIE ZEITUNG (German).—Newark. Daily, also Sunday edition. Republican. Mrs. B. Prieth, proprietor. Frederick Kuhn, editor. John L. Kuser, business manager.

*NEW JERSEY DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (German).—Newark. Daily, including Sunday. Democratic. New Jersey Deutsch Zeitung Co., proprietors. Lewis Dannenberg and E. Kraeuther, managers.

*SUNDAY CALL.—Newark. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. William A. Ure, James W. Schoch, G. W. Thorne, W. T. Hunt, Louis Hannah, and H. C. McDougall, publishers. W. T. Hunt, editor.

NEWARK MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER, AND NEW JERSEY TRADE REVIEW.—Semi-monthly, on first and fifteenth. Merchant and Manufacturing Co., publishers.

SENTINEL OF FREEDOM.—Newark. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Published at the Daily Advertiser office.

SUNDAY STANDARD, THE.—Newark. Weekly, on Sunday. Democratic. The Sunday Standard Publishing Co., publishers.

DER ERZAHLER (German).—Newark. Sunday edition of New Jersey Freie Zeitung. Weekly, on Sunday. Republican. Published at the New Jersey Freie Zeitung office.

NEWARK TRIBUNE (German).—Weekly, on Sunday. Democratic. Published at the New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung office.

THE NEWARK TIMES.—Newark. Daily, except Sunday. Herman E. L. Beyer, managing editor. Albert Kalisch, business manager.

THE NEWARK AGE.—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. Devoted to the interests of the colored people. Fortune and Peterson, publishers.

TOWN TALK.—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. Illustrated. Social. S. R. and W. A. Baker, publishers and proprietors.

BEOBACHTER AM PASSAIC (German).—Newark. Republican. Schmitt & Co., publishers.

NEWARK PIONEER (German).—Newark. Evening, with morning edition on Sunday. Independent. F. E. Adler & Co., publishers.

THE ORANGE CHRONICLE.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Frank W. Baldwin, editor and proprietor.

*THE ORANGE JOURNAL.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Edgar Williams, editor and proprietor.

ORANGE VOLKSBOTE (German).—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Ernest R. Timme, editor and proprietor.

*ORANGE SONNTAGSBLATT (German).—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. August Koehler, editor and proprietor.

EAST ORANGE GAZETTE.—East Orange. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Charles Starr, editor and proprietor.

SOUTH ORANGE BULLETIN.—South Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. F. D. Crozier, editor and publisher.

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.—Bloomfield. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. S. M. Hulin, editor. Bloomfield Publishing Company, publishers.

*Montclair Times.—Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. A. C. Studer, editor and publisher.

The Montclair Herald.—Semi-weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Montclair Publishing Company.

The Herald.—Millburn. Weekly, on Saturday. Herald Publishing Company.

*The Orange Herald.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. D. A. Dugan, editor and proprietor.

The Millburn Review.—Millburn. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Ben Goodkind, editor and publisher.

The Short Hills Item.—Short Hills. Fortnightly, on Saturday. George E. Crosscup, editor and publisher.

The Belleville Press.—Belleville. Weekly. Independent. Press Publishing Company, proprietors. Elmer H. Curtis, editor.

The Citizen.—Bloomfield. Weekly, on Saturday. J. Milton Unangst, editor and proprietor.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

*The Constitution and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Augustus S. Barber, editor.

Liberal Press.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. S. C. Hornblower and Charles N. Bell, editors and publishers.

*Gloucester County Democrat.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. D. Carpenter, editor and publisher.

Swedesboro Times.—Swedesboro. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Albert M. Seabrook and T. Yorke Smith, publishers and proprietors.

Weekly Item.—Newfield. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. A. C. Dalton, editor.

Enterprise.—Glassboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. D. S. Maynard, editor.

Swedesboro News.—Swedesboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. George W. Pither and Harry A. Batten, editors and publishers.

The Williamstown News.—Williamstown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Dr. C. E. Thomas and J. S. Weaver, publishers.

HUDSON COUNTY.

*The Evening Journal.—Jersey City. Afternoon. Republican. Z. K. Pangborn, Joseph A. Dear and F. W. Pangborn, editors and proprietors.

*Jersey City Herald and Gazette. — Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Jersey City Herald Publishing Co., proprietors.

*The Jersey City News.—Jersey City. Afternoon. Democratic. James Luby, editor. The City Publishing Company, publishers.

The Jersey City Democrat.—Jersey City. Afternoon. Democratic.

Hudson County Dispatch.—Union Hill. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Charles W. Thomas, editor and proprietor.

*Evening News.—Hoboken. Afternoon. Democratic. G. A. Seide, William Wall and John Henchy, publishers and proprietors.

The Kearney Republican.—Arlington and Kearney. Weekly, on Saturday. Kearney Publishing Company. J. A. Stowe, editor.

*Hudson County Journal (German).—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William Kaufmann, proprietor. Theodore Osterhaus, editor.

*Bayonne Herald and Greenville Register.—Bayonne City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. H. C. Page, editor and publisher.

*The Reporter.—West Hoboken. B. G. Reynolds & Co., publishers.

The Bayonne Times.—Bayonne City. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. B. Gardner, editor and proprietor.

New Jersey Staats Zeitung and Hudson County Wecker (German).—Jersey City. Daily. Democratic. New Jersey Staats Zeitung Company, publishers. Alexander Schlesinger, editor.

*Kearney Record.—Harrison. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Philip A. McAviney, editor and proprietor.

Union Hiller Sonntaggs Journal (German).—Union Hill. Sunday. Independent. John Weber, editor and publisher.

BAYONNE BUERGER ZEITUNG (German).—Bayonne. Saturdays. Independent. Voelker Bros., proprietors.

THE OBSERVER.—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. Hoboken Printing and Publishing Company, proprietors. George E. Mott, editor.

KEARNEY OBSERVER.—Arlington. Weekly, on Saturday. P. J. Brockaway, editor and publisher.

TOWN TALK.—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. W. G. Muirheid, editor. Town Talk Publishing Company, proprietors.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

*HUNTERDON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Flemington. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Robert J. Kilgore, editor and publisher.

*DEMOCRAT-ADVERTISER.—Flemington. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John N. Voorhees, editor and proprietor.

HUNTERDON REPUBLICAN.—Flemington. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. William G. Callis.

THE BEACON.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Phineas K. Hazen, editor and publisher.

*THE LAMBERTVILLE RECORD.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Clark Pierson, editor and publisher.

*THE CLINTON DEMOCRAT.—Clinton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Carpenter, Jr., editor and publisher.

HUNTERDON INDEPENDENT.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. John R. Hardon, editor and publisher.

FRENCHTOWN STAR.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. William H. Sipes, editor and publisher.

HOME VISITOR.—Clinton. Weekly. Prohibition. E. O. Howell, editor.

MILFORD LEADER.—Milford. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. George B. Corson, proprietor. William C. Tomson, editor.

THE AVALANCHE.—Glen Gardner. Weekly, on Wednesday. E. W. Rush, editor and publisher.

THE MONITOR.—Highbridge. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican, James H. Rhodes, editor and proprietor.

RINGOES.—Published Monthly, at Ringoes, by C. W. Larrison. Devoted to local history and phonetic system of spelling.

MERCER COUNTY.

*STATE GAZETTE.—Trenton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The John L. Murphy Publishing Co., proprietors. William Cloke, editor.

*TRUE AMERICAN.—Trenton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Joseph L. Naar, editor and proprietor.

*THE DAILY EMPORIUM.—Trenton. Daily. Independent. John Briest, editor and proprietor.

THE TRENTON TIMES.—Trenton. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The Times Association, proprietors. Henry M. Walradt, editor.

*THE NEW JERSEY STAATS JOURNAL, (German).—Trenton. Semi-weekly. Democratic. Ernest C. Stahl, editor and proprietor.

*SUNDAY ADVERTISER.—Trenton. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. Advertiser Publishing Co.

MERCER COUNTY NEWS.—Trenton. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. E. G. Moody, editor and publisher.

HIGHTSTOWN GAZETTE.—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Thomas B. Applegate, publisher. Fred B. Applegate, editor.

HIGHTSTOWN INDEPENDENT.—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Independent Publishing Co., publishers.

PRINCETON PRESS.—Princeton. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. C. S. Robinson & Co, editors and publishers.

THE NASSAU LITERARY MAGAZINE.—Princeton. Monthly, during college year. Literary. Edited by students of the Senior Class of Princeton University.

THE PRINCETONIAN.—Princeton. Tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Devoted to the interests of Princeton University. Edited by students.

PRINCETON RECORD.—Princeton. Monthly. Religious and Temperance. F. M. Rochelle, editor.

THE HOPEWELL HERALD.—Hopewell. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. P. W. Hartwell, editor and publisher.

THE TRUMPET.—Princeton. Weekly. Interest of colored education. Rev. J. C. Ayler, editor and manager.

*AMERICAN POTTERS' JOURNAL.—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. In the interest of organized labor. John D. McCormick, editor and publisher.

TOWN TALK.—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. George Holcombe, editor and proprietor.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY REVIEW.—Pennington. Bimonthly. Published by the Literary Societies of Pennington Seminary.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.—Trenton. Weekly, Thursday. Published in the interest of the Jr. O. U. A. M. J. A. Cresse & Co., publishers.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK FREDONIAN.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Fredonian Publishing Co. James P. Logan, editor.

*THE NEW BRUNSWICK TIMES.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. The Times Publishing Co., publishers. J. D. Chandlee, editor.

*THE HOME NEWS.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Hugh Boyd, editor.

THE TARGUM.—New Brunswick. Monthly. Devoted to the interests of the students of Rutgers College. Edited by students. Published by the Targum Association.

*THE SUNDAY MAIL.—Weekly. New Brunswick. W. H. Fiske, Jr., editor and proprietor.

*MIDDLESEX COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. St. George Kempson, editor and proprietor.

PERTH AMBOY REPUBLICAN.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. James L. Tooker and William H. Tooker.

*THE INDEPENDENT HOUR.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Peter K. Edgar, editor and publisher.

THE SUN.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Saturday. W. J. Sidebotham, editor.

THE INQUIRER.—Metuchen. Weekly. Independent. J. F. Kempson, publisher and editor.

THE JAMESBURG RECORD.—Jamesburg. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. S. Hammell, editor and proprietor.

THE CRANBURY PRESS.—Cranbury. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Burroughs & Van Dyke, editors and proprietors.

NEW BRUNSWICK JOURNAL (German).—New Brunswick. Democratic. Richard Strassburger, editor and publisher.

NEW BRUNSWICK WEEKLY POST.—New Brunswick. Weekly, on Saturday. Rummler & Strassburger.

THE ADVANCE.—Jamesburg. Weekly, on Thursday. Printed and published at the New Jersey State Reform School.

THE HERALD.—Perth Amboy. Independent. Daily. Herald Publishing Co., proprietors. E. Hewitson, editor.

THE CHRONICLE.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Thursday. H. E. Pickersgill, editor and publisher.

THE WEEKLY REPORTER.—New Brunswick. Weekly, on Saturday. Homestead Printing Co., publishers. F. W. Merritt, manager.

WEEKLY REGISTER.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—New Brunswick. Weekly, on Thursday. Farmers' Alliance interest. W. Farr Goodwin, editor. J. Heidingsfeld, manager.

THE CITIZEN.—South Amboy. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. M. N. Roll, editor and publisher.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

*THE MONMOUTH INQUIRER.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. E. Maxey Applegate, editor and publisher.

*MONMOUTH DEMOCRAT.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. James S. and Joseph A. Yard, editors and proprietors.

NEW JERSEY STANDARD.—Red Bank. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Daniel H. Applegate and John Hone, proprietors.

*Red Bank Register.—Red Bank. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. John H. Cook, editor.

*Keyport Enterprise.—Keyport. Weekly, on Saturday, Democratic. Fred. F. Armstrong, editor and proprietor.

Keyport Weekly.—Keyport. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. D. Pettys, editor and proprietor.

Keyport Press.—Keyport. Weekly, on Thursday. W. H. Emmons, editor and proprietor.

*Long Branch News.—Long Branch. Published Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Frank Quinn, Managing editor.

The Long Branch Record.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. F. M. Taylor, Jr., editor.

Long Branch Times.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. J. Leslie Vansant, editor and publisher.

*The Freehold Transcript.—Freehold. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Alexander L. and John B. Moreau, editors and proprietors.

The Matawan Journal.—Matawan. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Benjamin F. S. Brown, editor and proprietor.

The Asbury Park Journal.—Asbury Park. Daily, during July and August. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. J. K. Wallace, editor and publisher.

*The Shore Press.—Asbury Park. Daily, during July and August. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Penfield Brothers, proprietors. J. Townley Crane, editor.

The Daily Spray.—Asbury Park. June, July and August. Devereux & Burt, publishers.

Ocean Grove Record.—Ocean Grove. Weekly, on Saturday. Religious. Rev. A. Wallace, editor.

Eatontown Advertiser.—Eatontown. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Garrett S. Wyckoff, editor and publisher.

The Coast Star Democrat.—Manasquan. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. W. E. Hoskins, editor and proprietor.

The Coast Echo.—Belmar. Weekly, Friday. Democratic. The Echo Publishing Company. J. W. Laughlin, editor.

SEABRIGHT SENTINEL.—Seabright. Independent. Weekly, July and August, on Friday. J. Leslie Vansant, editor and proprietor.

THE INDEPENDENT.—Atlantic Highlands. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. A. F. Flummerfelt, editor.

SEASIDE GAZETTE.—Spring Lake Beach. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Seaside Publishing Company, publishers. E. S. V. Stults and Jacob Stults, managers.

WHITE RIBBON HERALD.—Asbury Park. Monthly. Mrs. S. H. Cramer, editor.

MONMOUTH PRESS.—Atlantic Highlands. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. William J. Leonard, proprietor.

MORRIS COUNTY.

*THE JERSEYMAN.—Morristown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Alanson A. Vance, editor. Vance & Stiles, publishers.

*TRUE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.—Morristown. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Vogt Brothers, editors and proprietors.

THE MORRIS COUNTY CHRONICLE.—Morristown. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Joshua Brown, editor and proprietor.

*THE IRON ERA.—Dover. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Dover Printing Company. Frank E. Everett, editor.

*DOVER INDEX.—Dover. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Frank F. Hummell, editor.

BOONTON WEEKLY BULLETIN.—Boonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Samuel L. Garrison, editor.

THE MADISON EAGLE.—Madison. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Bardon & Clift, editors and proprietors.

ROCKAWAY RECORD.—Weekly, on Friday. Independent. W. Burd, Jr., editor and publisher.

EVENING EXPRESS.—Morristown. Democratic. Afternoon. Abraham L. Adams, editor and proprietor.

OCEAN COUNTY.

NEW JERSEY COURIER.—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. W. H. Fischer and Charles T. Patterson, editors and proprietors.

*Ocean County Democrat.—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles S. Haslett, editor and publisher.

*Times and Journal.—Lakewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Lakewood Publishing and Printing Company. A. M. Bradshaw, editor.

The Beacon.—Point Pleasant. Weekly, on Saturday. J. T. Havens and D. C. Leaw, editors and proprietors.

The Island Heights Herald.—Island Heights. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. J. B. Graw, editor and publisher.

New Jersey Coast Guard.—Bay Head. Weekly, on Saturday. W. J. Lovell, editor.

The News.—Barnegat Park. Weekly, on Wednesday. Farron and Conkling, editors and publishers.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

*Paterson Guardian.—Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Carleton M. Herrick, editor and publisher.

The Paterson Press. — Paterson. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. George S. Chiswell, publisher, and George Wurts, editor.

*The Morning Call.—Paterson. Daily, except Sunday. Republican. The Call Printing and Publishing Company, proprietors and publishers. Joseph E. Crowell, editor.

*Paterson Volks-Freund (German).—Paterson. Daily, afternoon. Democratic. Carl August Boeger, editor and publisher.

De Telegraf (Holland).—Paterson. Semi-weekly. Republican. Tanis and Schrauder, publishers.

*Paterson Labor Standard.—Paterson. Weekly, on Saturday. Labor. J. P. McDonnell, editor and proprietor.

Paterson Censor.—Paterson. Monday. Printed record of the counties of Bergen and Passaic. A. E. and B. Vanderhoven, editors.

The Item.—Passaic. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Alfred Speer, editor and publisher.

*Passaic City Herald.—Passaic. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent Democratic. O. & A. E. Vanderhoven.

*Passaic City Daily News.—Passaic. Afternoon. Independent. D. Mahoney and R. M. Offord, editors. News Publishing Co., proprietors.

The American Brewer and Distiller.—Paterson. A monthly trade paper. J. P. McDonnell and John W. Romaine, publishers.

Passaic County Journal (German).—Paterson. Daily. Otto Stutzbach, editor and publisher.

Paterson Pencilings.—Paterson. Weekly, on Saturday. Paterson Penciling Co., publishers. W. W. Lettis, editor and manager.

Evening News—Paterson. Daily and Sunday. Independent. News Publishing Co., proprietors. E. B. Haines, editor. News Printing Company.

SALEM COUNTY.

*National Standard.—Salem. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew & Brother, proprietors. Benjamin Patterson, editor and manager.

*Salem Sunbeam.—Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Robert Gwynne, Jr., editor and proprietor.

The South Jerseymen.—Salem. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Charles N. Bell, proprietor.

The Woodstown Register and Monitor.—Woodstown. Weekly, on Tuesday. Independent. Benjamin Patterson, proprietor.

*Pennsgrove Record.—Pennsgrove. Weekly, on Saturday. W. A. Summerill, proprietor.

Elmer Times.—Elmer. Weekly, on Saturday. S. P. Foster, editor and publisher.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

*The Somerset Messenger.—Somerville. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. John H. Mattison, editor.

*The Unionist-Gazette.—Somerville. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The Unionist-Gazette Association, publishers. Charles H. Bateman, editor.

*The Somerset Democrat.—Somerville. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. D. N. Messler & Bro., proprietors.

Bound Brook Chronicle.—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. W. B. R. Mason.

BOUND BROOK DEMOCRAT.—Bound Brook. Weekly, Democratic. Charles J. Wilson, manager.

DER SOMERSET BOTE (German).—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Walter Reiss, editor and publisher.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

*THE SUSSEX REGISTER.—Newton. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Richard F. Goodman, editor and publisher.

*THE NEW JERSEY HERALD.—Newton. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Jacob L. Bunnell, editor and proprietor. Henry C. Bonnell, assistant editor.

SUSSEX COUNTY INDEPENDENT.—Deckertown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Stanton & Wilson, editors.

NEW JERSEY BAPTIST.—Deckertown. Monthly. Rev. A. R Wilson, editor and proprietor.

*THE REGULAR.—Newton. Weekly. Democratic. Henry N. Gallagher and John Carpenter, Jr., editors and publishers.

THE HAMBURG RECORDER.—Weekly, on Saturday. A. B. Yatman, editor and publisher.

UNION COUNTY.

*ELIZABETH DAILY JOURNAL.—Elizabeth. Afternoon. Republican. Charles C. McBride, editor. Augustus S. Crane, business manager.

NEW JERSEY JOURNAL.—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Published at the Daily Journal office.

*CENTRAL NEW JERSEY HERALD.—Elizabeth. Issued every afternoon, also weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Herald Publishing Co., publishers. George M. Todd, editor.

*THE LEADER.—Elizabeth. Daily. Independent. J. Madison Drake, publisher.

*FREIE PRESSE (German).—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Charles H. Schmidt, editor and publisher.

*THE UNION DEMOCRAT.—Rahway. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Lewis S. Hyer, editor and proprietor.

THE ADVOCATE.—Rahway. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. H. B. Rollinson, editor and publisher.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.—Plainfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Times Publishing Company.

*THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.—Plainfield. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. W. L. Force & Brothers, publishers.

EVENING NEWS.—Plainfield. Republican. T. W. Morrison, editor and proprietor.

THE PLAINFIELD COURIER.—Plainfield. Afternoon. Republican. F. W. Runyon, editor and proprietor.

*THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN.—Plainfield. Monthly. Devoted to Masonry. John Ulrich, proprietor.

*THE SUMMIT RECORD.—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Thomas F. Lane, editor and proprietor.

THE SUMMIT HERALD.—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. D. M. Smythe, editor and proprietor.

UNION COUNTY STANDARD.—Westfield. Weekly, on Saturday. Alfred E. Pearsall, editor and proprietor.

*NEW JERSEY LAW JOURNAL.—Plainfield. Monthly. New Jersey Law Journal Publishing Co., proprietors. Edward Q. Keasby and C. L. Borgmeyer, editors.

UNION COUNTY RECORD.—Elizabeth. Weekly, Saturday. Independent. Isaac N. Lewis, editor and publisher.

THE DAILY PRESS.—Plainfield. Published at the office of the Constitutionalist. W. L. and A. L. Force, proprietors. J. A. Demarest, editor.

THE SUMMIT GAZETTE.—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday, Republican. William F. Ryland, editor and publisher.

THE WESTFIELD LEADER.—Westfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. E. Francis, editor.

THE CRANFORD HUSTLER.—Weekly, on Saturday. Edward W. Thornton, editor and publisher.

TOWN TATTLE.—Elizabeth. Weekly. John Whetmore, publisher.

THE RECORD.—Roselle. Saturday. J. P. Davis, editor and proprietor.

WARREN COUNTY.

*BELVIDERE APOLLO.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday, Republican. Josiah Ketcham, editor and publisher.

*The Warren Journal.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Adam Bellis, editor. J. M. Simerson, publisher.

*Hackettstown Gazette.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Charles Rittenhouse, editor and publisher.

*Warren Republican.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Curtis Bros., editors and proprietors,

*Warren Democrat.—Phillipsburg. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles F. Fitch, editor and proprietor.

*The Washington Star.—Washington. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles L. Stryker, editor and proprietor

The Blairstown Press.—Blairstown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. De Witt C. Carter, editor.

Springtown Times.—Springtown. Weekly. Henry S. Funk, editor.

The Warren Tidings.—Washington. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Thomas S. Derrick, Jr., editor and publisher.

The Post.—Phillipsburg. Evenings, except Sunday. Lynch and Sterner, proprietors and publishers.

Washington Herald.—Farmers' Alliance. John Morrison, editor.

SUMMARY.

There are 291 newspapers, altogether, published in the State, of which 66 are Independent in politics, 76 Republican, 70 Democratic, 52 politics not stated, 2 Religious, 4 Educational, 2 Labor, 4 Prohibition, 4 Social, 2 Farmers' Alliance, 2 Colored, and one each Masonic, Manufacturing, Law, Jr. O. U. A. M., Brewers' Interests, Phonetic Spelling and Reform School. Twenty-four are published in German and one in the Holland language.

The following is the summary by counties: Atlantic, 12; Bergen, 13; Burlington, 15; Camden, 15; Cape May, 7; Cumberland, 12; Essex, 31; Gloucester, 8; Hudson, 18; Hunterdon, 13; Mercer, 19; Middlesex, 21; Monmouth, 24; Morris, 9; Ocean, 7; Passaic, 14; Salem, 6; Somerset, 6; Sussex, 6; Union, 23; Warren, 11.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

George T. Werts.

Governor Werts was born at Hackettstown, Warren county, N. J., March 24th, 1846. He lived there until his parents moved to Bordentown, in 1849. His father was Peter Werts, who died about seven years ago, and his mother was sister of the late Attorney-General Jacob Vanatta. The Governor attended the Bordentown High School and the State Model School at Trenton, and at the age of seventeen went to Morristown to study law with Mr. Vanatta. He was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1867, and began the practice of law in Morristown. He was Recorder of that town from May, 1883, to May, 1885, and was Mayor from 1886 until his resignation in February, 1892. He was Senator from Morris county from 1886, and until he resigned in February, 1892, to accept the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, to which he was appointed by Governor Abbett, and his nomination was at once confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate. He took the place of the late Justice Knapp, of the Hudson county circuit.

During the legislative session of 1889, Governor Werts served as President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office with marked ability and impartiality. While a member of the Senate, he drafted the Liquor and the Ballot Reform laws. He always took a prominent part in legislation, and during several sessions he was the leader of his party on the floor of the Senate.

He was elected Governor in 1892 by a plurality of 7,625 votes over John Kean, Jr. He occupied his seat on the bench during the whole of the campaign, and personally took no part in it beyond writing his letter of acceptance of the nomination, which had been unanimously tendered to him by the Democratic State Convention.

Werts, Dem., 167,257; Kean, Jr., Rep., 159,632; Kennedy, Pro., 7,750; Keim, Socialist-Labor, 1,338; Bird, People's, 894; Werts' plurality, 7,625.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

John Rhoderic McPherson.

Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, New York, on the ninth of May, 1833. He received a common-school and academic education. Leaving the academy when eighteen years old, he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which, by dint of hard work, he was moderately successful, until he became a resident of Jersey City, in 1858. Here he entered largely into the live stock trade, and very soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented, perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways. Senator McPherson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was President of the Board. He established in that city the People's Gas Light Company, and was elected its President. He was also President of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by an unusually large majority, and served for three years with great credit to his county and State. In 1876 he was a Presidential elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States Senator to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen.

While a member of the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was noted for his readiness in debate, and his cogency and terseness of style. His record in the United States Senate on the leading questions of finance and the tariff is in perfect accord with the great majority of the people of his State—Republicans as well as Democrats.

He was elected to a second term as United States Senator by the Legislature of 1883, and to a third term by the Legislature of 1889. In 1884 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, and supported Thomas F. Bayard for the Presidency, but when Cleveland was nominated he gave him his hearty support. He was also a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions held at St. Louis, in 1888, and at Chicago, in 1892, when he supported Cleveland for the nomination each time.

Rufus Blodgett.

Senator Blodgett was born in Dorchester, New Hampshire, November 9th, 1834. He served his time at the machinist's trade, and worked at it for some time in his native State. Nearly twenty-five years ago he came to New Jersey, and found employment soon afterward with the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company, and in a short time became its Superintendent. A few years ago he was appointed Superintendent of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, over which the trains of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central railroads run by mutual agreement. For some years the Senator resided at Manchester, Ocean county, and he represented that county in the House of Assembly in the years 1878, '79 and '80. In the latter year he was defeated for the office of State Senator from the same county by Abraham C. B. Havens, by 80 plurality. While in the House of Assembly he took a prominent part in legislation, and was mainly instrumental in having the six per cent. interest law passed. He has always been known as an active and unflinching Democrat, and was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee during the Cleveland campaign of 1884, when he rendered very effective service to his party. He was a candidate for Governor before the Democratic Convention in 1886, and after a bitter and hard-fought contest, was defeated of the nomination by ex-Governor Robert S. Green. He was elected United States Senator to succeed General William J. Sewell, by the Legislature of 1887, on March 2d, amid very stormy scenes on the floor of the Assembly Chamber, his competitor being ex-Governor Leon Abbett. Senator Blodgett lives at Long Branch, and his term will expire March 3d, 1893.

NEW JERSEY'S CONGRESSMEN.

First District.

Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties.

(Population, 198,193)

HENRY C. LOUDENSLAGER.

(Rep., Woobbury.)

Mr. Loudenslager was born in Mauricetown, Cumberland county, N. J., May 22d, 1852. His parents moved to Paulsboro, Gloucester county, in March, 1856, where he has continuously resided ever since. His education was obtained in the common schools. After leaving the farm of his father he entered the produce commission business in Philadelphia, and continued in it for ten years, from 1872 to 1882. During this time his father was the County Clerk of Gloucester, and except when engaged in the market during produce season, the son was employed in the office. He was elected to the office in 1882, and was re-elected in 1887. At both of his elections he ran far ahead of his ticket, his plurality the last time being 946. Mr. Loudenslager is well known all over the State from his secret society connection. He is at present the Great Keeper of Wampum, Improved O. R. M., of this State. He is a member of Florence Lodge, No. 87, F. and A. M., and is a 32-degree Mason.

1890—Bergen, Rep., 19,082; Newell, Dem., 16,352; Nicholson, Pro., 2,007. Bergen's plurality, 2,710.

1892—Loudenslager, Rep., 25,099; Porch, Dem., 22,511; Seagraves, Pro., 1,940. Loudenslager's plurality, 2,588.

Second District.

Atlantic, Mercer, Burlington and Ocean Counties.

(Population, 183,316.)

JOHN J. GARDNER.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Mr. Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the late war. He is in the real estate and insur-

ance business. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, and was re-elected in 1880, '83, '86 and '89. He beat the record with regard to length of service of any State Senator in the history of the State, having served five consecutive terms, or fifteen years altogether. In the session of 1883 he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of the position with much ability and impartiality. He always took a prominent part in legislation, and during many years was the leader of his party in the Senate. He is noted for his readiness in debate, repartee and quick and forcible expression of ideas. He was a Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884. He was elected to Congress in 1892 over George D. Wetherill, Democrat, of Burlington, by a plurality of 2,124.

1890—Buchanan, Rep., 17,515; Haven, Dem., 16,352; Brown, Pro., 1,200. Buchanan's plurality, 1,163.

1892—Gardner, Rep., 22,716; Wetherill, Dem., 20,592; French, Pro., 1,348; Duroe, P., 169. Gardner's plurality, 2,124.

Third District.

Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth Counties.

(Population, 159,913.)

Jacob Augustus Geissenhainer.

(Dem., Freehold.)

Mr. Geissenhainer was born in the city of New York in 1840. His father and his grandfather were both clergymen of the Lutheran church of that city. He was graduated at Columbia College, and afterwards studied law at Yale and at the New York University. He commenced the practice of law in New York city in 1863, which he still continues, giving his attention especially to conveyancing, and has built up a large business, to which he devotes most of his time and attention.

He came to Freehold with his family in 1875, to spend the summer, and being pleased with the town, leased for a term of years the handsome property on South street, where he now resides, and upon which he has made some substantial and permanent improvements. He has

remained there ever since, spending his winters only in New York city.

While Mr. Geissenhainer has always been a pronounced Democrat, and has not hesitated to express his views upon public questions at all proper times and on all suitable occasions, he has never been identified with any clique or faction of the party. This is his third term.

1892—Geissenhainer, Dem., 20,407; Hoffman, Rep., 17,080; Marshall, Pro., 992. Geissenhainer's plurality, 3,327.

Fourth District.

Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon and Morris Counties, and the following Townships of Essex: Belleville, Bloomfield, Caldwell, East Orange, Franklin, Montclair and Livingston.

(Population, 188,243)

JOHNSTON CORNISH.

(Dem., Washington.)

Mr. Cornish was born at Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1857, and is a manufacturer of pianos and organs. He was Mayor of Washington in 1884, '85, '86. He was elected Senator for Warren county in 1890 and served as such for nearly a full term, when he resigned to qualify himself as a member of Congress. He defeated ex Congressman Benjamin F. Howey, one of the strongest Republicans in the district, after an exciting campaign, by a plurality of 1,039.

1892—Cornish, Dem., 21,765; Howey, Rep., 20,726; Johnston, Pro., 2,307; Potter, Peoples, 595. Cornish's plurality, 1,039.

Fifth District.

Bergen and Passaic Counties, and the following Towns and Townships in the County of Hudson: Guttenberg, North Bergen, Union, Weehawken, West Hoboken and the Town of Union.

(Population, 186,312)

CORNELIUS A. CADMUS.

(Dem, Paterson.)

Mr. Cadmus was born in Saddle River township, Bergen county, N. J., October 7th, 1844, and, after a common

school education, entered into mercantile business in New York City, where for a number of years he was a prominent produce merchant. He took up his residence in Paterson when young, and has always been identified with the progress of the city. He is now engaged in the grain and produce business. In 1883 he was induced to accept the Democratic nomination for Assembly in the Third District of Passaic county, a district which had always given a large Republican majority. Such was his popularity that he easily overcame the Republican majority and defeated a popular antagonist. After serving one term in the Assembly, he declined a renomination, which had been unanimously tendered him. In 1887 he was again induced to enter the political field, and accepted the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Passaic county. The county had elected a Republican sheriff three years before by over two thousand majority, and had since that time given large majorities against the Democrats. On the part of any other person the acceptance of the nomination would have been foolhardy, especially as the Republicans were almost unanimous in the selection of their candidate. But Mr. Cadmus not only overcame the odds against him, but was elected by a majority of 1,885, Again he entered the field as a candidate for Congress in 1890, and was elected by a majority of 1,356 over a strong competitor in a district which two years before had returned a Republican by a plurality of 1,072.

In 1892 he was re-elected to Congress over Henry Doherty, Republican, of Paterson, by a plurality of 1,462.

1892—Cadmus, Dem., 20,693; Doherty, Rep., 19,231; Warner, Pro., 464; Richter, Social-Labor, 428. Cadmus' plurality, 1,462.

Sixth District.

The City of Newark, Essex County.

(Population, 181,830.)

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

(Dem , Newark.)

Dr. English was born in Philadelphia, June 29th, 1819. The Englishes are an old New Jersey family, of Norman-Irish origin, which first settled on the banks of the Delaware, in Burlington county, over two centuries since. The mother of Dr. English was born in Ireland, and was the daughter of Joseph Kempstone and Alice (*née*) M'Millen. Dr. English began journalism at an early age,

studied medicine, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1839. In 1842 he was called to the Philadelphia bar. He has practiced both professions, but of late years has depended mainly on authorship. On the 4th of July, 1876, William and Mary College, Virginia, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He served two terms, 1863-4, as member of the House of Assembly of New Jersey.

This is his second term in Congress. In 1892, he was re-elected to Congress over Richard Wayne Parker, Republican, of Newark, by a plurality of 1,367.

1892—English, Dem., 21,651; Parker, Rep., 20,284; Downs, Pro., 412; Buchanan, Peoples, 76; English's plurality, 1,367

Seventh District.

The City of Jersey City, the City of Hoboken, and the Townships of Harrison and Kearney, in Hudson County.

(Population, 222,053.)

George Bragg Fielder.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Fielder was born in Jersey City, July 24th, 1842, and is the son of the late James Fielder, who was one of the most prominent citizens of Hudson county.

He attended school in Jersey City and afterwards went to Sellick's Institute at Norwalk, Conn., from which he graduated in 1859.

He then came to New York and entered the New York National Bank, where he soon rose to the position of teller. He was afterward employed in the Irving Bank of the same city as receiving teller.

Mr. Fielder, who was then scarcely twenty years old, enlisted in the Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers during the late war, and fought in all the battles his regiment was engaged in up to May 4th, 1863, and by that time he had risen to the position of Sergeant-Major.

He fought in the battle of Mary's Heights, which was part of the Chancellorville fight, when his regiment was in the thickest of the carnage, and during a brilliant charge both he and Colonel Van Houten, the commander of the regiment, were severely wounded. They

were captured by the Confederates and taken to an old barn, where Colonel Van Houten died from his wounds the next day, and was tenderly buried by Sergeant Fielder. For months Mr. Fielder languished in the rebel prison, and then he was exchanged on general orders from the War Department. He was so ill and emaciated by his confinement that he was obliged to return home.

For his conduct in that fight Joel Parker, then Governor of New Jersey, commissioned him a lieutenant of his regiment, and he was assigned to special service. He served as assistant chief mustering officer of New Jersey until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged in 1864. He then returned to civil life, when he engaged in the contracting and building business with his father. In 1876 he was made clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county, which position he held for nine years, when he was elected Register of the county. He was elected for a second term, which he was serving when he was chosen for Congress.

Mr. Fielder is a prominent Grand Army man, and was commander of the New Jersey Department, and at the same time the late Congressman Edward F. McDonald was his chief of staff. He was captain of Company D, Fourth Regiment, for seven years. He is a member of Court Little John, the mother Court of Foresters of Hudson county, and is a member of Bergen Lodge, F. and A. M. He is secretary of the Sixth Army Corps Association, and a member of the Loyal Legion, an organization which is composed of honorably discharged officers of the Union Army of the Rebellion.

He was nominated for Congress on the Saturday before election day, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Edward F. McDonald. Despite the very short time between his nomination and the day of election, he was elected by a plurality of 2,831 votes over Frank O. Cole, of Jersey City.

1892—Fielder, Dem., 22,416; Cole, Rep., 19,585; McDonald, Dem. (who was deceased), 2,368; Carman, Pro., 171; Zoller, People's, 100; Barthelmes, Soc.-Labor, 251. Fielder's plurality, 2,831.

Eighth District.

The County of Union, the City of Orange and the Townships of Clinton, South Orange, West Orange and Milburn, in the County of Essex, and the City of Bayonne, in the County of Hudson.

(Population, 125,793.)

John T. Dunn.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

Mr. Dunn was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1838, and is a lawyer by profession. He came to New Jersey in 1845, at the age of seven years. He worked on a farm for a short time, and at the age of eleven he shipped at Atlantic City as a cabin boy on a trading vessel to the West Indies. Two years later he returned and went to Gloucester City, where he was employed as a bobbin boy in a factory. Next he went to learn iron moulding, and then again the trade of brass turning and silver burnishing at Frankford, Pa. Afterwards he learned the trade of house-painting, which he followed for a number of years.

Early in life Mr. Dunn took a liking to politics, and during the Douglass campaign he spoke at Norwich on the same platform with the "Little Giant." He was elected an Alderman of Elizabeth of 1878, and again a year or two ago. He was a member of the House of Assembly from Union county, in 1879, '80, '81 and '82, and was Speaker of that body during the latter year. In 1892 he was elected to Congress over Winfield S. Chamberlain, Republican, of Bayonne, by a plurality of 993.

1892—Dunn, Dem., 14,393; Chamberlain, Rep., 13,400; Van Cise, Pro, 502; Weigel, Soc.-Labor, 210. Dunn's plurality, 993.

STATE SENATORS.

Atlantic County.

(Population, 28,836.)

Ex-Assemblyman Samuel D. Hoffman, Republican, was declared elected as Senator from this county by the County Board of Canvassers by a plurality of 55, over his Democratic opponent, William Riddle, who contests the seat, his allegation being that he was deprived of it through fraud.

SAMUEL D. HOFFMAN.

(Rep , Atlantic City.)

Mr. Hoffman was born in Auburn, Salem county, February 27th, 1850 and is an attorney and counselor at law. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and later on graduated from the New Jersey State Normal School. He was Clerk of the Board of Freeholders for three years, and has been several times chairman of the Republican County Convention. In November, 1884, he was elected Alderman of Atlantic City, and served as chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1885 he was elected City Superintendent of Public Schools and retired from that position to take the mayoralty nomination in November, 1886, when he defeated Aikin, Democrat, by a decisive majority. He was re-elected in 1888 and in 1890. He served as a member of the Houes of Assembly in 1892.

1889—Gardner, Rep., 2,625; French, Dem., 2,401; Wilbur, Pro., 230. Gardner's plurality, 224.

(For 1892 vote see page 305.)

WILLIAM RIDDLE.

(Dem., Atlantic City.)

Mr. Riddle was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 30th of June, 1860, where he recived his early education in the public schools. A few years ago, Mr. Riddle came to Atlantic City and entered into the real-estate business. In 1891 he was nominated and elected the first Democratic Assessor of Taxes in the history of Atlantic City, breaking down 400 Republican majority and winning by 71. In the Assembly contest of 1891 he was defeated by S. D. Hoffman, although in March, 1892, Mr. Riddle was again elected Assessor in Atlantic City by 501 majority, the largest ever given. He has served as Chairman of the County Board of Assessors and was chairman of the Atlantic delegation to the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention of 1892.

Bergen County.

(Population, 47,226.)

Henry D. Winton.

(Dem., Hackensack.)

Senator Winton was born in New York City, and is on the threshold of his forty-fifth year. He is editor and proprietor of the *Bergen County Democrat*. He is the son of ex-Assemblyman Eben Winton.

In 1871, having bought out his father's interest in the paper, he became the editor and owner of the *Democrat*, which now stands in the first rank of Democratic newspapers in New Jersey, as it has for many years.

The Senator was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in 1880, and cast his vote for Hancock. He was appointed by Governor Abbett, during his first term of office, as one of the managers of the State Insane Asylum at Morris Plains. He was Clerk of the House of Assembly in 1884, and he received the caucus nomination of the Democratic Senators for five years for Secretary of the Senate. He was President of the New Jersey Editorial Association in 1887, and is a member of the New York Press Club. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Unfinished Business and Printing, and on the Committees on Banks and Insurance and Treasurer's Accounts. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1892 by a plurality of 573, over Peter Ackerman, an ex-Assemblyman, being the largest given for a Senator in the county since 1880.

1889—Winton, Dem., 4,007; Moore, Rep., 3,537; Church, Pro., 125; Winton's plurality, 470.

1892—Winton, Dem., 5,700; Ackerman, Rep., 5,127; Conklin, Pro., 123; Winton's plurality, 573.

Burlington County.

(Population, 58,528.)

Mitchell B. Perkins.

(Dem., Beverly.)

Senator Perkins was born in Beverly township, August 7th, 1854, and is a farmer. He received a business education at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Philadel-

phia, studied and followed photography from 1874 to 1876, and then returned home and took up the business of a farmer, which he has followed ever since. He was Collector of Beverly township for eight years, was Trustee and Clerk of School District No. 17 from 1883 to 1886, and he is now a member of the vestry of St. Stephen's Church, Beverly. The Senator served in the House of Assembly during the session of 1890 and 1891, where he took an active interest in legislation. Each time he ran for Assemblyman he was elected by a good majority in a district which was considered Republican by a majority of about 100. His election as State Senator from the Republican county of Burlington, by a plurality of 527 votes, was taken as a great Democratic victory. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Game and Fisheries, State Prison, Boroughs and Lunatic Asylums, and the Committee on School for Deaf-Mutes.

1888—Carter, Rep., 7,307; Scott, Dem., 7,158; Decou, Pro., 527. Carter's plurality, 149.

1891—Perkins, Dem., 5,894; Hays, Rep., 5,367; Coles, Pro., 515. Perkins' plurality, 527.

Camden County.

(Population, 87,687.)

Maurice Alexander Rogers.

(Rep., Camden.)

Senator Rogers was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 3d, 1858. His parents removed to Camden June 4th, 1868, since which time he has resided in that city. He is the junior member of the firm of T. A. Rogers & Son, planters of oysters and commission merchants. In the spring of 1882 he was elected to the Board of Education in the city of Camden, was re-elected in 1884, and was president of the board in 1886. He was elected to the City Council in the spring of 1883, and was re-elected in 1886 and 1889. He was President of Council in 1887. He served as chairman of all the important committees of the Board of Education, and of those on Finance, Water and Lighting in the City Council. The Senator was elected Vice-President, from the First Congressional District, of the Convention of Republican League of Clubs, which was held at Trenton on October 15th, 1891. Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Riparian

Rights, Engrossed Bills, Lunatic Asylums, Passed Bills and Industrial School for Girls.

1887—Pfeiffer, Jr., Dem., 5,950; Herring, Rep., 5,473; Dudley, Ind. Rep., 3,105; Stout, Pro., 747. Pfeiffer's plurality, 477.

1890—Rogers, Rep., 7,940; Brewer, Dem., 5,919; Harned, Ind. Rep., 581; Bowden, Pro., 598. Rogers' plurality, 2,021.

Cape May County.

(Population, 11,268.)

Lemuel E. Miller.

(Dem., Cape May City.)

Senator Miller was born August 1st, 1854, at Green Creek, thus being a native of the county which he represents. The Miller ancestral home is near Town Bank, a whaling colony contemporaneous with the earliest settlements at Salem and Burlington. In 1869 Senator Miller's father died and left him to aid in the support of his widowed mother and seven children. Such was his energy that his brothers and sisters were all well educated, and the former now hold responsible positions in various parts of the country. Instead of leaving Cape May, Senator Miller remained on the peninsula and established himself as a general contractor. Never desirous of political preferment, he has held only one office, that of Chosen Councilman of Cape May City, to which he was elected in 1886, and served three years. He was presiding officer of the Councilmanic body in 1889, being, probably, the youngest man who ever held that position. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Militia and Elections, and on the Committees on Education and Soldiers' Home.

1888—Leaming, Rep., 1,464; Melvin, Dem., 1,079; Williams, Pro., 166. Leaming's plurality, 385.

1891—Miller, Dem., 1,327; Cole, Rep., 1,088; Smith, Pro., 120. Miller's plurality, 239.

Cumberland County.

(Population, 45,433.)

Edward Caspar Stokes.

(Rep., Vineland.)

Senator Stokes was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 22d, 1860, and is a book-keeper. He was educated in

the public schools of Millville and at Brown University, Providence, R. I. He was elected City Superintendent of Public Schools in Millville in 1889. He served as a member of Assembly from the second district of Cumberland county in 1891 and 1892. He was elected Senator by a plurality of 830 over Isaac C. Smalley. Mr. Stokes is the youngest member of the present Senate.

1889—Fowler Rep., 4,647; Baker, Dem., 4,215; Gilbert, Pro., 608. Fowler's plurality, 432.

1892—Stokes, Rep., 5,533; Smalley, Dem., 4,703; Moore, Pro., 711; scattering, 4. Stokes' plurality, 830.

Essex County.

(Population, 256,098.)

Michael T. Barrett.

(Dem., Newark.)

Senator Barrett was born at Belleville, N. J., August 9th, 1856, and is a counselor-at-law. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, Newark, and was admitted to the bar at the February term, 1879. In 1886, he was elected to the Assembly from the then Fifth District of Essex county, by a plurality of 437. In 1887, Mr. Barrett was the Democratic candidate for Senator in Essex county, when he was defeated by A. F. R. Martin, Republican, by a plurality 1,029. Governor Abbett, as soon as he was inaugurated into his second term of office, appointed Mr. Barrett on his personal staff, with the rank of Colonel. Mr. Barrett is the first Democratic Senator Essex county has had in a quarter of a century. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees of Municipal Corporations and Engrossed Bills, and as a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Revision of Laws and State Prison.

When Senator Werts resigned his seat in 1892, Colonel Barrett was chosen as the leader of his party on the floor of the Senate.

1887—Martin, Rep., 18,807; Barrett, Dem., 17,778; Morrow, Pro., 1,256; Beckmeyer, Lab., 820. Martin's plurality, 1,029.

1890—Barrett, Dem., 23,341; Howell, Rep., 21,380; Strobell, Pro., 1,024. Barrett's plurality, 1,961.

Gloucester County.

(Population, 28,649.)

GEORGE H. BARKER.

(Dem., Woodbury.)

Senator Barker was born at South Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., January 14th, 1857, and is in the real estate and mortgage brokerage business, having offices at Woodbury and in the Drexel Building, Philadelphia. He has been sixteen years in the business at Woodbury. He has lived in Gloucester county since he was seven years of age. He never filled any public office before he was elected to the Senate, but he has been prominently connected with the principal business enterprises of Gloucester county. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Finance and State Library, and as a member of the Committees on Militia and Elections.

1887—Roe, Rep., 3,159; Tallman, Dem., 2,698; Ogborn, Pro., 440. Roe's plurality 561.

1890—Barker, Dem., 3,080; Roe, Rep., 2,940; Downer, Pro., 324. Barker's plurality, 140.

Hudson County.

(Population, 275,126.)

WILLIAM D. DALY.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

Senator Daly was born in Jersey City in 1851, and has resided in Hudson county all his life. He was educated in Public School No. 1, Jersey City, and at the age of fourteen left school and entered the iron foundry of Uzal Cory, at the foot of Greene street, Jersey City, as an apprentice at iron moulding, and at the age of seventeen he was a journeyman iron moulder. He continued at his trade until the age of nineteen, working in the meantime in the Erie foundry and at Blackmore's foundry, on Railroad avenue. Mr. Daly, while engaged at his trade, was always ambitious to become a lawyer, and at the time of the great strike on the Erie railroad, in 1870, was working in the Erie foundry and went out with the other moulders. Being then out of employment, he entered the law office of S. B. Ransom and ex-

Judge Blair, in Jersey City, as a student of law. In May, 1871, and in June, 1874, he was admitted to the bar respectively as attorney and counselor. Since that time he has practiced law in all the courts of this State. He has probably been engaged in and has tried as many capital cases on the part of the defense as any lawyer in the State. Among the noted criminal cases in which he has been engaged was that of George Disque, for the killing of his wife. He also defended young Schlemmer, who, in a fit of jealous passion, in August, 1887, shot his wife and was sentenced to be executed. Mr. Daly carried this case to the highest courts, obtained a new trial and saved his client's life.

The Senator was the defender of Morris O'Brien for the killing of his brother; Murphy, for the Henderson street bridge murder; Harney, for the killing of Ford; the Goodwin brothers, for the alleged killing of their father; Murphy, for the killing of Denning, and Cunniff, for the alleged killing of his wife by setting her on fire with a lamp. He was also counsel for the arrested freight handlers in the great Erie strike in 1878, none of whom were convicted, and also for the Cigar Makers' Union in their strike in Jersey City six years ago, and upon their trial they were acquitted.

The Senator served as Assistant United States District Attorney for three years, having been appointed under the Cleveland administration. He was an alternate delegate to the St. Louis Democratic National Convention in 1888. He has been counsel for the Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Association for several years, and he represented the Eighth District of Hudson county in the House of Assembly in 1891, when he was the leader of his party on the floor.

He was elected Senator after an exciting campaign by a plurality of 5,645, over J. Herbert Potts, a Republican of great strength and popularity.

1891—Hudspeth, Dem., 21,424; Carr, Rep., 14,169; Ransom, Pro., 276; Gilliar, Lab., 429. Hudspeth's plurality, 7,255.

1892—Daly, Dem., 30,109; Potts, Rep., 24,464; Burger, Pro., 251; Gilliar, Soc.-Lab., 407; McBride, Peoples', 118; scattering, 11. Daly's plurality, 5,645.

Hunterdon County.

(Population, 35,355.)

William H. Martin.

(Dem., Frenchtown.)

Senator Martin was born near Little York, N. J., June 17th, 1846, and has been a general merchant since 1875. He has been a resident of Frenchtown for twenty-two years. In 1873 he was elected Tax Collector for the borough of Frenchtown by a large majority, and was re-elected in 1874 by an increased majority. He was elected a member of the Common Council four years in succession, beginning in 1877; was elected Mayor of the borough in 1881 by a majority of 47, and re-elected the following year by 66. In 1875, he was elected a Director of the Union National Bank, and re-elected every year since. On November 17th, 1887, he was elected President of the same bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hugh E. Warford. In January, 1887, he was elected a Director of the Alexandria Bridge Company, and in 1885 he was appointed Postmaster of Frenchtown.

He served as a member of the House of Assembly from the First District of Hunterdon for three years, from 1888 to 1890, and each year he ran he had an increased majority. After an exciting and hard-fought campaign, he was elected Senator, in 1891, by a plurality of 981 votes, over Captain John Shields, a popular member of the Republican party. The Senator has always been a staunch Democrat, and has never been defeated for any office for which he was a candidate. He has always carried his own home, Frenchtown, by a fair majority every time he ran for office, although it has usually gone Republican at other elections.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Corporations and School for Deaf-Mutes, and as a member of the Committees on Unfinished Business and Commerce and Navigation.

1888—Everitt, Dem., 5,119; Bush, Rep., 3,857; Hunt, Pro., 545. Everitt's plurality, 1,262.

1891—Martin, Dem., 4,026; Shields, Rep., 3,045; Rittenhouse, Pro., 564. Martin's plurality, 981.

Mercer County.

(Population, 79 978.)

William H. Skirm,

(Rep., Trenton.)

Senator Skirm was born in Trenton, N. J., January 17th, 1841, and is in the wholesale grocery business, being a member of the firm of D. P. Forst & Co. At an early age he entered the wholesale grocery house of Forst and Taylor as a book-keeper, and subsequently became a member of the firm.

For thirteen years the Senator has served as treasurer of the Pennington Seminary. His wise management of the financial affairs of that institution, his personal contributions to its fund, and the great assistance he has rendered it in many other ways, have been largely instrumental in placing the Seminary on a solid foundation, and increasing the value of its property to at least $150,000.

In the military service the Senator has made quite a record. He joined Company A, an independent military organization, on November 30th, 1860, which was then under the command of Captain William R. Murphy. This organization afterwards became merged in the National Guard of the State as a part of the Seventh Regiment, and the Senator served as Lieutenant and Captain of the company for several years. He declined the rank of Major of the Regiment when tendered to him, but accepted the Colonelcy when he was elected on June 9th, 1890, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel John C. Patterson.

The Senator has always been an ardent Republican and twice he has been elected as a Delegate to National Republican Conventions. He is now a member of the State Republican Committee, a position he has held for several years, and he has frequently been at the head of the County Republican Committee, and is at present its chairman. He has represented the Fifth Ward of Trenton in the Common Council for several terms and was President of that body for some years.

The Senator is known as a most excellent business man, and he has done much to further the growth and prosperity of his native city. For a number of years he has been a Director of the Trenton Banking Company.

He ran largely ahead of his ticket at the recent election and received the largest majority ever given a Senator in Mercer county.

1889—Rue, Rep., 8,244; Bamford, Dem., 8,139; Cady, Pro., 386. Rue's plurality, 105.

1892—Skirm, Rep., 10,312; Apgar, Dem., 8,852; Ely, Pro., 380. Skirm's plurality, 1,460.

Middlesex County.

(Population, 61,754.)

Robert Adrain.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

Senator Adrain was born in New Brunswick, N. J., December 17th, 1853, and is a counselor-at-law of New Jersey. Governor Abbett appointed the Senator on his personal staff in January, 1890, with the rank of Colonel. He has served as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Middlesex county during the last three years. In 1891 and '92 Colonel Adrain filled the office of President of the Senate and discharged its duties with marked ability and impartiality, so much so that he was complimented by both sides of the house at the close of each session. In 1891 he was re-elected Senator by a plurality of 1,430 votes, he having received 1,020 three years previously.

1888—Adrain, Dem., 7,124; Tice, Rep., 6,104; Cortelyou, Pro., 258. Adrain's plurality, 1,020.

1891—Adrain, Dem., 5,991; Goodwin, Rep, 4,561; Kelly, Pro., 318. Adrain's plurality, 1,430.

Monmouth County.

(Population, 69,128.)

Henry Stafford Terhune.

(Dem., Matawan.)

Senator Terhune was born at Matawan, formerly Middletown Point, Monmouth county, New Jersey, June 9th, 1860, and is a lawyer by profession. He is the son of William L. Terhune, a practicing attorney of said county, and nephew of the Hon. Henry S. Little, three times elected to the Senate of New Jersey and appointed

for two terms to the office of Clerk of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Terhune is a graduate of Princeton College and of the Columbia Law School of the City of New York.

He studied law with the Hon. John S. Applegate, of Red Bank, N. J; was licensed as an attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1885, and later admitted as counselor at law. His law office is at Long Branch, where he has pursued his profession successfully for the last seven years.

He was counsel for the Board of Commissioners of that city for five years, is a director of and counsel for the First National Bank of Long Branch, and is counsel for the Board of Commissioners of Matawan, his native town, and also of the Sea Bright Board of Commissioners

At the time of his election he was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party for his county, and was elected to the Senate over his competitor, Mr. W. A. Heisley, by 1,291 plurality.

Mr. Terhune is the youngest Senator ever elected from the county of Monmouth, and is the youngest member but one of the State Senate of the present year. He was elected for one year, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Brown.

1890—Brown, Dem., 7,027; Allaire, Rep, 5,808; Sickler, Pro., 507. Brown's plurality, 1,219.

1892—Terhune, Dem., 8.977; Heisley, Rep., 7,686; Emery, Pro., 519. Terhune's plurality, 1,291.

Morris County.

(Population, 54,101.)

Elias C. Drake.

(Dem., Chester.)

Senator Drake was born in Chester, Morris county, N. J., December 15th, 1852, and is a general merchant. He was elected Township Clerk in 1876, '77 and '78, and resigned that office in 1879, when he went to Kansas, but returned home the same year. He was elected a member of the Township Committee in 1880, and was made Treasurer of that body. In 1882, '83 and '84 he was elected Assessor of Chester township. He represented the then Third District of Morris county in the House of Assembly in 1885 and 1886. He was Engrossing

Clerk of the House in 1889 and '90. At the late election he carried his own township (Chester) by the largest majority ever given any candidate for public office.

1889—Werts, Dem., 5,046; Condit, Rep, 4,854; Bradbrook, Pro., 439. Werts' plurality, 192.

1892—Drake, Dem., 5,954; Condit, Rep., 5,679; Kitchel, Pro., 649. Drake's plurality, 275.

Ocean County.

(Population, 15,974.)

George Greeley Smith.

(Rep, Lakewood.)

Senator Smith was born in Clinton, Worcester county, Mass., January 5th, 1854. He came to Lakewood when thirteen years of age, and subsequently attended Peddie Institute, at Hightstown, for two years. He is related, through his mother's family, to the late Horace Greeley, from whom he gets his middle name. After leaving Peddie Institute, he attended the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1870. The next two years he spent learning the practical part of the dry goods business at his old home in Clinton, Mass. In 1872 he engaged in the dry goods business in Lakewood. His enterprise and business tact made him successful from the first, and he is now at the head of the largest dry goods establishment in Ocean county, and one of the largest in that section of the State. The business block rebuilt by him a few years ago contains three of the leading stores in the town, besides his own and the Park View House. This is only one of the several evidences of Mr. Smith's public spirit and enterprise in one of the most attractive villages in the State.

Mr. Smith was elected to the House of Assembly in 1884 and 1885 by the largest majority ever received for that office in Ocean county. During his first year in the Assembly he was chairman of the Committee on Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and a member of the Committees on Fisheries and Commerce and Navigation. In 1886 he was chairman of the Committees on Riparian Rights and Education, and a member of the Committees on Industrial Schools and Fisheries. He is at present a member of the Board of Trustees, and chairman of the Property Committee of Peddie Institute; Vice President of the Lakewood Trust Company, and President of the

Lakewood Republican Club. He was elected to the Senate by a much larger majority than was ever given to any candidate for the Senate, over one of the most popular opponents ever nominated by the Democratic party.

1889—Cranmer, Rep., 1,838; Emson, Dem., 1,566; Wood, Pro., 85. Cranmer's plurality, 272.

1892—Smith, Rep., 2,543; Irons, Dem., 1,616; Wood, Pro., 157; Scattering, 12. Smith's plurality, 927.

Passaic County.

(Population, 105,046)

John Hinchliffe.

(Dem., Paterson.)

Senator Hinchliffe was born in New York City, May 19th, 1850, and has resided in Paterson since he was a year old. He is President of the Hinchliffe Brewing and Malting Company of Paterson. He was educated in the public schools of that city and, also, at the King James Grammar School, in Yorkshire, England, at the birthplace of his father. The Senator was a member of the Board of Education of Paterson from 1875 to 1877, and a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments for two terms, from 1877 to 1881, and was president of the Board during his last term. Although Passaic county is largely Republican, Mr. Hinchliffe was elected Senator by a plurality of 112 votes. Last year he served as chairman of the Committee on Claims and Pensions, and as a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Federal Relations and Industrial School for Girls.

1888—Mallon, Dem., 9,469; Emley, Rep., 9,380; Tallman, Pro., 245. Mallon's plurality, 89.

1891—Hinchliffe, Dem., 9,160; Emley, Rep., 9,048; Hill, Pro., 320. Hinchliffe's plurality, 112.

Salem County.

(Population, 25,151)

James Butcher.

(Dem., Salem.)

Senator Butcher was born in Lower Alloways Creek township, Salem county, N. J., March 30th, 1849, and is a glass manufacturer at Elmer in that county. He was

formerly a farmer and subsequently a merchant. He was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders in 1884 and served one term. In 1886 he was elected County Collector and served one term, and in 1887 he was elected Sheriff of Salem county. In 1890 he was elected State Senator by a plurality of 339. The Senator's successful career in politics is unprecedented in Salem county. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Labor and Industries and Passed Bills, and as a member of the Committees on Corporations, Claims and Pensions, Engrossed Bills and Lunatic Asylums.

1887—Newell, Dem , 2,998; Lippincott, Rep., 2,831; Hitchner, Pro., 403. Newell's plurality, 167.

1890—Butcher, Dem., 3,213; Starr, Rep., 2,874; Waddington, Pro., 133. Butcher's plurality, 339.

Somerset County.

(Population, 28,311.)

William J. Keys.

(Dem., South Branch.)

Senator Keys was born at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., April 13th, 1838. His father was one of the original builders of the old Hudson River Railroad. At the age of thirteen the present Senator found employment in New York city, where he remained for a number of years. He was an active member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and served for eleven years.

During the war Mr. Keys, through the recommendations of Hon. Horatio Seymour and Gen. John A. Dix, was awarded the contract for hauling and delivering the supplies, provisions, etc., for the Eastern Department. Chester A. Arthur then had charge of that department, and Mr. Keys was brought in close contact with the late President, and a strong friendship was formed which lasted until President Arthur's death.

Mr. Keys' contract was a big one, and during those exciting days he had his hands full. It was during the draft riots that the greatest trouble was experienced, and the contractor had much difficulty in getting drivers for the wagons to deliver rations to the hungry soldiers stationed in and about New York City, as it was almost worth one's life to ride the streets in the interest of the government.

On one particular afternoon during a riot, an attempt was made to blow up the gas house at the foot of East Twenty-first street, and a large body of soldiers was stationed at the arsenal on Seventh avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, in readiness to be called out at any time.

A requisition was sent to the Battery Barracks for cooked rations to be delivered at the arsenal. The streets were lined with angry men, and not a driver would venture out with a team. The only way the rations could be delivered was for Contractor Keys himself to drive, and this he did.

He ordered the best team hitched to a loaded truck, and, mounting it, he started out. Going up Greenwich street he was assailed from every side with stones, bricks and other missiles, and several shots were fired, but undaunted he urged on the team, and reached the hungry soldiers in safety, except for a few cuts about the head.

On another occasion he made a similar trip to Gen. Dix's headquarters at the old St. Nicholas hotel on Broadway. He was again attacked by the mob, but being recognized by some members of the fire department, they came to his rescue, declaring that "Bill Keys should not be molested." He drove up to Gen. Dix's headquarters in triumph, and received the thanks of that general and Gen. Lew Wallace and others.

Perhaps no man living, except Senator Keys, can say that he stabled his horses in City Hall Park, on the very ground now occupied by the Post Office. The government granted him that privilege during the early days of the war.

Early in life he was engaged in the produce business in old Washington Market, and later became connected with the Citizens' Steamboat Line, of Troy, and still has an interest in that and other lines. He also carried on a large livery business in the city.

He has always been a staunch Democrat, and was a warm personal friend and a great admirer of Samuel J. Tilden. While in New York he took an active part in politics, and was a member of Tammany.

The Senator always wanted to live on a farm, and when the late Senator R. H. Veghte, of Somerville, who was his intimate friend, advised him to purchase a farm at South Branch, he did not ponder over the matter, but closed the bargain, and became a Somerset county farmer.

He did not attempt to become conspicuous in Somerset politics, but it seems Somerset county Democrats know a

good man when they see one, and in 1890, when that party was at sea for a winning candidate for Senator, on the very morning of the convention, Mr. Keys' name was suggested, and the convention nominated him on the first ballot.

The campaign was a very lively one, and Charles A. Reed, a young lawyer, was his opponent. It will be remembered that the Republican Executive Committee, in order to induce the voters to believe that to vote for Keys would be throwing their votes away, circulated, on the very afternoon before election, handbills and posters setting forth that Mr. Keys was not eligible to the office, not having lived, as they stated, in the county and State for the required number of years.

With only a few hours in which to procure evidence to prove such statements untrue, Mr. Keys set about, and by morning the county was flooded with posters and such, denying the charge. This proved a boomerang for the Republicans, and Keys was elected by 394 plurality, in a county naturally Republican, and which had not sent a Democrat to the Senate in many years.

Senator Keys is a great lover of horses, and has a stable of them, valued at not less than $60,000, at his beautiful home, the Ellis stock farm, on the south branch of the Raritan river, about three miles west of Somerville.

Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Railroads and Canals and Commerce and Navigation, and as a member of the Committees on Miscellaneous Business and Reform School for Boys.

1887—Thompson, Rep., 3,104; Bergen, Dem., 2,464; Barber, pro., 284. Thompson's plurality, 450.

1890—Keys, Dem., 2,906; Reed, Rep., 2,512; Williamson, Pro., 155. Keys' plurality, 394.

Sussex County.

(Population, 22,259.)

John McMickle.

(Dem., Stanhope)

Senator McMickle was born in Sparta township, Sussex county, N. J., October 18th, 1851, and is a farmer. He was formerly a school teacher. He has been a member of the Township Committee for nine years—1877 and '78 and from 1880 to '87, five years of which he was Town Treasurer, and he has been an assessor for three years—

1887, '89 and '90. He has taught school eleven years. Last year he served as chairman of the Committee on Education, and as a member of the Committees on Game and Fisheries, Agriculture and State Library.

1888—Smith, Dem., 3,302; McDanolds, Rep., 2,323; Baily, Pro., 152. Smith's plurality, 979.

1891—McMickle, Dem., 2,073; Ryerson, Rep., 1,613; Bowman, Pro., 125. McMickle's plurality, 460.

Union County.

(Population, 72,467.)

Frederick C. Marsh.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

Senator Marsh was born at Elizabethport, Union county, N. J., January 27th, 1857, and is a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Board of Education of Elizabeth for two years and President of that body one year. He was County Attorney of Union county for three years. He served two years in the House of Assembly—in 1889 and 1890. In the latter year he was leader of the Democratic majority, and was elected Speaker *pro tem.* during the absence of Speaker Heppenheimer. He also served as chairman of the Committee on Judiciary and as a member of the Committees on Elections, Treasurer's Accounts, the Special Committee on State Prison Investigation, the Special Committee on Ballot Reform, of which he was secretary, and was appointed a member of the Special Commission on the Taxation of Property. Senator Marsh received the largest majority for Senator ever given a candidate for public office in Union county. For the last two years he has filled the office of Prosecutor of the Pleas of Union county.

In the session of 1892 the Senator served as chairman of the Committees on Revision of the Laws, Miscellaneous Business and Federal Relations, and as a member of the Committee on Printing.

1887—Miller, Rep., 5,647; Livingston, Dem., 5,330; Bigelow, Pro., 343. Miller's plurality, 317.

1890—Marsh, Dem., 7,299; Rankin, Rep., 5,601; Bigelow, Pro., 163. Marsh's plurality, 1,698.

Warren County.

(Population, 36,553.)

JOHNSTON CORNISH.

(Dem., Washington.)

(For Senator Cornish's sketch see page 186, in the list of Congressmen.)

Last year the Senator served as chairman of the Committees on Banks and Insurance and Industrial School for Girls, and the Special Committee appointed to investigate the condition of affairs at the Oxford mines, Warren county; also, as a member of the Committees on Labor and Industries, Boroughs and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1887—Wyckoff, Dem., 3,540; Howey, Rep., 3,316; Cline, Pro., 735. Wyckoff's plurality, 224.

1890—Cornish, Dem., 4,331; Reese, Rep., 2,551; Davis, Pro., 339. Cornish's plurality, 1,780.

SUMMARY.

SENATE—DEMOCRATS, 16	REPUBLICANS, 5	=	21
HOUSE—DEMOCRATS, 39	REPUBLICANS, 21	=	60
55	26		81

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 29.

When Regular Senatorial Elections Occur.

In 1893—Essex, Monmouth, Union, Somerset, Gloucester, Salem and Warren, now represented by Democrats, and Camden, now represented by a Republican—8.

In 1894—Passaic, Sussex, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Burlington, and Cape May, now represented by Democrats—6.

In 1895—Cumberland, Atlantic, Ocean and Mercer, now represented by Republicans; Bergen, Hudson and Morris, now represented by Democrats—7.

The Senators who will be elected in 1893 and 1894 will each have a vote for a United States Senator to succeed John R. McPherson, whose term will expire on March 3d, 1895.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic County.

CHARLES A. BAAKE.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

There is but one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1892—6,570.

Mr. Baake was born in the city of New York, October 30th, 1863, and is a lawyer by profession. He is son of John C. Baake, a tailor, who removed from New York to Egg Harbor City in 1864, and who has lived there ever since. Mr. Baake attended the public schools of Egg Harbor City until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he entered a conveyancer's office, and subsequently studied law with A. Stephany, at Egg Harbor City. He concluded his law studies with William Moore, at May's Landing. At the age of twenty one he was admitted to the bar, June term, 1885. At first he practiced at Egg Harbor City, and then opened an office in Atlantic City, where he now lives. He combines his law business with that of insurance and conveyancing, and has a branch office at Egg Harbor City. His private residence is at 1419 Pacific avenue, Atlantic City.

1891—Hoffman, Rep., 2,522; Riddle, Dem., 2,251; Steelman, Pro., 253. Hoffman's plurality, 271.

1892—Baake, Rep., 3,333; French, Dem., 2,954; Newcombe, Pro., 253; Scattering, 30. Baake's plurality, 379.

Bergen County.

First District.

SAMUEL G. H. WRIGHT.

(Dem., Ridgefield)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Ridgefield, Englewood, Palisade, Harrington, Washington, Orville and Hohokus. Total vote cast in 1892—5,072.

Mr. Wright was born in Hudson City, now Jersey City, June 9th, 1855, and is a lawyer by profession. He has served as a justice of the peace since 1886, having been

re-elected in the spring of 1891. Last year he served on the Committees on Judiciary, Corporations and Reform School for Boys.

1891—Wright, Dem., 1,622; MacIntyre, Rep., 1,145. Wright's majority, 477.

1892—Wright, Dem., 2,784; MacIntyre, Rep., 2,288. Wright's majority, 496.

Second District.

JOHN J. DUPUY.

(Dem., Rutherford.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Franklin, Rutherford, Ridgewood, Saddle River, Midland, New Barbadoes, Lodi, Boiling Springs and Union. Total vote cast in 1892—5,783.

Mr. Dupuy was born in New York City, August 6th, 1855. He came to Rutherford in 1876, and worked in the Carlstadt Watch Case Factory until 1881, when he started in the newspaper business, and from that drifted in the manufacturing of base balls and sporting goods with the factory at Rutherford and salesrooms at 112 Chambers street, New York. He served five years as Constable, three years as Collector of Taxes, three years as Coroner, and has been for six years a member of the Democratic County Committee, on which he served as Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. Last year he carried eight out of nine townships in his district, five of which are known as strong Republican towns. He is a member of several social and political organizations. Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Boroughs and Borough Commissions, and Treasurer's Accounts.

1891—Dupuy, Dem., 1,440; Collins, Rep., 1,009; Devoe, Pro., 102. Dupuy's plurality, 431.

1892—Dupuy, Dem., 2,936; McKenzie, Rep., 2,771; Zabriskie, Pro., 76. Dupuy's plurality, 165.

Burlington County.

First District.

HOWARD E. PACKER.

(Dem., Burlington.)

The First District is composed of the townships of Delran, Beverly, Willingborough, Burlington, Florence, Mansfield, Springfield and Easthampton, the city of Bur-

lington and Beverly City. Total vote cast in 1892—5,324.

Mr. Packer was born at Trenton, N. J., September 2d, 1859, and is a coal merchant. He was elected a chosen freeholder in Burlington township in 1890, for a term of two years. Last year he served on the Committees on Agriculture, Engrossed bills, Claims and Revolutionary Pensions, Treasurers' Accounts and Reform School for Boys.

1891—Packer, Dem., 2,249; Lowe, Rep., 1,987; Haines, Pro., 171. Packer's plurality, 262.

1892—Packer, Dem., 2,681; Hansell, Rep., 2,464; Gibbs, Pro., 179. Packer's plurality, 217.

Second District.

MICAJAH E. MATLACK.

(Rep., Mount Holly.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, New Hanover, Pemberton, Woodland, Shamong, Randolph, Washington, Bass River, Southampton, Medford, Lumberton, Mount Laurel, Evesham, Chester, Northampton, Westhampton and Cinnaminson. Total vote cast in 1892—8,780.

Mr. Matlack was born in Mercer county, N. J., December 19th, 1862, and is an attorney-at-law.

1891—White, Dem., 3,700; Sharp, Rep., 3,394; Decou, Pro., 326. White's plurality, 306.

1892—Matlack, Rep., 4,610; Kelly, Dem., 3,840; Vail, Pro., 330. Matlack's plurality, 700.

Camden County.

First District.

CLAYTON STAFFORD.

(Rep., Ellisburg.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the First, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth wards, the First, Third and Fourth precincts of the Second ward, the First, Second and Third precincts of the Fifth ward, the First and Second precincts of the Ninth ward, and the Fourth precinct of the Sixth ward of the city of Camden,

the borough of Merchantville, the townships of Delaware, Haddon, Waterford and Winslow, the Second precinct of the township of Centre, and the Third precinct of Stockton township. Total vote cast in 1892—14,364.

Mr. Stafford was born near Haddonfield, Camden county, N. J., October 3d, 1854, and is a farmer. He has been Township Clerk for a number of years, and served in the House of Assembly in 1883 and 1884. He is at present a member of the Board of Freeholders of Camden county, having been elected in April, 1892, for a three-year term in the First Assembly District.

1891—Cole, Rep., 3,517; White, Dem., 2,284; Goff, Pro., 522. Cole's plurality, 1,233.

1892—Staflord, Rep, 8,103; Mick, Dem., 5,848; Budd, Pro., 413. Stafford's plurality, 2,255.

Second District.

GEORGE W. HENRY, M. D.

(Dem., Camden.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Second precinct of the Second ward, the Fourth and Fifth precincts of the Fifth ward, all of the Sixth ward except the Fourth precinct, and the Third and Fourth precincts of the Ninth ward of the city of Camden, and the First and Second precincts of Stockton township. Total vote cast in 1892—4,136.

Dr. Henry was born in Camden, N. J., November 19th, 1858, is a physician by profession and was formerly a druggist. He attended the public schools in Camden until he was fifteen years of age, and then went to Philadelphia and graduated in the High School. He took up the study of pharmacy and graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; he followed the drug business for a few years, and then began the study of medicine and surgery at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, received a diploma from that institution in 1885, and ever since he has practiced medicine in Camden.

The Doctor is not a novice in politics by any means. He received his political training under his father, who is an old-time, shrewd politician. In 1887, the Doctor was elected to the office of Coroner in Camden county, and served three years, during which he made a high reputation as a public official. He was the only Democrat who

was elected to that office in Camden county in thirty-three years. His majority in this Assembly district at the late election was the largest ever given to a Democrat or Republican since the district, old or new, was formed.

1891—Engard, Rep., 1,473; McAdams, Dem., 1,357; Large, Pro., 97. Engard's plurality, 116.

1892—Henry, Dem., 2,257; Rudderow, Rep., 1,798; Geiger, Pro., 81. Henry's plurality, 459.

Third District.

WILLIAM J. THOMPSON.

(Dem., Gloucester City.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the township of Gloucester, the city of Gloucester and the First precinct of Centre township. Total vote cast in 1892—2,861.

Mr. Thompson was born in Ireland, October 15th, 1848. For ten years he was a Councilman of Gloucester City and he was elected three times as a member of the Board of Freeholders, Camden county. He is now a member of that body from the Third Assembly District of the county. He defeated ex-Senater Herring for the Assembly by a plurality of 1,085.

1891—Nash, Dem., 1,305; Banks, Rep., 547. Nash's majority, 758.

1892—Thompson, Dem., 1,944; Herring, Rep., 859; Hider, Pro., 58. Thompson's plurality, 1,085.

Cape May County.

EDMUND LEE ROSS.

(Rep., Cape May Court House.)

The district embraces the entire county. Total vote cast in 1892—2,956.

Mr. Ross was born at Cape May Court House, March 10th, 1852, and is in the mercantile business. Formerly he was a mariner. He attended the public schools and afterwards took a course at the Mayville Academy. In early life he chose the sea for a living, and through enterprise and strict attention to duty he was soon promoted to the captaincy of a vessel engaged in the foreign and coastwise trade, which he followed until 1880, when,

owing to failing health, he gave up the vocation and opened a general store at Cape May Court House, since which time he has been engaged in the mercantile business. He served for eight years as a member of the election board, and was county collector for four years. Last year he served on the Committees on Bill Revision and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1891—Ross, Rep., 1,212; Coleman, Dem., 1,192; Entrakin, Pro., 128. Ross' plurality, 20.

1892—Ross, Rep., 1,403; Nichols, Dem., 1,373; Price, Pro., 180. Ross' plurality, 30.

Cumberland County.

First District.

WILBER HAMILTON BAXTER.

(Rep., Bridgeton.)

The First Assembly District is composed of Stow Creek and Hopewell townships, the First, Second and Third wards of the city of Bridgeton, Deerfield township, the Third ward of the city of Millville, and the township of Landis including the borough of Vineland. Total vote cast in 1892—5,887.

Mr. Baxter was born near Daretown, Salem county, N. J., October 22d, 1858, and is in the grocery business. He was elected assessor in the First ward of Bridgeton last spring, having run largely ahead of his ticket. He has always been an active worker in the Republican party, and has attended many political conventions as a delegate. Last year Mr. Baxter served on the Committee on Ways and Means.

1891 (old district)—Baxter, Rep., 1,969; Van Syckel, Dem., 1,894; Butler, Pro., 301. Baxter's plurality, 75.

1892 (new district)—Baxter, Rep., 2,822; Rexroth, Dem., 2,679; Vannaman, Pro., 378; scattering, 8. Baxter's plurality, 143.

Second District.

JOHN N. GLASPELL.

(Rep., Greenwich.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the First, Second and Fourth wards of the city of Millville, the Fourth ward of Bridgeton, and the townships of Green-

wich, Commercial, Lawrence, Downe and Maurice River. Total vote cast in 1892—5,032.

Mr. Glaspell was born in Greenwich township, Cumberland county, in 1850, and is a school teacher, a vocation which he has followed during the last twenty years. He served as Assessor of his native township and in 1890 was a member of the Assembly from the then Second District in Cumberland county.

1891 (old district)—Stokes, Rep., 1,740; Ware, Dem., 1,210. Stokes' majority, 530.

1892 (new district)—Glaspell, Rep., 2,756; Parker, Dem., 1,931; Ludlam, Pro., 328; scattering, 17. Glaspell's plurality, 825.

Essex County.

First District.

William Harrigan.

(Dem., Newark.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the First ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1892—3,381.

Mr. Harrigan was born in Ireland, October 31st, 1838. He is engaged in the manufacture of mineral water. He is a leading politician of Newark and wields much influence in the councils of his party. He served on the Essex County Road Board six years, was a member of the Assembly from the old Tenth District of Essex for five consecutive years, in 1883, '84, '85, '86 and '87; was Sergeant-at-Arms of the House during the sessions of 1891 and '92, and is now serving his second term as Alderman, being the leader of his party in the Board. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions in 1884 and 1888. During his legislative career he always took special pride in advocating the interests of wage-workers and the law providing for the stamping of all goods manufactured in the State Prison was passed mainly through his efforts. He introduced the bill, which became a law, providing for the establishment of Police and Fire Commissioners in Newark, and which left it optional with the people as to whether it should go into effect. The law was afterwards approved by the popular vote.

1891—Cavanagh, Dem., 1,388; Binder, Rep., 771. Cavanagh's plurality, 617.

1892—Harrigan, Dem., 1,951; Heinkel, Rep., 1,430. Harrigan's majority, 521.

Second District.

JOHN LACEY ARMITAGE.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Second ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1892—3,634.

Mr. Armitage was born in Newark, October 26th, 1851, and is engaged in the manufacture of varnish in that city. In his early days he studied law. He was elected School Commissioner to fill a vacancy in 1880, and the following year he was elected for a full term. He served as an Assemblyman from the old Ninth District of Essex for two years—1883 and 1884.

1891—Nieder, Dem., 1,498; Smith, Rep., 976; Sellick, Pro., 39. Nieder's plurality, 522.

1892—Armitage, Dem., 1,951; Luckemier, Rep., 1,641; Hudson, Pro., 34; Morrow, People's, 8. Armitage's plurality, 310.

Third District.

JOSEPH P. CLARKE.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the Third ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1892—3,209.

Mr. Clarke was born at Loughner Duleek, County of Meath, Ireland, February 24th, 1852, and is a general produce commission merchant at 92 Mulberry street, Newark. He is son of a prosperous farmer, and left home when seventeen years old. He came directly to Newark, N. J., and worked in the market until he started in the commission business for himself five years ago. He made several trips to Ireland since he came to this country. This is the first time he has held public office.

1891—Smith, Dem., 1,413; Baldwin, Rep., 892. Smith's majority, 521.

1892—Clarke, Dem., 1,886; Broadwell, Rep., 1,299; Colver, Pro., 24. Clarke's plurality, 587.

Fourth District.

JOSEPH M. BYRNE.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Fourth District is composed of the Fourth ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1892—4,662.

Mr. Byrne was born in the city of Newark, N. J., October 13th, 1861, and is engaged in the fire and casualty insurance and steamship agency. Mr. Byrne's early education was received in the Newark local schools. Later he entered Notre Dame University in Indiana, from which he graduated with especial honors in 1879, and admirably fitted to face the world. For a time he found employment with the Prudential Insurance Company, but ill-health following him, he determined upon acquiring a trade, and subsequently entered the draughting and pattern making department of the Watts-Campbell Co. Four years later, with his health restored, Mr. Bryne again identified himself with the insurance business as an agent of the Metroplitan Life, from which he retired to assume the managership for Northern New Jersey of the United States Co. To life he added that of fire insurance, and now takes care of the insurance of some of the largest mercantile houses and manufactories in Newark and the State. Socially, Mr. Bryne is a universal favorite. His magnificent baritone voice is one of the delightful features of the services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, while it has frequently been heard in connection with the Orpheus Glee Club and the Webber Quartette, in the interest of charity. He has been a director in the Young Men's Catnolic Association, a trustee of the Institute Boat Club, and is a member of the Institute Dramatic Association, and likewise a member of the Executive committee of the Jeffersonian Club. He was engaged as clerk in the office of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes of the city of Newark in 1888-'89.

1891—Kalisch, Dem., 1,842; Swan, Rep., 1,457; Adams, Pro., 79. Kalisch's plurality, 385.

1892—Bryne, Dem., 2,612; Jackson, Rep., 2,016; Wardell, Pro., 34. Bryne's plurality, 596.

Fifth District.

THOMAS ATKINS MURPHEY.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Fifth Assembly District is composed of the Fifth ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1892—6,750.

Mr. Murphey was born at Sandy Hill, Washington county, N. Y., May 4th, 1841, and is a lumber dealer. He responded to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops in May, 1861, and was appointed orderly sergeant of his company in the Twenty-second New York Volunteers, which was assigned to the First Brigade (afterwards known as the Iron Brigade), First Division, First Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in all the regiment's battles and engagements until the expiration of the war. He was afterwards appointed major of a colored troop by Governor Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana. Mr. Murphey cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1864, since which time he has always belonged to the Republican party. He was appointed Postmaster of the General Assembly, State of New York, by Hon. James W. Husted for two years—1876 and 1877.

1891—Ketcham, Rep., 2,455; Grover, Dem., 1,540; Sloan, Pro, 202. Ketcham's plurality, 915.

1892—Murphey, Rep., 3,963; Grover, Dem., 2,629; Roff, Pro., 158. Murphey's plurality, 1,334.

Sixth District.

DENNIS F. OLVANEY.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Sixth Assembly District is composed of the Sixth ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1892—3,298.

Mr. Olvaney was born in the old Seventh ward of Newark, March 18th, 1853, and is in the grocery business. After receiving a good education Mr. Olvaney learned the carpenter trade but subsequently branched into the grocery business and was quite successful. A short time ago he again took to his trade, this time as a boss builder, and is now doing a large business. He has always been more or less active in politics, and four

years ago he was selected by his party in the Fifteenth ward as the most available man to run for Alderman against the late Carl Baumann, who was then considered by the Republicans invincible at the polls. Mr. Olvaney accepted the nomination, took his coat off and went to work as he would at a carpenter's bench or behind a grocery counter, and as a result, when the polls closed on election night the returns showed that the old Fifteenth had swung into the Democratic line and that Mr. Olvaney had a majority of eighty-nine. In 1890 he was re-elected over Mr. Leveratt by a majority of twenty-seven, the Democratic vote being fifty-seven less than at the previous election.

1891—Hardin, Dem., 1,392; Webb, Rep., 821. Hardin's majority, 571.

1892—Olvaney, Dem., 1,967; Sutphin, Rep., 1,319; Wylie, Pro., 12. Olvaney's plurality, 648.

Seventh District.

WILLIAM JOSEPH KEARNS.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Seventh District is composed of the Seventh ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1892—6,691.

Mr. Kearns was born in the city of Newark, N. J., August 12th, 1864, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated in St. Patrick's Parochial School and St. Benedict's College, Newark, and also in the University of the City of New York, where he received the degree of LL. B. on May 26th, 1892. He was admitted as an attorney-at-law at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1887, and as a counselor-at-law at the February term, 1892. He was made a Master in Chancery, February 14th, 1888.

1891—Dempsey, Dem., 2,583; Wagner, Rep., 1,746; James, Pro., 94. Dempsey's plurality, 837.

1892—Kearns, Dem., 3,433; Huegel, Rep., 3,194; Bailey, Pro., 64. Kearns' plurality, 239.

Eighth District.

JOHN HENRY PEAL.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Eighth Assembly District is composed of the Eighth ward of the city of Newark. Total vote cast in 1892—5,137.

Mr. Peal was born in Newark, October 18th, 1839, and is a carpenter and builder. In 1856 he went West and learned the trade of a carpenter. He was a member of the Eighth Regiment, of Ohio Militia, and returned to Newark in 1864, where he has since resided. He began business for himself in 1867, and has met with much success. He served in the Board of Freeholders two years, 1882 and 1883, and was re-elected for another year. He represented the old Eighth District of Essex county in the Assembly of 1886.

1891—Ulrich, Dem., 2,055; Albrecht, Rep., 1,661. Ulrich's majority, 394.

1892—Peal, Dem., 2,628; Yetter, Rep., 2,509. Peal's majority, 119.

Ninth District.

J. Broadhead Woolsey.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Ninth Assembly District is composed of the Ninth ward of the city of Newark and Clinton township. Total vote cast in 1892—6,386.

Mr. Woolsey was born in Milton, Ulster county, N. Y., February 10th, 1853. He is in partnership with ex-Assemblyman Glorieux in the Irvington Smelting and Refining Works.

1891—Glorieux, Rep, 2,879; Fitzsimmons, Dem., 1,075; Pierson, Pro., 136. Glorieux's plurality, 1,804.

1892—Woolsey, Rep., 4,200; Smith, Dem., 2,070; Baldwin, Pro., 91; McCullough, People's, 25. Woolsey's plurality, 2,130.

Tenth District.

Timothy Barrett.

(Dem., South Orange.)

The Tenth Assembly District is composed of the city of Orange and the townships of South Orange and West Orange. Total vote cast in 1892—6,667.

Mr. Barrett was born in South Orange, Essex county, N. J., in 1858, and is a mason and builder. He was educated in the public school of his native town where he has always resided. In his early youth he became

interested in politics, the constitutional phase of political questions having the most charm for him. When he attained his majority he became an active participant in local affairs, and since then public life has occupied much of his time. He was elected to the Board of Freeholders of Essex county in 1885 and was re-elected in 1886, when he became the leader of the minority of the floor, the Board being then a Republican body.

He served on the Board of Trustees of South Orange village, from 1887 to 1889, when he declined a re-election, but, however, was chosen to fill a vacancy in the following year; was elected again in 1891, and is still a member of that body, his comprehensive knowledge of municipal affairs making him a valuable officer. As a public speaker his abilities are of a high order, and he has been on the platform in every campaign since 1884. Mr. Barrett received the Assembly nomination in 1890, but owing to factional differences, he was defeated by a slender majority, with the balance of the local Democratic ticket that year. He is a member of the Jeffersonian Club; Secretary of the Board of Governors of the Democratic Society of the Oranges, of which organization he was a founder; member of the County Advisory Committee, District leader in South Orange for the County Committee, and First Lieutenant in Company H, Second Regiment.

1891—Snyder, Dem., 2,304; Taylor, Rep., 1,583; Arrowsmith, Pro., 131. Snyder's plurality, 721.

1892—Barrett, Dem., 3,557; Cummings, Rep., 2,806; Treat, Pro., 91; scattering, 13. Barrett's plurality, 751.

Eleventh District.

AUGUSTUS C. STUDER.

(Rep., Montclair.)

The Eleventh Assembly District is composed of the townships of East Orange, Bloomfield, Belleville, Franklin, Montclair, Caldwell, Livingston and Millburn. Total vote cast in 1892—9,980.

Mr. Studer was born in Newark, N. J., May 10th, 1854, and is editor and proprietor of the *Montclair Times*. Excepting about ten years of his boyhood, which he spent in Switzerland, and learned the French and German languages, the subject of this sketch has lived in his native city and Montclair. He attended the public schools

of Newark, and at the age of sixteen entered the office of the *Newark Daily Journal*, then owned by the late Judge Guild. In 1877, before he had attained his twenty-third year, he removed to Montclair and started the *Times*. Several newspaper ventures had been unsuccessful in that town, which at that time contained about 4,000 inhabitants, and the course of the *Times* was beset with many difficulties. Before it had reached the end of its first year the office of the paper was destroyed by fire, but the *Times* grew and to-day it is one of the most successful Republican newspapers in the townships of Essex county. Mr. Studer has always taken an active part in politics. He is a member of the County Republican Committee and a member of the Republican Club in Newark.

Mr. Studer was Engrossing Clerk of the House in 1888, when both branches of the Legislature were Republican, and he has been the caucus nominee of his party several years for that position. Last year he served on the Committees on Labor and Industries and Passed Bills.

1891—Studer, Rep., 2,972; Woodworth, Dem., 2,289; Gould., Pro., 264. Studer's plurality, 683.

1892—Studer, Rep., 5,679; Marshall, Dem., 4,056; May Pro., 245. Studer's plurality, 1,623.

Gloucester County.

Solomon H. Stanger.

(Rep., Glassboro.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1892—7,427.

Mr. Stanger was born in Glassboro, N. J., March 27th, 1836, and is a merchant. In 1885 he was elected to the Board of Freeholders for one year, and was re-elected in 1888 and 1890 to two-year terms and in 1892 to a three-year term. During his membership he served on the Alms House Committee, of which he was treasurer for three years, and also on other important committees.

1891—Davidson, Dem., 2,942; Iszard, Rep., 2,856; Holmes, Pro., 241. Davidson's plurality, 86.

1892—Stanger, Rep., 3,740; Jones, Dem., 3,514; Crane, Pro., 173 Stanger's plurality, 226.

Hudson County.

First District.

EBENEZER BERRY, JR.

(Rep., Bayonne.)

The First Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City and the entire city of Bayonne. Total vote cast in 1892—6,049.

Mr. Berry was born in Jersey City, May 30th, 1858, and is a contractor and builder. He was taken by his parents to old South Bergen and resided there for a year and a half. Then he came to Bayonne, where he has resided ever since. He was employed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company of Elizabeth for seven years. At the end of that period he engaged in business with his father, who was a mason and builder in Bayonne. Ebenezer Berry, Sr., was the last chief engineer of the Bergen Fire Department, and the first chief engineer of the Bayonne Fire Department.

Mr. Berry, Jr., is connected with several organizations, being prominent in the Volunteer Fire Department, is chief engineer, and is serving his second term of office. For twelve years he has been a member of Hope Hook and Ladder Company, having filled the offices of second assistant foreman and foreman. His next promotion was to the office of second assistant chief of the fire department. He is also a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association, Bayonne Lodge, No. 99, F. and A. M.; Bayonne Council, Royal Arcanum; Bayonne Rowing and Athletic Association, New Jersey Athletic Club and Third Ward Republican Club. For two years he was elected a Commissioner of Appeals for the Third ward. Last year he was one of the Supervisors of Taxes from his ward.

1891—Magner, Dem., 2,334; Fuller, Rep., 1,973. Magner's majority, 361.

1892—Berry, Rep., 3,177; Magner, Dem., 2,762; Benny, Pro., 74; Hossack, People's, 36. Berry's plurality, 415.

Second District.

MAX SALINGER.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1892—7,081.

Mr. Salinger was born in Germany, January 19th, 1834, and is a lawyer by profession. He was formerly a mer-

chant. He was elected Alderman of Jersey City in 1887, and again in 1890 and 1892. His term will expire in 1894. He was President of the Board of Aldermen in 1887 and 1888. When first elected his opponent was the then incumbent, Thomas V. Cator, who had the combined nomination of the Republicans, Democrats, Prohibition, Labor and Anti-Monopoly parties, whom he defeated by a majority 400, although Mr. Salinger had been in the field only two days. Mr. Salinger entered upon the study of law under the tuition of George Van Horn, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the February term, 1882. He has practiced his profession in Jersey City ever since.

1891—Potts, Rep., 2,866; McLaughlin, Dem., 1,334. Potts' majority, 1,532.

1892—Salinger, Rep., 4,343; Bonell, Dem., 2,733; scattering, 5. Salinger's plurality, 1,610.

Third District.

HENRY H. HOLMES.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1892—3,900.

Mr. Holmes was born at Fort Sumpter, Charleston, S. C., March 9th, 1855, and is a civil engineer and contractor. This is the first time he has held public office.

1891—Tumilty, Dem., 1,522; Ewald, Rep., 1,008; Sheeran, Ind. Dem., 556. Tumilty's plurality, 514.

1892—Holmes, Rep., 2,108; Tumilty, Dem., 1,728; McQuillan, ——— 64. Holmes' plurality, 380.

Fourth District.

HUGH AMBROSE KELLY.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fourth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1892—3,201.

Mr. Kelly was born in Ireland, August 8th, 1842, and is the City Wharfinger. He has been a Director of the Board of Education, of Jersey City, for four years, from 1888 to 1892, inclusive.

1891—O'Neil, Dem., 1,666; Medole, Rep., 1,039; McCaffery, Ind., 19. O'Neil's plurality, 627.

1892—Kelly, Dem., 1,900; Brennan, Rep., 1,301. Kelly's majority, 599.

Fifth District.

ADAM J. DITTMAR.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fifth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1892—5,720.

Mr. Dittmar was born in Buttlar, Sachsen Weimar, Germany, October 25th, 1833, and is a builder. He came to this country on November 8th, 1850. He learned the carpenter trade, and went into business as a builder in 1864, which he has ever since continued. He was a member of the Board of Education, by appointment, for three years—1871, '72 and '73; was a member of the Board of Freeholders for one year and a half—1871 and '72, and until the charter was changed, and he was a Commissioner of Assessments for nine years, from 1880 to 1889.

1891—Heaney, Dem., 2,072; Shea, Rep., 1,702; Gueber, Ind., 304. Heaney's plurality, 370.

1892—Dittmar, Dem., 2,977; Harding, Rep., 2,579; Lynch, Jeff.-Lab.-Dem., 154; scattering, 10. Dittmar's plurality, 398.

Sixth District.

TIMOTHY J. CARROLL.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Sixth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1892—2,903.

Mr. Carroll was born at Piermont, Rockland county, N. Y., June 10th, 1858, and is a clerk. He attended both the public and parochial schools, and has lived in Jersey City since 1860. He was clerk to the Committee on Municipal Corporations in the Assembly, session of 1889. Last year he served as chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills and as a member of the Committee on Passed Bills.

1891—Carroll, Dem., 1,342; Lockwood, Rep., 424; Walsh, Ind., 234. Carroll's plurality, 918.

1892—Carroll, Dem., 1,826; Ambrose, Rep., 854; Moran, Cit.-Tax Payers', 223. Carroll's plurality, 972.

Seventh District.

MARTIN LAWLESS.

(Dem., Harrison.)

The Seventh Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City and townships of Harrison and Kearny. Total vote cast in 1892—5,422.

Mr. Lawless was born in the city of Newark, N. J., April 6th, 1850, and is a mason and builder. In 1887 he was elected to the Harrison Common Council, and was made president of that body for two years. He was re-elected for two years more, being the first Democrat who was ever chosen from the Third ward on a straight ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Militia, Stationery and Treasurer's Accounts.

1891—Lawless, Dem., 1,907; McElhone, Rep., 1,627. Lawless' majority, 280.

1892—Lawless, Dem., 2,925; Kerr, Rep., 2,473; scattering, 24. Lawless' plurality, 452.

Eighth District.

STEPHEN V. W. STOUT.

(Dem., 995 Summit ave., Jersey City.)

The Eighth Assembly District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Total vote cast in 1892—5,538.

Doctor Stout was born in Old Bridge, Middlesex county, N. J., July 4th, 1846, and is a physician by profession. He was graduated from Columbia College, and also from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York in 1868. He was county physician of Hudson county from 1873 to 1876.

1891—Moylan, Dem., 1,778; Albanesius, Rep., 1,350; Barthelmes, Pro., 138; Conlon, Ind., 11. Moylan's plurality, 428.

1892—Stout, Dem., 2,965; Edwards, Rep., 2,460; Behn, Social-Lab., 113. Stout's plurality, 505.

Ninth District.

MICHAEL J. COYLE.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

The Ninth Assembly District is composed of the First and Fourth wards, the First precinct of the Second

ward, and the Third district of the Third ward of the city of Hoboken. Total vote cast in 1892—4,605.

Mr. Coyle was born in Ireland, June 10th, 1852, and came to America with his family in 1857, and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y. They removed to Hoboken in 1866. He is a merchant.

When the subject of this sketch was very young his father died, leaving a wife and four children. Mr. Coyle being the eldest and only son, he had the care and responsibility of the family on his hands, which he assumed and most manfully carried out by hard work, industry and honesty.

For fourteen years Mr. Coyle was an active member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and for two years was foreman of Empire Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, of Hoboken. His first political experience was in 1877, when he was elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention and worked hard to secure the nomination of Leon Abbett for Governor.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. Coyle's activity in politics was mainly instrumental in making the city government of Hoboken Democratic, which it has continued ever since. He then became a Police Commissioner, a position he has held ever since through frequent re-appointments. His present term will not expire until 1895. In February, 1890, Mr. Coyle was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Board of Freeholders, caused by the death of James Kenney, and at the next fall election he was chosen for a regular term as the representative of the Ninth Assembly District. Last year he served on the Committees on Ways and Means and Railroads and Canals.

1891—Coyle, Dem., 2,259; Campbell, Rep., 580; Cypher, 9. Coyle's plurality, 1,679.

1892 — Coyle, Dem, 2,610; Ingleson, Rep., 1,995. Coyle's majority, 615.

Tenth District.

CORNELIUS J. TAHEN.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

The Tenth Assembly District is composed of the Second precinct of the Second ward, the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth precincts of the Third ward of Hoboken, and the south district of Weehawken. Total vote cast in 1892—3,838.

Mr. Tahen was born in Ireland in 1864, and came to this country when he was a year old. He attended St. Mary's Catholic School and No. 3 Public School, in Hoboken. At the early age of eleven he was compelled to make a living for himself by starting in the newspaper business, and at the age of fifteen he began to learn a trade as bag maker, with P. W. Lambert & Co, at 810 Broadway, New York. When twenty-two years of age he was elected Democrat Committeeman of Second precinct, Third ward of Hoboken, which position he still holds. In 1887, he was appointed Cattle Inspector by President Cleveland, which position he held until the Republican administration assumed control of affairs. He was elected an Alderman, April 9th, 1891, after one of the hottest political fights that ever took place in Hoboken, defeating three candidates by a plurality of 500 votes. His course in the Common Council has won for him much esteem and admiration. Last year he served on the Committees on Ways and Means, Incidental Expenses and Printing.

1891—Tahen, Dem., 1,410; Seitz, Rep., 1,014; Besson, Ind., 40. Tahen's plurality, 396.

1892—Tahen, Dem., 1,952; Wiggins, Rep., 1,886. Tahen's majority, 66.

Eleventh District

JOHN ZELLER.

(Dem., Guttenberg.)

The Eleventh Assembly District is composed of the townships of North Bergen and Union, the towns of West Hoboken, Guttenberg and Union, and north district of the township of Weehawken. Total vote cast in 1892—6,272.

Mr. Zeller was born in New York city, December 16th, 1855, and is a barber by vocation. He has been a resident of this district since 1860. He was assessor of the town of Guttenberg from 1883 to 1886, and a member of the Board of Council in 1890 and 1891. Last year Mr. Zeller served on the Committees on Boroughs and Borough Commissions, Incidental Expenses, Lunatic Asylums and Federal Relations.

1891—Zeller, Dem., 2,170; Schwartz, Rep., 1,466. Zeller's majority, 704.

1892—Zeller, Dem., 3,591; Nienaber, Rep., 2,502; Mann, Social-Lab., 176; scattering, 3. Zeller's plurality, 1,089.

Hunterdon County.

First District.

JOSEPH L. CHAMBERLIN.

(Dem., Flemington.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of West Amwell, East Amwell, Delaware, Kingwood, Franklin and Raritan, the borough of Frenchtown and the city of Lambertville. Total vote cast in 1892—4,524.

Mr. Chamberlin was born in Delaware township, Hunterdon county, N. J., April 7th, 1855, and is a merchant at Flemington. He is a son of John M. Chamberlin, a merchant of Stockton township, and a grandson of Amplius B. Chamberlin, who was Sheriff of Hunterdon county from 1844 to '47, and Secretary of the New Jersey Senate in 1857 and '58. The Assemblyman was brought up on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he chose the trade of a wood-turner with the firm of W. V. Case & Co., of Stockton township. He continued at it for six years, and then connected himself with the Hagerstown Spoke and Binding Co., of Hagerstown, Md., as a traveling salesman, which vocation he followed for ten years. He was appointed Chosen Freeholder in 1892 to fill the unexpired term of George Hanson, deceased, of Raritan township.

1891—Niece, Rep., 1,899; Callan, Dem., 1,764; Bearder, Pro., 285. Niece's plurality, 135.

1892—Chamberlin, Dem., 2,236; Niece, Rep., 1,971; Bowne, Pro., 317. Chamberlin's plurality, 265.

Second District.

BENJAMIN E. TINE.

(Dem , Stanton.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Alexandria, Holland, Bethlehem, Lebanon, Tewksbury, High Bridge, Union, Clinton, Readington and Clinton borough. Total vote cast in 1892—4,616.

Mr. Tine was born in Clinton township, Hunterdon county, N. J., September 18th, 1844, and is a farmer and commission merchant. He was educated in the public schools at Mount Pleasant, N. J., and at the Normal Institute at Carversville, Bucks county, Pa. He has been a

farmer since 1864, and in 1873 he engaged in the produce commission business in New York city, which he still continues. In 1870 he was elected Clerk of Clinton township and served three years; was elected Assessor in 1875 and served two years; was a member of the Township Committee in 1879; served as a Justice of the Peace for ten years from 1880; was elected Chosen Freeholder in 1883, and served as Director of the Board in 1884-'85. He served six years as a Director of the Hunterdon County Agricultural Society, two years as Vice-President and one year as President of that body. He is at present a Director of the society.

Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Ways and Means and Lunatic Asylums, and as a member of the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

1891—Tine, Dem., 2,021; Bird, Rep., 1,283; Cregar, Pro., 293. Tine's plurality, 738.

1892—Tine, Dem., 2,591; Little, Rep., 1,671; Sovereign, Pro., 303; Anderson, People's, 51. Tine's plurality, 920.

Mercer County.

First District.

Barton Bellangee Hutchinson.

(Rep., Trenton.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Hopewell, Princeton, Lawrence, West Windsor, East Windsor, Ewing, Washington and Hamilton, the First and Tenth wards, the First precinct of the Ninth ward and the Fourth precinct of the Seventh ward of the city of Trenton. Total vote cast in 1892—9,106.

Mr. Hutchinson was born at Allentown, Monmouth county, N. J., June 10th, 1860, and is a lawyer by profession. He commenced the study of law in 1877, was admitted as an attorney at the June term, 1881, and as a counselor just three years later. He was Vice-President of the Trenton Board of Trade in 1888 and 1889, and President of the same body in 1890. For two years he was a member and secretary of the Republican City Executive Committee of Trenton. Last year he served on the Committees on Stationery, State Library and Soldiers' Home.

1891—Hutchinson, Rep., 2,609; Dellicker, Dem., 1,677; Hendrickson, Pro., 306. Hutchinson's plurality, 932.

1892—Hutchinson, Rep., 5,203; Dellicker, Dem., 3,596; Cubberley, Pro., 298; scattering, 9. Hutchinson's plurality, 1,607.

Second District.

JAMES W. LANNING.

(Dem., Trenton.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Fifth and Eighth wards and all of the Seventh ward except the Fourth precinct, of the city of Trenton. Total vote cast in 1892—4,273.

Mr. Lanning, who is descended from old Revolutionary stock, was born in Trenton, June 23d, 1854, and is a contractor and builder. For two years he was a member of the Board of Education and for one year License Inspector of the city of Trenton. In 1891 he was nominated for the Assembly by acclamation, as a compromise candidate, by a Convention before which there had been three candidates who had created a deadlock, and all of whom heartily agreed to the selection of Mr. Lanning. He made one of the liveliest campaigns ever seen in Trenton, and carried the district by the phenomenal plurality of 670 votes. Mr. Lanning is Treasurer of the Democratic Society of New Jersey. Last year he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Lunatic Asylums, and as chairman of the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

1891 (old district)—Lanning, Dem., 2,347; Mulheron, Rep., 1,677; Brown, Pro., 95. Lanning's plurality, 670.

1892 (new district)—Lanning, Dem., 2,234; Rogers, Rep., 1,970; Slack, Pro., 63; scattering, 6. Lanning's plurality, 264.

Third District.

CHARLES G. ROEBLING.

(Rep , Trenton.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eleventh wards, and the Second and Third precincts of the Ninth ward of the city of Trenton. Total vote cast in 1892—6,030.

Mr. Roebling was born in Trenton, December 9th, 1849, and is President of the firm of John A. Roebling's Sons,

manufacturers of wire rope, wire, &c. He is a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, N. Y., was formerly a civil engineer, and is a brother of Col. Washington A. Roebling, the engineer of the Brooklyn bridge. Mr. Roebling served as Water Commissioner of the city of Trenton, for about a year, and until he was legislated out of office by the enactment of the Board of Works law.

1891 (old district)—Burns, Dem., 2,107; Knorr, Rep., 1,190; Sorter, Pro., 131. Burns' plurality, 917.

1892 (new district)—Roebling, Rep., 3,166; Lane, Dem., 2,799; Temple, Pro., 65. Roebling's plurality, 367.

Middlesex County.

First District.

JOHN WOODHULL BEEKMAN.

(Dem., Perth Amboy.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Raritan, Piscataway and Woodbridge, and the city of Perth Amboy. Total vote cast in 1892—4,500.

Mr. Beekman was born in Montgomery township, Somerset county, N. J., February 28th, 1844, and is a lawyer by profession. While reading law he taught school for four years. He has been City Attorney for Perth Amboy since 1877, and was a School Commissioner for two years, during one of which he was President of the Board. Last year Mr. Beekman served as chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals and as a member of the Committee on Passed Bills.

1891—Beekman, Dem., 1,592; Brown, Rep., 1,430; De Forrest, Pro., 182. Beekman's plurality, 162.

1892—Beekman, Dem., 2,276; Garretson, Rep., 2,095; De Forrest, Pro., 130. Beekman's plurality, 180.

Second District.

JOHN H. DALY.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the city of New Brunswick. Total vote cast in 1892—4,649.

Mr. Daly was born in Ireland, October 25th, 1853, and is a butcher. He was elected an Alderman of the Second

ward of New Brunswick in April, 1891, for a term of two years. Last year he served on the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Riparian Rights, Fisheries and Printing.

1891—Daly, Dem., 2,249; McKeag, Rep., 1,627. Daly's majority, 622.

1892—Daly, Dem., 2,533; Whitlock, Rep., 2,116. Daly's majority, 417.

Third District.

HEZEKIAH WARNE.

(Dem., Matawan.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the townships of North Brunswick, South Brunswick, East Brunswick, Cranbury, Monroe, Madison, Sayreville and South Amboy. Total vote cast in 1892—4,926.

Mr. Warne was born in Madison, Middlesex county, November 20th, 1832, and is a produce commission merchant, doing business in New York. He was formerly a farmer. He served as Assessor for three years, on the Township Committee three terms, has been a Commissioner of Appeal and a Judge of Election, and was Collector for four years. Subsequently he was elected a Chosen Freeholder, and held that office for eight years, during the last two of which he was Director of the Board. He has also held a number of minor offices. Last year he served on the Committees on Corporations and Miscellaneous Business and as chairman of the Committee on Reform School for Boys.

1891—Warne, Dem., 2,209; Fountain, Rep., 1,494. Warne's majority, 715.

1892—Warne, Dem., 2,699; Pownall, Rep., 2,227. Warne's majority, 472.

Monmouth County.

First District.

REUBEN G. STRAHAN.

(Dem., Clarksburg.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Howell, Freehold, Manalapan, Millstone, Upper Freehold, and the Macedonia district of Shrewsbury. Total vote cast in 1892—4,114.

Mr. Strahan was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 8th, 1844, and is in the insurance, real estate and conveyancing business. He was formerly a printer. He is a great-grandson of two revolutionary patriots, Reuben Potter and Gregory Strahan, after whom he is named. He is of New Jersey ancestry for seven generations. He removed from Philadelphia in March, 1868, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1877, when he took up the real estate, insurance and conveyancing business. Mr. Strahan has held the office of Coroner for three years, from 1884 to 1887; has been Collector of Taxes for Millstone township from 1875 to the present time, having had no opposition for the office in thirteen years; is a Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, and has been a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Monmouth county for twenty years. He is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, F. and A. M., of Freehold; of Imlaystown Lodge, No. 90, K. of P., and also a charter member and First Past Sachem of Osceola Tribe, No. 119, of the I. O. R. M., of Clarksburg.

In the Monmouth County Democratic Convention of 1887, Mr. Strahan was only a few votes short of receiving the nomination for Sheriff. Last year he served on the the Committees on Agriculture, Banks and Insurance and Federal Relations.

1891—Strahan, Ind. Dem., 1,432; Pumyea, Dem., 1,102; Reid, Rep., 727; Conover, Pro., 84. Strahan's plurality, 330.

1892—Strahan, Dem., 2,210; Holmes, Rep., 1,802; Campbell, Pro., 102. Strahan's plurality, 408.

Second District.

JOHN D. HONCE.

(Dem., Wickatunk.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Atlantic, Matawan, Marlboro, Neptune, Ocean, Wall and Eatontown. Total vote cast in 1892—8,124.

Mr. Honce is a farmer and school teacher, and was born at Marlboro, Monmouth county, June 4th, 1834. He is descended from Dutch stock, his great-grandfather having come from Holland and settled at Marlboro, where the family has since resided. Mr. Honce is very fond of field sports and spends much of his leisure time

with dog and gun. He was superintendent of schools of Marlboro for six years, a collector of that township for nine years, and a member of the House of Assembly in 1879, 1880 and 1892. Last year he served as chairman of the Committee on Education and as a member of the Committees on Fisheries and Reform School for Boys.

1891—Honce, Dem., 1,884; Van Dorn, Rep., 1,592; Caasey, Pro., 254. Honce's plurality, 292.

1892—Honce, Dem., 4,036; Tenbroeck, Rep., 3,841; Lucas, Pro., 247. Honce's plurality, 195.

Third District.

WILLIAM TABER PARKER.

(Rep., Red Bank.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the townships of Middletown, Raritan, Shrewsbury and Holmdel. Total vote cast in 1892—4,857.

Mr. Parker was born at Town Neck, Little Silver, Monmouth county, New Jersey, May 6th, 1844. He is a son of the late William Parker, who, during the term of a long life, was a prominent Monmouth county farmer. After receiving a good common school education, Mr. Parker chose the occupation of a farmer. His excellent judgment in anticipating the crops which would each year find the quickest and best market, and his great skill in the details of his work soon made him conspicuous among the successful farmers of Monmouth county. For many years he has filled different local offices, and for nine years in all he has served as a member of the Shrewsbury Township Committee. He has always strenuously refused the urgent requests of many friends who have from time to time pressed him to accept other public offices of more prominence and importance. In 1891 he accepted the Republican nomination for Assembly in the Third District only after it had been forced upon him, and his election then by a plurality of 524, and his re-election by a plurality of 404 in a Democratic district are construed as the best evidences of his popularity. Mr. Parker has not confined himself to farming of late years, but has engaged successfully in various business enterprises. He is a Director of the Second National Bank of Red Bank, and is also Secretary of the J. T. Lovett Company, which is extensively interested in the nursery and small fruit business. Last year he served on the Committee on Agriculture and Federal Relations.

1891—Parker, Rep., 1,883; Heyer, Dem., 1,359; Decker, Pro., 176. Parker's plurality, 524.

1892—Parker, Rep., 2,537; Andrew, Dem., 2.133; Roberts, Pro., 187. Parker's plurality, 404.

Morris County.

First District.

THOMAS J. O'BRIEN.

(Dem., Morristown.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Chatham, Chester, Mendham, Morris, Mount Olive, Passaic, Randolph, Roxbury and Washington. Total vote cast in 1892—7,961.

Mr. O'Brien was born in Camden, N. J., October 2d, 1861, and is a lawyer by profession. His early life was spent in Philadelphia, where his elementary education was obtained in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he entered Lasalle College, from which he graduated with honors. His first effort of self-support was in one of the Quaker City hotels. Eight years ago he came to Morristown to fill the duties of a hotel clerk. By his close attention to business, affable ways and urbane manners, he not only won the respect and confidence of his employers, but the esteem and close friendship of all whose acquaintance he formed. When the proprietors dissolved partnership, and the hotel passed into the hands of a receiver, Mr. O'Brien was installed as manager, which position he held until he formed the acquaintance of Senator, now Governor, Werts, who was so favorably impressed with his business sagacity that he advised him to study law under his tutelage. Mr. O'Brien followed his advice, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, to enable him to gain a livelihood and funds to pursue his studies. After a due course of study he entered the Columbia Law School, from which he was subsequently graduated.

Upon the elevation of Senator Werts to the Supreme Court bench, he transferred his large law practice to Mr. O'Brien, who is conducting it with great success.

1891—Smith, Dem., 2,215; Malley, Rep., 2,148; Thorp, Pro., 379. Smith's plurality, 67.

1892—O'Brien, Dem., 3,881; Baker, Rep., 3,568; Quimby, Pro., 512. O'Brien's plurality, 313.

Second District.

SYLVESTER UTTER.

(Rep., Woodport.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Boonton, Hanover, Jefferson, Montville, Pequannock and Rockaway. Total vote cast in 1892—4,215.

Doctor Utter was born in Vernon township, Sussex county, N. J., December 14th, 1859, is a physician and surgeon, and was formerly a school teacher. In early life he worked on his father's farm in the summer months, while studying at night time, and in the winter he attended the district school until he was sixteen years of age, when he passed a teacher's examination. He taught school in Passaic county until he was nineteen, holding a first grade certificate and ranking among the best educators of the county. He studied medicine one year in the office of Dr. M. W. Gillson, of Paterson, and entered the University of the City of New York, where he remained until March, 1885, when he was graduated. Since then Dr. Utter has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, first at West Milford, Passaic county, and for the past four years at Woodport, Morris county.

1891—Post, Rep., 1,163; Headley, Dem., 663; Smith, Pro., 127. Post's plurality, 500.

1892—Utter, Rep., 2,242; Smith, Dem., 1,803; Vanness, Pro., 170. Utter's plurality, 439.

Ocean County.

JOHN T. BURTON.

(Rep., Tuckerton.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1892—4,324.

Captain Burton was born in Burlington county, N. J., October 17th, 1835, and is a planter and shipper of oysters, clams, &c., being the senior member of the firm of John T. Burton & Sons. He has been director in a building and loan association since 1874; was township clerk from 1859 to 1866; Coroner and Commissioner of Appeals in 1873 and 1874; Assessor from 1875 to 1879; a member of the Township Committee in 1879, 1882 and

1883; a Chosen Freeholder in 1880 and 1881; a Justice of the Peace from 1887 to 1892; District Clerk of Schools from 1881 to 1890, and Doorkeeper of the House of Assembly in 1885 and 1886.

1891—Ernst, Rep., 1,292; Kilpatrick, Dem., 623; Simpson, Pro., 117. Ernst's plurality, 669.

1892—Burton, Rep., 2,480; Otis, Dem., 1,693; Jeffrey, Pro., 146; scattering, 5. Burton's plurality, 787.

Passaic County.

First District.

JOHN I. HOLT.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Pompton, Manchester, Wayne and West Milford, the First and Sixth wards, and the First and Second precincts of the Second ward of Paterson. Total vote cast in 1892—5,620.

Mr. Holt was born at Hawthorne, a suburb of Paterson, December 4th, 1851, and is a watchmaker by trade. For sixteen years he has carried on the business as a dealer in clocks, watches, &c. He first entered public life in 1879, when he was elected a member of the Board of Education from the First ward of Paterson; served in that body for six years, and was President of the Board during the last two years of his term. In 1885 he was elected Alderman from the First ward, and was re-elected in 1887. In 1888 he was elected President of the Board. For several years he was a member of the Republican County Executive Committee of Passaic county. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1889.

1891—Parker, Rep., 2,589; Buschmann, Dem., 1,786; Miller, Pro., 115. Parker's plurality, 803.

1892—Holt, Rep., 3,121; Kohlhaas, Dem., 2,367; Dormida, Pro., 132. Holt's plurality, 754.

Second District.

JOHN F. SMITH.

(Dem., Paterson.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Seventh ward, and the Third and Fourth precincts of the Second ward of the city of Paterson, and the township of Little Falls. Total vote cast in 1892—3,148.

Mr. Smith was born in Paterson, May 25th, 1860, and is an undertaker. He was a clerk in the County Clerk's office, Passaic county, for eight years. He was School Commissioner of the Seventh ward of Paterson from 1882 to 1884, and Coroner of Passaic county from 1886 to 1889. He has been in the undertaking business since April, 1883. Last year he served on the Committees on Bill Revision, Militia and Sinking Fund.

1891—Smith, Dem., 1,280; Ward, Rep., 945; Durgett, Ind. Dem., 420; Jackson, Pro., 57. Smith's plurality, 335.

1892—Smith, Dem., 1,397; Harding, Rep., 1,247; Kelly, Ind. Dem., 504. Smith's plurality, 150.

Third District.

THOMAS FLYNN.

(Dem., Paterson.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the Fifth and Eighth wards of the city of Paterson. Total vote cast in 1892—5,083.

Mr. Flynn was born in Paterson, January 20th, 1852. Formerly he was a machinist, and at one period a liquor dealer. He has been an active politician since he was sixteen years of age, from which time he has attended all the State Conventions of his party. He was Chairman of the Passaic county delegation to the State Convention which nominated George C. Ludlow for Governor. For some years he served as Chairman of the Passaic County Executive Committee, during which time the Republican majority in that county was considerably reduced. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which was held at Chicago in 1884. He was a member of the House of Assembly for four consecutive terms—from 1881 to 1884, inclusive, and again in 1892 and '93—from Passaic county, where he won distinction not only as an active legislator, but also as a thorough parliamentarian. During his service he was a member of the most important committees. Last fall he was re-elected by a plurality of 1,982 over four candidates—a Republican, a Prohibitionist, and two Independent Democrats. In the session of 1892 he was chairman of the Committees on Unfinished business and Federal Relations, and a member of the Committee on State Prison.

1891—Flynn, Dem., 2 569; Holland, Rep., 1,702; Hampsen, Pro., 54; Carroll, Ind. Dem., 5. Flynn's plurality, 867.

1892—Flynn, Dem., 3,183; Barr, Rep., 1,201; Bryson, Pro., 45; Hynes, Ind. Dem., 589; Devlin, Ind. Dem, 20. Flynn's plurality, 1,982.

Fourth District.

FRANK GLEDHILL.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The Fourth Assembly District is composed of the Third and Fourth wards of the city of Paterson, all of Passaic City, and the township of Acquackanonk. Total vote cast in 1892—8,877.

Mr. Gledhill was born in Paterson, June 27th, 1859, and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1881; in the fall of that year he entered the law office of Judge John Hopper, of Paterson, and in 1884 was admitted to the bar of New Jersey. He was elected a member of the Board of Public Instruction of Paterson in the spring of 1891. Last year he served on the Committee on Revision of Laws.

1891—Gledhill, Rep., 4,178; Wynne, Dem., 2,679; Crane, Pro., 125. Gledhill's plurality, 1,499.

1892—Gledhill, Rep., 5,197; Milnes, Dem., 3,525; Birch, Pro., 155. Gledhill's plurality, 1,672.

Salem County.

WILLIAM DIVER.

(Dem., Pennsgrove.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1892—6,629.

Mr. Diver was born at Pennsgrove, Salem county, N. J., where he has always lived, on October 11th, 1856, and is a merchant. He was formerly a farmer. He has never held public office before his election to the Assemby.

1891—Strimple, Dem., 2,638; Hunt, Rep., 2,259; Hooven, Pro,, 413. Strimple's plurality, 379.

1892—Diver, Dem., 3,291; Allen, Rep., 3,042; Creamer, Pro., 283; scattering, 13. Diver's plurality, 249.

Somerset County.

GEORGE HALL CRAMER.

(Dem., North Branch Depot.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1892—6,916.

Mr. Cramer was born at North Branch Depot, Somerset county, N. J., April 12th, 1865, and is a book-keeper. He is the youngest member of the present Legislature. He attended the public schools in North Branch, the grammar school at Somerville, and took a full commercial course at Coleman's Business College, Newark, N. J. Returning home in 1886 he entered into business with his father, Peter E. Cramer, in the selling of coal, lumber, fertilizing and agricultural implements, in which he is at present engaged as manager. Mr. Cramer was elected Town Clerk of North Branch in 1889, it being the first political office he has held; and since that time has developed a taste for politics.

1891—Bergen, Dem., 2,386; Dilts, Rep., 2,158; McNabb, Pro., 266. Bergen's plurality, 228.

1892—Cramer, Dem., 3,367; Vandeveer, Rep., 3,331; Skillman, Pro, 218. Cramer's plurality, 36.

Sussex County.

JACOB SWARTWOUT.

(Dem., Deckertown.)

There is only one Assembly District in the county. Total vote cast in 1892—5,655.

Mr. Swartwout was born at Port Jervis, N. Y., November 9th, 1844, and is a farmer. A short time after his birth his parents moved to Ontario county, N. Y., and at the age of seven years they removed to Montague, Sussex county, N. J. He made his home with his grandfather, the late Jacob Shimer. He attended school at Mount Retirement for a short time, and at the age of seventeen went to Port Jervis and engaged as clerk in a dry goods and grocery store. After serving two years in that position he formed a partnership with W. H. Nearpass, now editor and proprietor of the Port Jervis *Gazette*. In 1871 he sold his interest to his partner, and in December, 1872, bought the Delaware House, N. Y.,

which he conducted for one year and then sold it. In 1874 he bought the Lewis House, at Binghampton, N. Y., where he remained for six months, sold out, and then moved back to Sussex county, N. J. In 1877 he bought the farm where he now resides, and which is situated about four miles north of Deckertown.

Last year he served as chairman of the Committee on Boroughs and Borough Commissions and as a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1891—Swartwout, Dem., 2,168; Wilson, Pro., 156. Swartwout's majority, 2,012.

1892—Swartwout, Dem., 2,846; Huston, Rep., 2,611; Fuller, Pro., 198. Swartwout's plurality, 235.

Union County.

First District.

Timothy Mansfield Kelly.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Eleventh wards of the city of Elizabeth. Total vote cast in 1892—5,480.

Mr. Kelly was born in Ireland, June 24th, 1862, and came to this country when ten years old. He is a lawyer by profession. His parents settled in Elizabeth, and the subject of this sketch, having previously received a course of instruction in the National School of his native place, entered the Singer Sewing Machine Works, where he remained several years. During his leisure hours he went to Prof. Curran's private night school at Elizabethport, and afterwards, through the courtesy of Abram S. Hewitt, attended for three years the night school and weekly lectures in Cooper Institute, New York. Mr. Kelly, in 1883, began to study law with the late Gen. J. Augustus Fay, and meanwhile contributed to New York periodicals. For six months he filled the position of City Editor on the Central New Jersey *Herald* in order to earn some money to help him along in his profession. He spent two and a half years with Gen. Fay and then entered the office of Judge T. F. McCormick, where he completed his studies. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1887, and was made a counselor-at-law in 1891.

Mr. Kelly, against his wishes, was advocated by his friends for the Assembly nomination in the First District in 1890, and after a memorable struggle in the convention, lasting two days, there being three aspirants, a deadlock resulted and the nomination by law having to be made that night he (the leading candidate) gracefully withdrew in the interest of harmony, and John Carroll was selected. Last year Mr. Kelly was the unanimous choice of the convention, an honor never before conferred on a first-term candidate.

1891—Carroll, Dem., 1,823; Schmidt, Rep., 1,271; Hoyt, Pro., 65; Harris, Labor, 195. Carroll's plurality, 552.

1892—Kelly, Dem., 2,979; Burns, Rep., 2,332; Shea, Labor, 102; Mackey, Pro., 67. Kelly's plurality, 647.

Second District.

THOMAS F. LANE.

(Dem., Summit.)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth wards of the city of Elizabeth, and the townships of Union, Springfield, Summit, Cranford and New Providence. Total vote cast in 1892—5,063.

Mr. Lane was born early in the sixties, in Nashua, New Hampshire, where his parents were school teachers. He resided at his birthplace only a few years, when his family removed to Summit—in 1871—then a small collection of houses, and his life has since been spent in that town.

He received the benefit of a good common school education, and eight years ago entered a diamond-importing business in Maiden Lane, New York. He remained in that business about two years, when he resigned his position to accept a place as cashier with a Wall street banking firm. This last place he retained until the latter part of 1886, when he left the business to assist in the management of the post office at Summit. He remained in the post office until the defeat of President Cleveland, when he immediately resigned.

Mr. Lane had been actively connected with the *New York Herald* and *World* and the *Newark News* and *Journal*, and a little more than three years ago he purchased the *Summit Record*. He proceeded to infuse new life into that journal, and has made it one of the most aggressive

and influential Democratic weekly newspapers in that section of New Jersey.

He has for several years been very closely identified with the interests of the Democratic party, and is now Secretary for Union county of the State Association of Democratic Clubs. This is his third year in the Assembly. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Stationery and Printing and as a member of the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

1891—Lane, Dem., 1,832; Woodruff, Rep., 1,302; Valentine, Pro., 110; Hirzel, Lab., 140. Lane's plurality, 530.

1892—Lane, Dem., 2,455; Benjamin, Rep., 2,373; Bigelow, Pro., 179; Zimmer, Soc.-Labor, 56. Lane's plurality, 82.

Third District.

GEORGE KYTE.

(Rep., Fanwood.)

The Third Assembly District is composed of the city of Rahway, and the townships of Clark, Fanwood, Westfield and Linden, and the city of Plainfield. Total vote cast in 1892—6,059.

Mr. Kyte was born in South America, May 22d, 1846, and is a real estate agent. He was formerly a merchant. When only two years of age he migrated with his parents to this country, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in the United States army and served during the Rebellion. He has been a member of the township Committee of Fanwood six years, and has been a Chosen Freeholder since 1887. He also served as Justice of the Peace. This is his third year in the Assembly. Last year he served on the Committees on Boroughs and Sinking Fund.

1891—Kyte, Rep., 2,017; Flower, Dem., 1,513; Osborn, Pro., 178. Kyte's plurality, 504.

1892—Kyte, Rep., 3,290; Cohen, Dem., 2,595; Fountain, Pro., 136; Bell, Soc.-Labor, 18; scattering, 20. Kyte's plurality, 695.

Warren County.

First District.

L. MILTON WILSON.

(Dem., Blairstown.)

The First Assembly District is composed of the townships of Allamuchy, Blairstown, Franklin, Frelinghuysen, Greenwich, Hardwick, Independence, Mansfield and

Washington, the town of Hackettstown, the borough of Washington, and the Second precinct of Oxford township. Total vote cast in 1892—4,298.

Mr. Wilson was born in Hardwick township, Warren county, N. J., September 17th, 1854, and is a merchant. He was formerly a farmer. He has been in the mercantile business in Blairstown for fifteen years. He served as postmaster of that town during the Cleveland administration. He has been Trustee of the Blairstown Public School for five years and takes a deep interest in its welfare. He never was a candidate for any other office until he was nominated for the Assembly, although he has always taken an active interest in important political events. Last year he served on the Committees on Unfinished Business, Miscellaneous Business and Commerce and Navigation.

1891—Wilson, Dem., 1,531; Raab, Rep., 695; Dufford, Pro., 271. Wilson's plurality, 836.

1892—Wilson, Dem., 2,224; Smith, Rep., 1,744; Davis, Pro., 330. Wilson's plurality, 480.

Second District.

RICHARD H. SHEPPARD.

(Dem., Phillipsburg)

The Second Assembly District is composed of the townships of Pahaquarry, Knowlton, Hope, Harmony, Lopatcong, Pohatcong, and the first voting precinct of the township of Oxford, and the towns of Belvidere and of Phillipsburg. Total vote cast in 1892—4,534.

Doctor Sheppard was born at Flemington, Hunterdon county, N. J., August 14th, 1853, and is a dentist by profession.

1891—Hagerty, Dem., 1,280; Clifford, Rep., 771; Lefferts, Pro., 260. Hagerty's plurality, 509.

1892—Sheppard, Dem., 2,448; Wilkins, Rep., 1,555; Lefferts, Pro., 341; Ward, People's, 182; Johnston, S. Sheppard's plurality, 893.

Summary.

HOUSE— DEMOCRATS, 39	REPUBLICANS, 21	= 60	
SENATE—DEMOCRATS, 16	REPUBLICANS, 5	= 21	
55	26	81	

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 29.

THE JUDICIARY.

United States District Court.

EDWARD T. GREEN, Trenton.

Edward T. Green, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, and the Associate of Hon. George Shiras, Jr., Circuit Justice, and the Hon. Marcus W. Acheson, Circuit Judge, in the Circuit Court, was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1837. He is a son of the late George S. Green and nephew of the late Chancellor Green. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1854, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1858, and as a counselor in November, 1861, He was attorney for several years for the old Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. For twenty years he was general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a position he held at the time of his appointment as Judge. At one time he was City Solicitor for Trenton. He was sworn into office on Tuesday, October 29th, 1889, and succeeded the late Judge John T. Nixon. His salary is $5,000 a year.

Court of Chancery.

ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, CHANCELLOR, Jersey City.

(Term, seven years. Salary $10,000 per annum.)

Chancellor McGill, LL.D., was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., about forty-eight years ago. He came to New Jersey in 1854, when his father accepted a professorship in the Theological Seminary of the College of New Jersey. The Chancellor graduated from that college in 1864, which has since conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., and from Columbia Law School, New York, in 1866. He continued the study of the law with Edward W. Scudder, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, at Trenton, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1867, and as a counselor in 1870. He was counsel for the city of Bayonne for two years, in 1874 and 1875, when he also represented the then First District of Hudson county in the House of the Assembly, He served on leading committees and took a very active part in legislation. He

was at one time a law partner of ex-Attorney General Gilchrist. He served one term as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson county, succeeding A. Q. Garretson, who was appointed Law Judge, and when the latter resigned that office Mr. McGill again succeeded him as Judge, an office he held when he was appointed Chancellor by Governor Green, on March 29th, 1887. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate the 31st of the same month. His term expires on May 1st, 1894.

Vice Chancellors.

(Term, seven years. Salary $5,000 a year, and $10 for each actual day's work.)

Abraham V. Van Fleet, Newark.

Vice Chancellor Van Fleet was born in Hillsboro, Somerset county, January 6th, 1831. He was admitted to the bar in November term, 1852, and made counselor in 1858. He commenced the practice of his profession in Flemington, where he soon built up a large and lucrative business. He was appointed Vice Chancellor by Chancellor Runyon, and commissioned by Governor Bedle, in 1875, for a term of seven years. He was re-appointed in 1882, for another term, but tendered his resignation to Chancellor McGill in 1887, which was accepted, and he was re-appointed for another full term. He is considered one of the finest Chancery lawyers in the State. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1894.

John T. Bird, Trenton.

Vice Chancellor Bird was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, August 16th, 1829. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and spent three years at a classical academy at Hackettstown. He studied law with Hon. A. G. Richey, then residing at Asbury, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in November term, 1855. For three years he practiced at Bloomsbury, this State. In 1863 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hunterdon county by Governor Parker. He then removed to Clinton and remained there till 1865, when he changed his residence to Flemington. He served one term of five years as Prosecutor of the Pleas. In 1868 he was elected by the Democratic party to Congress, and in 1870 he was re-elected. In 1882 he

was appointed Vice Chancellor, to succeed Hon. Amzi Dodd, who had resigned, and in 1889 he was re-appointed for another term of seven years. His term expires in 1896.

HENRY C. PITNEY, Morristown.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, LL.D., was born at Mendham, Morris county, N. J., in 1828. He was graduated from Princeton College, in the Class of '48, which has since conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., and was subsequently a tutor in Lafayette College. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in July, 1851, and as a counselor in November, 1854. He is regarded as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in New Jersey. He was appointed Vice Chancellor for a term of seven years, in the spring of 1889. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1896.

ROBERT STOCKTON GREEN, Elizabeth.

Vice Chancellor Green, LL.D., was born at Princeton, N. J., March 25th, 1831. His is the son of James S. Green, a lawyer and a sturdy Jerseyman, whose father, Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, was President of Princeton College. The Vice Chancellor's great-grandfather, Rev. Jacob Green, of Hanover, Morris county, N. J., was chairman of the committee which prepared the first constitution for the State of New Jersey at the Provincial Congress, held at Burlington in 1776.

The Vice Chancellor was graduated from Nassau Hall in 1850, and since then it has conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and became a counselor in 1856. He removed to Elizabeth in 1856, and at once became interested in the movement then on foot for the creation of Union county. He was largely instrumental in the passage of the act of 1857, which designated Elizabeth as the county seat. During 1857 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Borough Courts by Governor Newell, and the following year became City Attorney of Elizabeth. In 1868 he was elected to the City Council from a strong Republican ward, and so great was his popularity that he continued to hold the office by successive re-elections until 1873, when he retired. He was elected Surrogate of Union county in 1862, and appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and County Courts in 1868. During the succeeding year he was appointed by Governor Randolph to the Commercial Convention at Louis-

ville as a representative of New Jersey. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Parker, and confirmed by the Senate, as one of the Commissioners to suggest amendments to the Constitution of the State. In 1884 he was elected to Congress from the Third District of New Jersey by a majority of 1,848 over John Kean, Jr.

The Vice Chancellor was one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention of 1860, which nomiated Stephen A. Douglass for the Presidency; was a delegate to the National Convention in 1880, which nominated General Hancock, and also to the St. Louis Convention in 1888, which nominated Grover Cleveland. In January, 1874, he became a member of the bar of New York as a partner of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, which afterwards became changed to Vanderpoel, Green & Cumming. He has been very successful in his profession, and is ranked as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the State.

In 1886 he was elected Governor, after a very exciting canvass, by a plurality of 8,020 over ex-Congressman Benjamin F. Howey, Rep., of Warren county.

He was appointed Vice Chancellor in 1890 for a term of seven years. His term will expire in the spring of 1897.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Term of office, seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice is $10,000 a year, and that of each Associate Justice $9,000.)

Chief Justice.

Mercer Beasley, Trenton.

Chief Justice Beasley, LL.D., was born in Mercer county, N. J., in 1815. His father was Rev. Frederick Beasley, for many years President of the University of Pennsylvania, and at one time rector of St. Michael's Church in Trenton. His mother was Maria Williamson, daughter of Mathias Williamson, who was a brother of ex-Governor Isaac Williamson. He entered the Junior Class of Princeton College when a lad, and after remaining a year came to Trenton to study with his father, at the same time reading law under the tutelage of Samuel L. Southard, and later in the office of ex-Chancellor Isaac H. Williamson, at Elizabeth. He was admitted to practice at the September term of the Supreme Court in 1833, and became a counselor in February, 1842. As a young

man at the bar, he was noted as a special pleader. He was particularly accomplished in the preparation of pleadings and famous for his accuracy and discernment. Upon his elevation to the bench, the advocates lost from among their number one of the very brightest in the whole State, and the Judiciary gained a member whose name is now known in all the courts of the land; who is excelled in knowledge of the law by few, if any, of the eminent jurists of America, and whose decisions are quoted constantly before foreign as well as home tribunals. Mr. Beasley, in his younger days, served as City Solicitor of Trenton, when that office paid only $15 a year. In 1851 he was the Whig candidate for Mayor of Trenton, when he was defeated by William Napton, Dem., by a vote of 783 to 491. He was a member of the Trenton Common Council, and served as President of that body in 1850. Of those who were admitted to the bar at the same time the Chief Justice was but few are still in the land of the living. Barker Gummere, ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson, Judge Depue and a host of others, well known to the bench and bar, are younger members of the profession. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Parker Chief Justice of the Supreme Court He was re-appointed by Governor Randolph in 1871, by Governor McClellan in 1878, and by Governor Abbett in 1885 and 1892. In politics he is a Democrat. His term expires March 8th, 1899.

His circuit comprises the counties of Monmouth and Middlesex. Total population, 130,882.

Associate Justices.

(Eight altogether.)

David Ayres Depue, Newark.

Justice Depue, LL.D., was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., October 27th, 1826. He is of Huguenot descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Pahaquarry, Warren county, N. J. The family moved in 1840 to Belvidere, Warren county. The Justice entered Princeton College in 1843, and he was graduated three years later. He studied law under John M. Sherrard, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In the same year he began practice in Belvidere. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Ward a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Haines, and was as-

signed to the Essex and Union circuit, when he removed to Newark, where he has since resided. Union county was detached from this district when two additional Judicial districts were created by the act of April 6th, 1875. He was re-appointed by Governor Parker in 1873. In 1880 he was re-appointed by Governor McClellan for another term of seven years, and again in 1887 by Governor Green. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College in 1874, and also from Princeton College, his alma mater, in 1880. In politics he is a Republican. His present term expires in 1894.

His circuit comprises Essex county. Population, 256,098.

Edward W. Scudder, Trenton.

Justice Scudder was born at Scudder's Falls, Mercer county, August 12th, 1822. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1841, and studied law with Hon. W. L. Dayton. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, at the September term, and was made counselor in October, 1848. He was a member of the State Senate from Mercer county for one term of three years, from 1863 to 1865, inclusive, and he was President of that body in the latter year. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1869, when he was appointed by Governor Randolph one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. In 1876 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, again in 1883 by Governor Ludlow, and again in 1890 by Governor Abbett. His term expires March 23d, 1897. He is a Democrat in politics.

His circuit is composed of the counties of Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Total population, 151,886.

Bennet Van Syckel, Trenton.

Justice Van Sysckel was born April 17th 1830, in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was prepared for college at Easton, Pa., entered Princeton College in 1843, and was graduated in 1846, in the same class with David A. Depue, now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Immediately after graduating he entered the law office of Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, in which he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1851. He at once began the practice of his profession at Flemington. In 1869 he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and was re-appointed in 1876, again in 1883, and again in 1890. He is a Demo-

crat in politics. His present term expires February 15th, 1897.

His circuit comprises the counties of Union and Ocean. Total population, 88,441.

JONATHAN DIXON, Jersey City.

Justice Dixon was born in the city of Liverpool, England, July 6th, 1839. He remained there until his eighth year, having attended the public schools for two or three years. His family then removed to Marypont, Cumberland county, in the same country, where his education was continued. His father came to the United States in 1848, and his family followed him two years later, and settled in New Brunswick, N. J. Jonathan became an inmate of the home of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, a lawyer, who suffered from blindness, and to him the lad acted as attendant and amanuensis for nearly five years, or until September, 1855. In that year he entered Rutgers College, and graduated from that institution in 1859. He then entered the law office of his former tutor, Warren Hardenbergh, and studied there for twelve months. Upon Mr. Hardenbergh removing to New York, Mr. Dixon then entered the office of George R. Dutton, and subsequently that of Robert Adrain, both of these gentlemen being members of the bar of New Brunswick. While studying law, he taught school as a means of livelihood. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1862, and three years later as a counselor. After being admitted as an attorney, he moved to Jersey City and entered the law office of E. B. Wakeman, in a clerical capacity, and in the spring of 1864 he formed a copartnership with his employer, which lasted one year. For five years he practiced by himself, and then formed a copartnership with Gilbert Collins. In April, 1875, he was appointed as Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Bedle, in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, and in 1889 by Governor Green. He is a Republican in politics, and was the candidate of his party for Governor in 1883, when he was defeated by Governor Abbett. His present term expires in 1896.

His circuit comprises the counties of Passaic and Bergen. Total population, 152,272.

ALFRED REED, Camden.

Justice Reed was born December 23d, 1839, in Ewing township, Mercer county. He attended the Lawrenceville High School in 1856, and the Model School, at

Trenton, in 1857–58, and entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he was matriculated at the State and Normal Law School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in the summer of 1862 admitted to the practice of the law in New York. He returned to Trenton and renewed his study of law, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1864. In the spring of 1865, he was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, of which he was made President. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1867, serving for one year, and in the spring of 1869 he was appointed Law Judge of Mercer county, a position he held for a full term of five years. On April 8th, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a Justice of the Supreme Court, in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, and in 1889 by Governor Green. In politics he is a Democrat. His present term expires in 1896

His circuit comprises the counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Total population, 110,693.

William J. Magie, Elizabeth.

Justice Magie was born at Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, was for nearly forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and was also a native of the same town. He entered Princeton College in 1852, and graduated in 1855. He studied law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in 1856, and as a counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for some time he formed another copartnership with Mr. Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union county. He has been connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and has acted as counsel to several corporations. He was elected to the State Senate from Union county in 1875, for a term of three years, and in 1880 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan. He was re-appointed by Governor Green in 1887. His term expires in 1894. In politics he is a Republican.

His circuit consists of Morris, Sussex and Somerset counties. Total population, 104,671.

Charles Grant Garrison, Camden.

Justice Garrison was born in Swedesboro, Gloucester county, N. J., August 3d, 1849. He is a son of Rev. Joseph Fithian Garrison, D.D., a well known divine of

the Protestant Episcopal Church, who is now a professor in a Philadelphia College. The Judge was educated at Edgehill School, Princeton, at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated as a physician in 1872. He practiced that profession until 1876 at Swedesboro, and then entered the law office of Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1878. He is a thorough classical scholar. He was made Judge-Advocate General of New Jersey in 1884, and in 1882 he was made Chancellor of the Southern Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Jersey. He was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in January, 1888, in the place of the late ex-Governor Joel Parker, for a full term of seven years. He is the youngest member of the court. In politics he is a Democrat. His term expires in 1895.

His circuit consists of the counties of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester. Total population, 174,864.

A sketch of the successor to Judge, now Governor Werts, could not be obtained in time for this part of the Manual.

U. S. OFFICERS FOR NEW JERSEY.

U. S. District Attorney.

HENRY SIMMONS WHITE, Jersey City and Red Bank.

Mr. White was born at Red Bank, Monmouth county, New Jersey, July 13th, 1844. He studied medicine and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, taking the degree of M.D. in March, 1866. He passed his examination, however, in 1864, but being under age did not receive his degree, and entered the U. S. Army as an assistant surgeon. At the close of the war he located at Red Bank and practiced medicine for two years. He then studied law at Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1870, and also with Hon. William A. Lewis, of Jersey City. He was admitted to the bar of New York in June, 1870, as an attorney in New Jersey in November, 1872, and as counselor in November, 1875, since which time he has practiced the profession of the law in New Jersey and in New York. He has offices in Jersey City and New York, and lives at Red Bank, N. J.

He was appointed United States District Attorney for New Jersey in 1890, to succeed George S Duryee, who had resigned the position. Salary, fees.

Clerk U. S. Circuit Court.

S. Duncan Oliphant, Trenton.

General Oliphant was born at Franklin Forge, on the Youghiogheny river, Fayette county, Pa., in 1824. He was graduated from Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., in September, 1844; from Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., in July, 1847, and was admitted to practice in Fayette county, Pa., in September of the same year. In the fall of 1849 he entered into patnership with the Hon. Thomas Williams, of the Pittsburgh bar, and practiced law there until the spring of 1852, and then, on account of the health of his family, returned to Vincentown, and resumed and continued in the practice of law there until April, 1861.

On the 19th of April, 1861, he recruited a volunteer company of one hundred men, entered the military service of the United States with the rank of Captain, and was, from time to time, promoted to the rank of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and near the close of the war to the rank of Brigadier General by brevet, "for faithful and meritorious services," and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the garrison of Washington, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of service in September, 1866.

In the spring of 1867 he moved from Fayette county, Pa., to Princeton, and was admitted to practic law at the bar of New Jersey. In September, 1870, he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, by the Hon. William McKennan, which position he continues to hold. In the spring of 1874 he removed from Princeton to Trenton, where he now resides. Salary, fees.

Clerk U. S. District Court.

George T. Cranmer, Trenton.

Mr. Cranmer was born at Barnegat, N. J., December 6th, 1848. He was formerly engaged in the banking and brokerage, real estate and insurance business. He has

been an active member of the State National Guard for a number of years, and, since 1875, Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly, but was defeated by Hon. Rufus Blodgett, since a United States Senator. In September, 1879, without his solicitation, he was appointed, by President Hayes, Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., which office he resigned July 1st, 1880. In 1882 he was again nominated for member of Assembly, and elected over William J. Harrison by a majority of 477. In 1883 he was unanimously nominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 36. In 1886 he was renominated for Senator, and elected over Judge Richard H. Conover by a plurality of 743. In 1889 he was again unanimously renominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 272. He always took an active part in the proceedings of the Senate, and for many years was Chairman of the Senate Republican Caucus, and also of the Joint Republican Caucus. In 1889 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican Caucus for President of the Senate. He was an Alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888, and also to the Minneapolis Convention in 1892. In October, 1891, at a convention of the State League of Republican Clubs, he was elected an Alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Convention of Republican Clubs. He was appointed to his present office by Judge Green, in January, 1893, to succeed Linsly Rowe, who had resigned.

U. S. Marshal.

WILLIAM BUDD DEACON, Mount Holly.

Mr. Deacon was born near Rancocas, Burlington county, N. J., November 19th, 1837. He studied law with Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, and was admitted to the bar at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1859. In 1861 he was elected Clerk of the Board of Freeholders of Burlington county, and held that office until 1866. He was Deputy U. S. Marshal under his father from 1861 to 1868, when his father died. He was appointed U. S. Marshal by Justice Greer, to serve for the balance of his father's term, which expired in May, 1869. He was U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue from 1866 to 1869. In

March, 1871, he accepted a position in the State Treasurer's office, which he held until 1875, when he resigned. In August, 1875, he was elected a member of the Board of School Trustees of Mount Holly. In 1877 he was elected a member of the 102d Legislature over Conk, Democrat, by 18 majority. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1878 over Lloyd, Greenbacker, and Woodington, Temperance, by a majority of 1,165. He was elected to the Senate after a long and active canvass, defeating Caleb G. Ridgway, who occupied the Senatorial office, and Axtell, Greenbacker, by a majority of 842. On the 20th day of February, 1882, he was appointed U. S. Marshal by President Arthur, for the full term of four years, and on the expiration of his term, February 20th, 1886, President Cleveland failed to appoint his successor, and he was appointed by Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy, and held the office until April 20th following, when he was succeeded by A. E. Gordon, of New Brunswick. On the 20th of March, 1889, he was again appointed Marshal for a full term, which expires in March, 1893.

Mr. Deacon has always resided at Mount Holly, where he is President of the Mount Holly Gas Light Company, one of the directors of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad, and Secretary and Treasurer of a turnpike company. He retains his law office, and when not prevented by official duties practices his profession. He has always been an earnest and active Republican, but has never permitted politics to interfere in the discharge of his official duties or disturb his social relations.

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

HENRY COOPER KELSEY, Trenton.

Mr. Kelsey was born at Sparta, Sussex county, in the year 1837. He was educated and brought up in that town. At one time he was editor of the *Jersey Herald;* was Postmaster at Newton, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex county for four years. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Randolph, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Congar, and took possession of the office July 1st, 1870.

His term expired in 1871, and Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Randolph, and confirmed by a Republican Senate for a full term, which expired in 1876. Again Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by a Republican Senate for another full term, which expired April 6th, 1881. Governor Ludlow nominated him for another term of five years, and, the Senate refusing to confirm the nomination, the Governor appointed Mr. Kelsey to fill the vacancy for one year. In 1882 Governor Ludlow again nominated him for another term of five years, and he was confirmed by a Republican Senate. In 1887 he was again renominated by Governor Green for another full term, and was unanimously confirmed by a Republican Senate, and again in 1892 by Governor Abbett, when he was confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate.

His salary is $6,000 per year, and his present term expires April 1st, 1897.

By virtue of his office, Mr. Kelsey is Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers; Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Impeachment; Clerk of the Court of Pardons; Clerk of the Prerogative Court; Commissioner of the State Library and of the Scientific School. In 1885 the Legislature appointed him a member of the State House Rebuilding Commission.

Mr. Kelsey is also a member of other boards, and the duties of his office in other respects are multifarious.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. RICKEY is Assistant Secretary of State. He "shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law on the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

GEORGE R. GRAY, Newark.

Mr. Gray was born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., April 25th, 1842, which was his home until 1860, when he removed to Newark, N. J. He was engaged as bookkeeper for the firm of William Wright and Company, then manufacturers of carriage springs on New Jersey Railroad avenue. In 1863 the business was removed to Passaic street, and the firm re-organized under the name of Passaic Spring Works. In 1867 Mr. Gray was taken into the firm as a partner and continued as such until

January, 1875, when he was elected to the office of City Treasurer of Newark by the Common Council, which was that year Democratic. The Republicans were returned to power in 1876, when he was superseded, but was at once elected Secretary of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes. In 1881, he was elected Superintendent of the Newark Aqueduct Board, and held that office until he resigned to accept the position of State Treasurer in March, 1891. In 1892 Mr. Gray was appointed by Governor Abbett as a Commissioner of the State Board of Electrical Subway to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Smith, Jr. His term of office is three years and his salary is $6,000 a year.

State Comptroller.

WILLIAM C. HEPPENHEIMER, Jersey City.

General Heppenheimer was born in New York city, March 27th, 1860, and is a lawyer by profession, practicing in New York and New Jersey, having been admitted to the bar of both States. He was educated at Heidelberg, Germany, and graduated from the Columbia College and Harvard Law Schools. In May, 1887, Governor Green appointed him an Aide-de-Camp on his personal Military Staff, with the rank of Colonel, and in 1889 he was appointed by Governor Green as Inspector-General of the National Guard. General Heppenheimer served four years successively in the House of Assembly from the Fourth district of Hudson county, and in 1890 he was elected Speaker of the House, having received a unanimous nomination for that office in the caucus of his party. In 1889 he won distinction as the leader of his party on the floor of the House, when he served as chairman of the Committees on Judiciary, Militia and Treasurer's Accounts. The General was elected State Comptroller in 1891, to succeed Major Anderson, after having received the unanimous nomination of his party for that office.

By virtue of his office the State Comptroller is a member of the following boards: Trustees of the Fund for the support of Public Schools, State Board of Education, Commissioners of the State Library and Commissioners of the Agricultural College Fund. His term of office, which is three years, will expire in March, 1894, and his salary is $6,000 a year.

Attorney-General.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Trenton.

John Potter Stockton was born at Princeton, August 2d, 1826, and is a son of the late Commodore Stockton, U. S. N. He graduated from Princeton College in the Class of 1843, and studied law with the late Judge R. S. Field. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the April term, 1847, of the Supreme Court, and was called to the bar as counselor in 1850, and practiced law in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome by President Buchanan. He held that position until 1861, when he returned to his native land, and recommenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, for the term commencing March 4th, 1865, to succeed Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, but was unseated after serving one year. He was, however, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4th, 1869, and served the full term, when he returned to Trenton and recommenced the practice of law.

Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, as Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legislature, which was adopted.

He has been a delegate to several National Democratic Conventions, including that of 1884, in Chicago, which nominated President Cleveland.

He was appointed Attorney-General of the State for a term of five years, on April 8th, 1877, and in 1882, 1887 and 1892, he was re-appointed. His salary is $7,000 per year, and an annual allowance of $1,500 for clerical assistants. His present term expires April 5th, 1897.

Commander of the National Guard.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH W. PLUME, Newark.

Joseph W. Plume was born in Troy, N. Y., on the 23d of August, 1839. His grandfather was William Turk, M.D., of the United States Navy, a descendant of Antonie Janssen Salers, a wealthy Hollander, who settled in Gravesend (now a part of Brooklyn, L. I.,) in 1631. Surgeon Turk married a daughter of Captain John W. Livingston, of New York, a Revolutionary officer, the

lady being one of the fourth generation in descent from Robert Livingston, grandfather of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey, during the whole Revolutionary epoch, who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1674, and subsequently became the original grantee of the famous baronial manor of that name, on the Hudson river. On his father's side, General Plume is a lineal descendant of Samuel Plum, one of the colony from Bradford, Connecticut, which settled Newark in 1666; and, grand-paternally, is descended from Captain Bastain Visscher, a Dutch navigator, who, in Hendrick Hudson's party, about 1609, explored the upper Hudson river, and, with others, afterwards organized the "Colonie of Rensaelaerswyck," where the city of Albany is now situated.

In 1843 his father returned to Newark, and, since that date, General Plume has been a resident of that city. He was educated in the best private schools, and in early youth entered the banking business, which calling he has followed during the greater part of his life. He is now the cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, having held that office since the establishment of the institution, in 1871.

In 1857 he entered the ranks of Company C of the "City Battalion" of Newark—an organization which enjoyed a high prestige, during its existence, by reason of its fine personnel and its tactical proficiency—and remained a private therein for four years. On the 29th of May, 1861, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, holding this position until February 15th, 1862, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier-General William H. French, the commander of the Third Brigade of Sumner's Division. On the 1st of June, 1862, he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of this brigade, and on the 8th of September next succeeding he was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Third Division of the Second Corps. He resigned the latter appointment on the 19th of December, 1862, with a view to accepting the position of Assistant Adjutant-General, the resignation being accepted on the 20th of January, 1863. When, on January 31st, 1863, a commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General was offered to him, he declined the same and retired from the service, as he deemed himself entitled to the rank, at least, of Major. While connected with the army of the Potomac, however, he participated in the battles of First Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines,

Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oaks Bridge, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

On the 4th of November, 1863, he was appointed Major and Brigade Inspector of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey. During the following year, upon the recommendation of United States Senator William Wright, he was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Regular Army, but declined the honor. In the organization of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, he was elected its Colonel, but declined the compliment on account of the regiment being enlisted for only one hundred days' service On the 6th of July, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps; and on April 26th, 1869, he was elected Colonel of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.; on the 8th of May, 1869, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of the First Brigade, N. G. N. J., and on the tenth anniversary of the date of this commission he was also commissioned Brevet Major-General, by General (then Governor) George B. McClellan. On the 4th of April, 1885, he was commissioned Major-General of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, to succeed General Gershom Mott, whose sudden death had left the position vacant.

General Plume was four years a private, two years in the army, four years a Colonel, and sixteen years a Brigadier-General.

Adjutant-General.

William S. Stryker, Trenton.

General Stryker was born at Trenton, N. J., June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of law, and had nearly completed the course when the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," he entered the military service of the country, in response to the first call for troops. He then assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and A. D. C. to Major-General Gilmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently, he was transferred to the North,

on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Department, U. S. Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service during the war, and resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed upon the staff of the Executive of New Jersey. On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was brevetted Major-General, for long and meritious service, February 9th, 1874. He has compiled officially and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War," a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counselor-at-law of the State of Ohio in the year 1866, was at one time President of the Trenton Banking Company, is a member of a large number of State and county historical societies, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He is now President of the Trenton Saving Fund Society. His salary is $1,200 per year.

Quartermaster-General.

RICHARD GRANT AUGUSTUS DONNELLY, Trenton.

General Donnelly was born at Richmond, Staten Island, in the year 1841, of an Irish father and an American mother of Scotch descent. He was educated in the district school of Richmond, and at a select boarding school near Belleville, Essex county, N. J. In 1854 he removed to Hoboken, N. J., and entered the law office of Hon. J. Dunn Littell, remaining there until the decease of his instructor, which occurred in 1857. He then entered into mercantile pursuits as a clerk. He began his military career in February, 1860, as a private in Company B, First Regiment, Hudson Brigade. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in Company I, First New Jersey Volunteers, attached to Kearny's Brigade, Army of the Potomac, and was advanced to the grades of Corporal and Sergeant respectively, passing a creditable examination for promotion just previous to the battle of Gaines' Mills. At this engagement he was twice wounded, slightly in the left arm during the early part, and severely during the latter part of the fight. Left on the field of battle, he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison until exchanged.

He was discharged from the United States services at McKim's Mansion Hospital, Baltimore, Md., by reason of physical disability caused by gun-shot wounds received in battle. He returned home, and, after a period of four months, was capable of resuming his position in New York city as a salesman.

In the year 1867 he removed to Trenton, and embarked in the hosiery and furnishing goods business, which he still carries on with the addition of that of ready-made clothing. General Donnelly re-entered the military service of New Jersey, March 18th, 1879, as Paymaster of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. He was promoted Major, January 20th, 1881; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 31st, 1882, and Colonel, September 7th, 1882. He was appointed Quartermaster-General by Governor Green, January 13th, 1890, which appointment was sent to the Senate by Governor Abbett, and unanimously confirmed by that body, March 5th, 1890.

General Donnelly was selected by Governor Ludlow as the Major of the provisional battalion which distinguished itself at Yorktown, at the centennial celebration in 1881, and was proffered by Governor Green the command of the veteran camp at Gettysburg, during the ceremonies of the unveiling of the monuments, in 1888, to the New Jersey heroes of the battle of Gettysburg, which he was obliged to decline in consequence of other engagements. He was chairman of the Board of Commissioners to select grounds and erect buildings for the new Soldiers' Home at Kearny, which was completed a year or so ago. He was appointed a Trustee of the New Jersey State Reform School at Jamesburg, by Governor Abbett, in 1885. He was re-appointed by the Joint Meeting of the Legislature, in 1888. He is one of the Managers of the Home for Disabled Soldiers, having been appointed by Governor Green, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Rynear H. Veghte. In addition to the management of a large mercantile business, General Donnelly is interested in several stock companies and land associations as a director, notwithstanding which, he gives time to many beneficial and social societies to which he is attached, and indulges in a fair amount of healthful out-door recreations, which receive his encouragement. Taking the statement of the press throughout, the appointment of General Donnelly as Quartermaster-General gave

much satisfaction, especially to the National Guard and the Grand Army of the Republic, of which latter organization he is also an active member, being a Past Commander of Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23. In 1892 he was chosen Commander of the G. A. R., Department of New Jersey.

The office of Quartermaster-General carries with it the responsible positions of Commissary-General, Paymaster-General and Chief of Ordnance. Salary, $1,200.

General Donnelly is a Democrat in politics. He was twice elected to the House of Assembly, and has served two terms as Mayor of the city of Trenton.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Trenton.

Mr. Lee was born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, N. J., in 1828. His father, Hon. Thomas Lee, was a prominent public man, having served several terms in Congress and the State Legislature, and been a successful merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. The Hon. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the Regular Army, and a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and the father of Dr. Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the Regular Army, who died in 1838 from disease contracted in the Florida war. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Alexanders (Scotch and Irish) who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burlington, in 1845, and immediateiy entered his father's store, at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas and Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from the business altogether. In 1863 he was elected Treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 Treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which position he resigned upon entering on the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was for several years a Director of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic doctrine, and took an active part in politics. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector,

and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858 his friends of the First District presented his name in convention for nomination for Congress, and he received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from this district, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870 Mr. Lee was nominated for Congress in the First District. The district usually gave 3,700 Republican majority, and that year about 1,500 colored voters were added, making nearly 6,000 to overcome, but he was defeated by only 1,800 votes. This was the first inroad made upon the large Republican majority in the district. In the Gubernatorial Convention that nominated Hon. Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes as a candidate for Governor—the entire strength of his district. In 1872 he was appointed, by Governor Parker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1877 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular and unusual compliment of a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee; and again in 1882, he was similarly honored by Governor Ludlow and the Senate, thus giving him a third term. And again in 1887, he was re-appointed by Governor Green and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and in 1892 by Governor Abbett, and the Senate paid him a similar compliment. He is at present Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. His present term expires November 2d, 1897.

Clerk in Chancery.

Allan Langdon McDermott.

Mr. McDermott was born in South Boston, Mass., March 30th, 1854, and has lived in New Jersey since 1856. He served his apprenticeship as a "typo," leaving his trade in 1871 to enter the law office of Hon. Leon Abbett. In 1872 he concluded to "see the country," and for two years traveled through the West and South as a newspaper correspondent. Returning in 1874, he resumed his legal studies with Hon. A. B. Dayton; graduated from the Law School of the New York University in May, and was admitted to the bar of that State in June, 1877, being admitted as an attorney in New Jersey

in November of the same year, and as counselor three years later. In April, 1879, Mr. McDermott was appointed Corporation Attorney of Jersey City, which position he resigned in 1883, having been appointed District Court Judge by Governor Ludlow. In 1884 Governor Abbett appointed him a member of the State Board of Assessors, and in 1886 to his present office, Clerk in Chancery. In 1891 he was re-appointed by Governor Abbett, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1883 Mayor Taussig appointed Mr. McDermott a member of the Board of Finance and Taxation of Jersey City, and he acted as President of that body for nearly two years. The reforms inaugurated under his recommendations while in this position won for him the high esteem of the people of Jersey City. Upon his retirement from the board, in 1885, the Jersey City *Argus* paid Mr. McDermott the following compliment: "The withdrawal of Allan L. McDermott from the management of our municipal finances is a public calamity. His clear head, his honesty of purpose and untiring energy have rendered him of inestimable value to our city. He was conspicuously the right man in the right place. By his efforts, mainly, the assessments upon corporate property have been so re-adjusted as to yield annually an increased revenue of $217,000 to Jersey City. This service alone would be sufficient to merit for him the gratitude of the community. But he has done much more. He has introduced and enforced rigid principles of economy in our local expenditures, and has, with the aid of his colleagues, established an admirable financial system which has placed our credit above cavil or suspicion. In his retirement from this station, which he has so much honored, he will carry with him the respect and esteem of the people, who, so far as he is concerned, will accord to him the approbation due to the good and faithful servant who has done well."

Mr. McDermott was elected from the Fourth District of Hudson county to the Assembly in 1879 and 1880, and in 1881 was the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House. He was Temporary Chairman of the State Convention which nominated Governor Abbett, and Permanent Chairman of the Convention which nominated Governor Green. He is now Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. To his services in that capacity is due, in no small measure, the extraordinary majority given for Governor Green in Hudson county; for Grover Cleveland, for President, in 1888 and 1892; for Governor

Abbett, in 1889, and for Governor Werts, in 1892, and, also, for the marvellous success of his party in the legislative campaigns of 1890, 1891 and 1892. His term expires March 29th, 1896.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ADDISON B. POLAND, Jersey City.

Dr. Poland was originally a New England man. He was born at Winchendon, Worcester county, Massachusetts, March 26th, 1851. His boyhood was divided between the farm and the "district school" where his studies began. After leaving the village High School of his native place he was prepared for college at the Wilbraham Academy, and was admitted to Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, at the early age of 17. After leaving college he was made principal of the Ashburnham, Massachusetts, High School. From the above place he was called to the principalship of the Salisbury, Massachusetts, High School. He resigned the latter position to take up the study of the law with the Hon. George F. Verry, Mayor of Worcester, Massachusetts, but the following year a tempting offer caused him to return to teaching and take the principalship of the Day Street Grammar School of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. From this position he was soon promoted to the principalship of the High School at Ilion, New York, whence he was appointed to the principalship of the Jersey City High School. After holding this position for nearly three years with the same marked ability and success, he was appointed to the Superintendency of the Jersey City public schools in 1887.

In the latter position he showed a force and tact which, combined with his large educational experience and study, enabled him to carry forward the work of that city in a manner that won the highest compliments of the Board of Education and the people. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by Weslyan University in 1876, and that of Ph.D. by the University of the City of New York in 1890. He is at present an associate editor of the "Educational Review," the leading school publication of America. He has always taken a great interest in the educational work of the State. He is an active member of the New Jersey Council of Education, and was unanimously elected President of the State Teachers' Association for the year 1892. He enjoys the confidence

of educational men throughout the country, and his appointment to and acceptance of his present office were asked for by nearly every prominent educational man in the State, he himself not seeking the position. His term will expire on March 1st, 1895.

State Prison Keeper.

JOHN H. PATTERSON, Trenton.

Mr. Patterson was born in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J., March 12th, 1834, on the farm that had been owned and occupied by his ancestors almost from the first settlement of the country. His grandfather was surveyor and one of the commissioners that located the Delaware and Raritan canal, was a member of the Assembly and Council (now Senate), and was one of the Judges of the Monmouth County Court for thirty-two years. His father, James Patterson, was an active business man. He was Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Monmouth county for seventeen years, was a member of the Assembly and Council, and President of the Council during the administration of Governor Pennington. Four of the Prison Keeper's brothers were graduates of colleges, one from Princeton, one from Madison University, of New York, and two from Columbia. The old people, in former years, did not consider it necessary for their children to have a collegiate education, except to enter a profession, as they termed it, and they believed a common-school education was all that was necessary for a farmer. Consequently, John H. was sent to a district school until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to work on the farm. In the summer he learned all kinds of farm work, and attended school in the winter. Before he was twenty years of age he caught the gold fever, then raging in California, and, much against the wishes of his people, he determined to migrate, and left New York in April, 1853, on the old ship "Illinois," commanded by Capt. Herndon, for San Francisco, and arrived there about May 1st. He started at once for Northern California, and, arriving in Shasta, engaged in mining and shipping goods from that place to the different mining camps. He returned home in the winter of 1856, at the earnest solicitation of his father, who was growing old, and located on the homestead of his ancestors on the north bank of the Shrewsbury river, Monmouth county, where he has since been

engaged in farming, oystering, and the lime and vessel business. His grandfather and father were both Jeffersonian Democrats. The first vote Mr. Patterson cast was for John Bigler, the second time he ran for Governor of California, when he was defeated by Neilly Johnson, the Know-Nothing candidate; and for Joseph McKibben, who was elected to Congress, and who at one time was one of the proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia. Mr. Patterson was a member of the State Convention of California that selected delegates to the Baltimore Convention which nominated Jame Buchanan for the Presidency. He was always active in politics in his own county, and was nominated for Sheriff in 1868, was elected for one year, and re-elected for two years. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress over Robert S. Green, late Governor, and Hon. Miles Ross, who were candidates before the Convention. This was during the celebrated Greeley campaign, and owing to dissention in the party, caused by the nomination of Mr. Greeley, there was then only one Democrat elected to Congress in the State. Mr. Patterson was badly defeated, and he has often wished that either of his competitors had carried off the honors. When the Democrats gained the ascendancy in the Forty-fourth Congress, Mr. Fitzhugh, of Texas, was elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. He was very soon removed, and Mr. Patterson was appointed to the postion. He was a candidate for re-election, but, in the distribution of the patronage, this office was conceded to the South, and Colonel Polk, nephew of ex-President Polk, and a conspicious Confederate Army officer, was chosen in his stead, but was removed two months afterwards for irregularities in office. Mr. Patterson returned to his farm and business, which engrossed his attention until he received the appointment of Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison from Governor Abbett, which was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He was re-appointed in 1891.

His salary is $3,500 per year, and his term expires April 22d, 1896.

State Librarian.

Morris R. Hamilton, Trenton.

Col. Hamilton was born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex county, N. J., May 24th, 1820, and is the son of the late Gen. Samuel R. Hamilton, of Trenton, who was Quarter-

master-General of the State for twenty-five years, being the immediate predecessor of General Lewis Perrine in that office. He was of Scotch descent, Col. Hamilton being a great-grandson of John Hamilton, Provincial Governor of New Jersey from 1736 to 1747, and of Andrew Robeson, Surveyor-General of the Province at the same time—both being Scotch emigrants. The State Librarian was educated at the old Trenton Academy, Lawrenceville High School, and Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1839. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He practiced in Camden two years, and in Philadelphia two years, in addition to being employed in the Philadelphia Post Office, from 1844 to 1849, when he resigned to take editorial charge of the Trenton *True American*, which he conducted until 1853, when it was sold to Judge Naar. Since that time he has been professionally connected with the press of New Jersey, New York, Missouri and Pennsylvania, having occupied editorial positions upon the *New York National Democrat*, the *Sussex Herald*, the *Camden Democrat*, *Newark Journal*, *Sussex Record*, *Kansas City News*, *Elizabeth Herald* and *Philadelphia Record*, during a period of thirty-five years. He obtained the title of Colonel by serving upon Governor Fort's staff from 1851 to 1854. He was elected State Librarian by the Commissioners, February 27th, 1884, for a term of five years, and was re-elected for another term in 1889. His salary is $2,000 a year.

State Board of Assessors.

Bird W. Spencer, President, Passaic.

General Spencer was born in New Jersey, in 1845. He entered the service of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company January 1st, 1860, where he remained for twenty-five years. During that period he served as clerk, division superintendent, paymaster, cashier, assistant treasurer and treasurer. In 1863 he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, N. Y., and has served continuously in the militia from that year until the present time. On May 4th, 1876, he was appointed Colonel and Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Bedle; June 4th, 1878, Major and Deputy Quartermaster, and on May 23d, 1881, Brigadier-General and Inspector General of Rifle Practice.

He is now a member of the firm of Campbell, Morrell & Co., merchants, Passaic, and he is also president of

the People's Bank and Trust Company. He has been Mayor of the city of Passaic three terms, or six years altogether, from 1879 to 1885. He was a member of Common Council for five years prior to his election as Mayor and he has also held that office since 1885. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Green, in May, 1889, for a term of four years. His term will expire in May, 1893.

FERDINAND H. WISMER, Newark.

Mr. Wismer was born in Berlin, Germany, July 27th, 1833. He was educated in the common school, and is a tailor by trade. He came to the United States in 1851 and to Newark in 1852, where he has since resided. In 1856 he cast his first vote for James Buchanan. In 1857 he engaged in the wholesale manufacture of clothing. He was elected twice a member of the Aqueduct Board of Newark, and was a Director of the German National Bank from 1876 until 1890, when he withdrew. He has been President since its organization (1881) of the Newark German Building and Loan Association. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Green in 1887, and again by Governor Abbett in 1891. His term expires in 1895.

OLIVER KELLY, Metuchen.

Mr. Kelly was born near Metuchen, Middlesex county, N. J., in 1847. His father, Christian Kelly, was a prominent citizen of New Jersey and is now dead. Mr. Kelly's mother still lives and resides with him at his home in Metuchen. He received a good common school education and afterwards entered the real estate business, which he conducted successfully for twenty years, both in New Jersey and New York. He was appointed Collector of the port of Perth Amboy by President Cleveland and held the office throughout his administration. Mr. Kelly has always been an active and influential Democrat, and his skill in politics has a State reputation. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Abbett in April, 1891, for a term of four years.

ANTHONY R. KUSER, Trenton.

Colonel Kuser was born in Newark, N. J., May 12th, 1862, but has resided a greater part of his lifetime on the old homestead of his parents near Trenton. He is extensively engaged in manufacturing pursuits, and is well and favorably known in business and social circles throughout the State and also in New York. He was appointed by Governor Abbett soon after his inauguration in 1890, as a member of his personal staff, and in in 1892 the Colonel was appointed as a member of the State Board of Assessors and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire in 1896.

COLONEL JOHN T. VAN CLEEF, Secretary, Somerville.

Col. Van Cleef was born at Coxsackie, New York, July 9th, 1849, but the family removed their residence to Jersey City when he was less than one year of age. His father, Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, has been pastor of the Wayne Street Reformed Church, Jersey City, for over forty-one years, and is also a trustee of Rutgers College. The Colonel's early education was derived at Dr. Hasbrouck's Institute, in Jersey City, and when twenty years of age he was graduated from Rutgers. In 1873, he was admitted to the bar, and later on he became a member of the firm of Fleming, Van Cleef & Van Horn, who had an extensive practice, making a specialty of corporation laws. In 1874–75 he represented the Sixth District of Jersey City in the Board of Aldermen. He was appointed on Governor Green's personal staff in 1888, and was re-appointed by Governor Abbett. To Colonel Van Cleef belongs the credit of having formulated the blanks upon which the railroads make their tax returns. They are not only thoroughly legal, but are convenient and easily understood. He has also compiled, with the assistance of Mr. J. Brognard Betts, the most thorough railroad map of the State ever issued. The Colonel has been Secretary of the State Board of Assessors ever since it came into existence in 1884. This position was extended to him at the personal solicitation of Governor Abbett, who had known him for ten years as the Secretary of the Board of Finance in Jersey City. Since his departure from Jersey City he has resided in Somerville, where he has been conspicuous as a party leader.

Superintendent of the Capitol.

BERNARD J. FORD, Trenton.

Mr. Ford was born in Ireland, August 27th, 1835, and came to this country at the age of eight with his parents. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the hat finishing business with the old-established firm of Rankin, Duryee & Co., of Newark, N. J. Mr. Rankin was the grandfather and Mr. Duryee the father of Hon. George S. Duryee. Mr. Ford has been identified with the hat-finishing trade union and took an active part in its organization. He was president for three years, and a delegate to the National Convention. He was elected treasurer of the National Association, but declined the office, and was unanimously elected a director of that body for four years. He has taken an active part in politics, and has been a delegate to the Democratic State Conventions for twenty-five consecutive years. In 1860 he was appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures by the Common Council of Newark, but after three months' service resigned. He was appointed Sergeant of Police in Newark, which office he held for one year and resigned, because police duty was not agreeable to him. In 1876 he was appointed Excise Commissioner of Newark by the late Mayor Perry, was re-appointed in 1880 by Mayor Henry J. Yates, and in 1883 was again appointed by Mayor Joseph E. Haynes. In 1885 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue by Mr. Samuel Klotz, which office he held until appointed by Governor Green to the position he now holds. He was a strong advocate of Grover Cleveland in 1884, and went to the Chicago Convention to do what he could for his nomination. He has attended every Democratic National Convention since 1864, and knows every prominent man in the State of both parties. Among his warm personal friends were the late Governor Randolph, Governor Parker, Francis S. Lathrop, and ex-U. S. Senator William Wright; also, ex-Governor Bedle, and Lewis C. Grover. He was identified with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. and the New Jersey Central Railroad for fifteen years, whose interests he looked after in the Legislature. His term of office expires on February 17th, 1897.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.

GEORGE S. DURYEE, Newark.

Mr. Duryee was born in the city of Newark, in 1850, and is a son of the late Peter S. Duryee, of that city.

After a three years' business engagement in his native city, Mr. Duryee entered Rutgers College, New Brunswick, at which institution he was graduated in 1872. He then entered the law office of McCarter & Keen, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1875, and as a counselor in 1878. He began the practice of his profession in Newark, where he has continued it ever since. In 1878 and '79 he served as a member of the House of Assembly from the then Fourth District of Essex county, and in the latter year he was the Democratic nominee for Speaker. In 1881 he was nominated by Governor Ludlow for the office of Clerk in Chancery for a term of five years, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Newark Common Council, from the Fourth ward, for a term of two years, and in 1888 he was appointed by President Cleveland U. S. District Attorney for New Jersey, and resigned that office in 1890. In 1891 he was appointed by Governor Abbett to the office of Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel G. B. M. Harvey, and in 1892 he was appointed for a full term, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire on February 9th, 1895.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

1893.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate :

A Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, in the place of Jonathan S. Whitaker, March 18th.

A Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries, in place of James Bishop, April 2d.

Fourteen members of the Board of Visitors to the State Agricultural College.

A member of the State Board of Assessors, in the place of Bird W. Spencer, May 4th.

A member of the Council of State Charities and Correction, in the place of Robert A. Haley, April 18th.

A Commissioner of the State Board of Electrical Subway, in place of George R. Gray, *ad interim.*

A Trustee of the Reform School for Boys, Patrick J. Ryan, *ad interim.*

Harbor Master for Hudson county, James H. Moore, April 11th.

Port Warden, Hudson county, James P. Laverty, *ad interim.*

Law Judges—Bergen, James M. Van Valen; Hudson, Job H. Lippincott; Morris, Francis Child; Union, Thos. F. McCormick; all April 1st; Warren, William H. Morrow, *ad interim*.

Lay Judges—Atlantic, Joseph Scull; Burlington, Joshua Forsyth; Camden, Thomas McDowell; Cape May, Somers Gandy; Cumberland, Nathaniel Stratton; Gloucester, William Beckett; Hunterdon, Peter Martenis; Mercer, William S. Yard; Middlesex, Manning Freeman; Monmouth, Pitney Curtis; Morris, Charles Hardin; Ocean, James E Otis, *ad interim;* Passaic, James Inglis, Jr.; Salem, William Plummer; Sussex, Robert A. Sheppard, all April 1st.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Atlantic, Joseph Thompson; February 28th; Cape May, Jonas S. Miller, *ad interim*, Hudson, Charles H. Winfield, April 2d; Mercer, Bayard Stockton, February 7th; Morris, Willard W. Cutler, January 17th; Sussex, Theodore Simonson, March 29th; Middlesex, a vacancy; Union, a vacancy.

A Commissioner of Pilotage, to fill a vacancy.

State Chief of Police—John P. Feeney, at pleasure of Governor.

A member of the State Board of Education, James B. Woodward, *ad interim*.

Five vacancies in the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey.

WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

A member of the State Board of Health, in the place of Edward J. O'Reilly, August 3d; one vacancy.

A member of the State Board of Pharmacy, in the places of Albert P. Brown, July 3d, and William R. Laird.

Three members of the State Board of Medical Examiners: Armin Uebelacker, George W. Brown, July 8th.

Two members of the State Board of Dentistry, in place of Frederick C. Barlow and Frederick A. Levy.

Commissioners of Taxation—Rahway, Andrew J. Halliday, John J. Coffey and Nathan V. Compton, June 14th.

Bernards Township, Henry Scheurman, Malcolm Thompson and Thomas Terrell, June 28th.

1894.

A Chancellor, in place of Alexander T. McGill, May 1st.

A Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, in place of John Clement, March 19th.

Two Justices of the Supreme Court, in the places of

William J. Magie, February 28th, and David A. Depue, November 15th.

A Supervisor of the State Prison, in place of James M. Seymour, March 17th.

An Inspector of Factories and Workshops, in the place of Lawrence T. Fell, April 22d.

Inspectors of the State Prison, in the places of Herman Schalk, John P. Flanagan, Thomas P. Curley and Charles H. Mickle, April 20th.

Law Judge—Cumberland, Jas. R. Hoagland; April 1st.

Lay Judges—Bergen, Aaron G. Garrison; Burlington, Stacy H. Scott; Camden, John Gaunt; Cape May, Stephen H. Bennett; Essex, Carl Buttner; Gloucester, Edward L. Stratton; Hudson, Albert Hoffman; Hunterdon, Henry P. Cullen; Ocean, Enoch H. Jones; Salem, Robert M. Hitchner; Somerset, Arthur S. Ten Eyck; Sussex, Samuel T. Smith; Union, James T. Wiley; Warren, William H. Dawes; all on April 1st.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Camden, Wilson H. Jenkins, March 27th; Cumberland, William A. Logue, April 20th; Essex, Elvin W. Crane, February 27th; Gloucester, Belmont Perry, March 27th; Somerset, William V. Steele, April 20th.

Trustees Reform School for Boys—James M. Parsons, Nathaniel S. Rue, Moses Bigelow, March 17th.

Trustees Industrial School for Girls—Aaron Carter, George C. Maddock, February 2d; Edward H. Stokes, March 19th; Patrick J. FitzGibbon, April 18th.

Managers for the Home of Feeble Minded Women—Alexander G. Cattell, Benjamin F. Lee, Belmont Perry, March 28th.

Harbor Master for Elizabeth—John Driscoll, March 25th.

WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE:

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis, May 2d.

State Board of Pharmacy—August Drescher, June 1st.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Anthony H. Worthington, Henry G. Wagoner, Aaron K. Baldwin, July 8th.

State Board of Dentistry—Edward M. Beesley.

1895.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Charles G. Garrison, February 1st.

A Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, in the place of George S. Duryee, February 9th.

A Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, in the place of Abraham C. Smith, March 13th.

A Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the place of Addison B. Poland, March 1st.

Deputy Inspectors of Factories and Workshops—John D'Arcy, Patrick Callan, May 31st; James Keys, June 8th; Joseph S. Weinthal, William J. McCloud, June 20th; William W. Johnson, July 5th.

State Board of Assessors—Ferdinand H. Wismer, Oliver Kelly, April 6th.

Commissioner of Mines—Robert O'Hara, March 2d.

Law Judges — Essex, Andrew Kirkpatrick; Mercer, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr.; Middlesex, J. Kearney Rice; Monmouth, J. Clarence Conover; Somerset, John D. Bartine; all April 1st, except Bartine, April 4th.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Bergen, Abraham D. Campbell, March 18th; Burlington, Eckard P. Budd, April 4th; Salem, Jonathan W. Acton, April 21st.

Trustees for the Reform School for Boys—Thomas R. Kenny, Joseph Wills, April 19th.

Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls — Lewis Parker, E. Rezeau Cook, April 20th.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Daniel C. Chase, Thomas S. Negus, Robert Simonson, William Errickson, April 19th.

Fish and Game Commissioner — Parker W. Page, March 11th.

Harbor Mastor for Hudson—Peter H. Daly, February 27th.

Port Warden for Elizabeth—William C. Scudder, May 23d.

WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

State Board of Health—Cyrus F. Brackett, May 3d.

State Board of Pharmacy—Albert S. Elwell, July 7th.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Edwin De Baun, June 14th; William L. Newell, Eugene Tiessler, William Perry Watson, August 2d.

State Board of Dentistry—G. Carleton Brown.

Joint Meeting of the Legislature.

A Joint Meeting of the Legislature may be held every year to elect Commissioners of Deeds for the various counties and a State Director of Railroads and Canals.

One will be held in 1894 to elect successors to State Treasurer George R. Gray and State Comptroller William C. Heppenheimer, each for a term of three years.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—Benj. Harrison, of Indiana. Salary, $50,000.

Vice President—Levi P. Morton, of New York. Salary, $10,000.

Secretary of State—John W. Foster, of Indiana. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of the Treasury—Charles Foster, of Ohio. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of War—Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of the Interior—John W. Noble, of Missouri. Salary, $8,000.

Attorney-General—William H. H. Miller, of Indiana. Salary, $8,000.

Postmaster-General—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin. Salary, $8,000.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois. Salary, $10,500.

Associate Justices—Stephen J. Field, of California; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Samuel Blatchford, of New York; Horace Gray, of Massachusetts; L. Q C. Lamar, of Mississppi; David J. Brewer, of Kansas; Henry B. Brown, of Michigan; George Shiras, Jr., of Pennsylvania. Salary, $10,000 each.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue—John W. Mason, of West Virginia. Salary, $6,000.

Commissioner of Pensions—Green B. Raum, of Illinois. Salary, $5,000.

Commissioner of Patents—Charles E. Mitchell, of Connecticut. Salary, $4,500.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs—E. Darwin James, New York; Philip C. Garrett, Pennsylvania. Salary, $4,000 each.

Solicitor-General—Orlow W. Chapman, of New York. Salary, $7,000.

General of the Army—J. M. Schofield. Salary, $13,500.

U. S. Treasurer—Enos H. Nebeker, of Indiana.

Comptroller of Currency—E. S. Lacy, of Michigan.

Superintendent of Census—Robert P. Porter.

President-elect—Grover Cleveland, of New York.

Vice President-elect—Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.

U. S. COURT OFFICIALS.

The United States District Court was organized at New Brunswick, on Tuesday, December 22d, 1789.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

David Brearley	1789	Philemon Dickerson	1841
Robert Morris	1790	Richard S Field	1863
William S. Pennington	1817	John T. Nixon	1870
William Rossell	1826	Edward T. Green	1889
Mahlon Dickerson	1840		

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton	1789	Andrew Dutcher	1862
Andrew Kirkpatrick	1790	Ralph H. Shreve	1863
Robert Boggs	1791	E Mercer Shreve	1868
William Pennington	1817	Robert C. Belville	1871
Joseph C. Potts	1840	William S. Belville	1875
Edward N. Dickerson	1844	Linsly Rowe	1882
Philemon Dickerson, Jr.	1853	George T. Cranmer	1893

MARSHALS.

Thomas Lowrey	1789	W. Budd Deacon	1868
John Heard	1802	Samuel Plummer	1869
Oliver Barnett	1802	Robert L. Hutchinson	1877
Oliver W. Ogden	1808	W. Budd Deacon	1882
Robert S. Kennedy	1849	A E. Gordon	1886
George H. Nelden	1853	W. Budd Deacon	1889
Benijah Deacon	1866		

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton	1789	James S. Green	1837
Abraham Ogden	1792	William Halstead	1849
Lucius H. Stockton	1798	Garritt S. Cannon	1853
George C. Maxwell	1802	Anthony Q. Keasbey	1861
Joseph McIlvaine	1804	Job H. Lippincott	1886
Lucius Q. C. Elmer	1824	Samuel F. Bigelow	1887
Garret D. Wall	1828	George S. Duryee	1888

Henry S. White, 1890.

U. S. OFFICIALS, 1892.

Circuit Judge	Marcus W. Acheson.
District Judge	Edward T. Green.
District Attorney	Henry S. White.
Assistant District Attorney	Vacancy.
Marshal	W. Budd Deacon.
Clerk of District Court	George T. Cranmer.
Deputy Clerk of District Court	Frank R Brandt.
Clerk of Circuit Court	S. Duncan Oliphant.
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court	Henry D. Oliphant.
Postmaster at Trenton	Alexander C. Yard.
Internal Revenue Collector—First District	Isaac Moffett.
" " " Second District	George H. Large.

STATE OFFICALS.

Governor—George T. Werts ; term expires 1896.
Private Secretary to the Governor—John S. McMaster.
Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey, 1897.
Assistant Secretary of State—Alexander H. Rickey, 1897.
Treasurer—George R. Gray, 1894.
Comptroller—William C. Heppenheimer, 1894.
Attorney-General—John P. Stockton, 1897.
Adjutant-General—William S. Stryker.
Assistant Adjutant General—S. Meredith Dickinson.
Quartermaster-General—Richard A. Donnelly.
Inspector-General—William C. Heppenheimer.
Judge Advocate-General—William F. Abbett.
Major-General—Joseph W. Plume.
Chancellor—Alexander T. McGill, 1894.
Vice Chancellors—Abraham V. Van Fleet, 1894. John T. Bird, 1896. Henry C. Pitney, 1896. Robert S. Green, 1897.
Vice Ordinary and Vice Surrogate-General—Abraham V. Van Fleet, 1894.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley, 1899.
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Edward W. Scudder, 1897; Bennett Van Syckel, 1897; David A. Depue, 1894; Alfred Reed, 1896; Jonathan Dixon, 1896; William J. Magie, 1894; Charles G. Garrison, 1895; (one vacancy caused by resignation of George T. Werts, who was elected Governor).
Court of Errors and Appeals—The Chancellor, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and Lay Judges Hendrick H. Brown, 1896; John Clement, 1894; Jonathan S. Whitaker, 1893; John W. Bogert, 1897; Gotfried Krueger, 1897; Abraham C. Smith, 1895. Clerk, Secretary of State.
Court of Pardons — Governor, Chancellor and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk, Secretary of State.
District Court Judges—Camden, Howard Carrow; Elizabeth, Patrick H. Gilhooly; Hoboken, vacancy; Jersey City, John A. McGrath and Henry Puster; Newark, Thomas S. Henry and John G. Truesdell; Paterson,

John F. Kerr; Trenton, Chauncy H. Beasley; Bayonne, Thomas F. Noonan, Jr. Terms, five years each; all expire in 1896 except that of Judge Noonan, in 1897.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee, 1897.

Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court—Alfred Lawshe, 1897.

Clerk in Chancery—Allan L. McDermott, 1896.

Chancery Reporter—S. Meredith Dickinson, 1895.

Law Reporter—Garrett D. W. Vroom, 1893.

State Librarian—Morris R. Hamilton, 1894.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Addison B. Poland, 1895.

Keeper of the State Prison—John H. Patterson, 1896.

Supervisor of the State Prison—Jas M. Seymour, 1894.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance—George S. Duryee, 1894; Deputy, Thomas K. Johnston.

Chief of State Police—John P. Feeney, at pleasure of Governor, Jersey City.

State Geologist—John C. Smock.

Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics—James Bishop, 1893. Secretary, Charles H. Simmerman.

Superintendent of the State House and Public Grounds—Bernard J. Ford, 1897.

Janitor of the State House—Nathan K. Thompson.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney-General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly; Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville; J. Bingham Woodward; *ad interim;* James Deshler, New Brunswick; John P. Brothers, White House Station; Nicholas M. Butler, Paterson; James L. Hays, Newark; William W. Varick, Jersey City; William R. Barricklo, Jersey City. All their terms expire in 1896. President—Governor George T. Werts; Secretary, A. B. Poland, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Treasurer, State Treasurer.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

State Board of Managers of the Lunatic Asylums—David Schleimer, Elizabeth; Jeremiah O'Rourke, Newark; James N. Pidcock, President, White House Station, Hunterdon; George Richards, Dover; Ferdinand Heintze, Jersey City; Frederick Walter, Trenton; James W. Smith, Paterson. Secretary, James E. Moon, Phillipsburg. All their terms expire in 1896.

Commissioners of State Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Commissioner to Revise the Laws Relating to Villages, &c.—George Pace, Abram D. Campbell, Jacob C. Hendrickson.

New Jersey Commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition—Walter S. Lenox, Trenton, Secretary and Treasurer; Peter Hauck, Harrison; Edward Bettle, Camden; Millard F. Ross, New Brunswick; Peter E. Swartsweller, Belvidere; Frederick A. Canfield, Dover; vacancy.

Riparian Commissioners—The Governor; Willard C. Fisk, Jersey City, 1897; Miles Ross, New Brunswick, 1897; Gustavus A. Seide, Jersey City, 1897; Alvin P. Hildreth, Cape May, 1897.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Thomas S. Negus, Jersey City, 1895; Robert Simonson, East Orange, 1895; William Errickson, Barnegat, 1895; Daniel C. Chase, South Amboy, 1895; Secretary, R. C. Bacot, Jersey City; vacancy.

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis, 1894, Newark; Franklin Gaunt, 1896, Burlington; Ezra M. Hunt, 1898, Trenton; Edward J. O'Reilly, 1893, Elizabeth; Cyrus F. Brackett, 1895, Princeton; Albert R. Leeds, 1897, Hoboken; John A. Githens, Asbury Park.

Secretary of State Board of Health—Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., 1898.

State Board of Assessors—Ferdinand H. Wismer, 1895; Bird W. Spencer, 1893; Oliver Kelly, 1895; Anthony R. Kuser, 1896. Secretary, John T. Van Cleef.

State Board of Electrical Subways—Allan L. McDermott, President, 1895; Miles Ross, 1895, and George R. Gray, *ad interim*. Secretary, Irvine E. Maguire, Trenton.

State Board of Taxation—Charles C. Black, Jersey City; Albert H. Slape, Salem; Theodore C. Hopler, Belvidere. Secretary, Thomas B. Usher. All their terms expire in 1896.

State Board of Agriculture—President, Edward Burrough, Camden; Vice-President, Morris Bacon, Greenwich; Treasurer, D. D. Denise, Freehold; Secretary, Franklin Dye, Trenton.

State Dairy Commissioner—George W. McGuire.

Commissioner of Mines—Robert O'Hara, Phillipsburg, 1895.

Inspector of Factories and Workshops—Lawrence T. Fell, Orange, 1894. Deputies—John D'Arcy, James Keys,

Patrick Callan, Joseph S. Winthal, William J. McCloud, William W. Johnson, all in 1895.

Inspectors of State Prison—Hermann Schalk, 1894, Newark; John P. Flanagan, 1894, New Brunswick; Thomas P. Curley, 1894, Camden; Charles H. Mickel, 1894, Bridgeton; Markham E. Staples, 1897.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—George C. Maddock, 1894, Asbury Park; Edward H. Stokes, 1894, Trenton; Aaron Carter, 1894, Newark; Lewis Parker, 1895, Trenton; Ephraim R. Cook, 1895, Trenton; Patrick J. FitzGibbon, 1894, Trenton.

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—Moses Bigelow, 1894, Newark; Patrick J. Ryan, Elizabeth, *ad interim;* James M. Parsons, 1894, New Brunswick; Nathaniel S. Rue, 1894, Cream Ridge; Joseph Wills, Beverly, 1895; Thomas R. Kenney, New Brunswick, 1895. Superintendent, Ira Otterson.

Council of State Charities and Correction—Governor Werts, President; Martin V. B. Searing, Morris, 1897; Frank P. McDermott, Monmouth, 1896; Benjamin Edge, Hudson, 1898; Henry Fredericks, Camden, 1896; Aaron K. Baldwin, Essex, 1896; Robert A. Haley, 1893.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Aaron K. Baldwin, Newark; Henry G. Wagoner, Somerville; Anthony H. Worthington, Trenton; all in 1894; William L. Newell, Millville; Eugene Tiessler, Orange; William Perry Watson, Jersey City; Edwin De Baun, Passaic; all in 1895; Armin Uebelacker, Morristown; George W. Brown, Long Branch; all in 1893.

State Board of Dentistry—Edward M. Beasley, Belvidere, 1894; George Emory Adams, 1896, Frederick A. Levy, Orange, 1893; Frederick C. Barlow, Jersey City, (holding over); G. Carlton Brown, Elizabeth, 1895.

State Board of Pharmacy—William P. Alpers, Bayonne, 1897; W. Scott Taylor, Trenton, holding over (in place of Ryerson, resigned); Albert P. Brown, Camden, 1893; August Drescher, Newark, 1894; Albert S. Elwell, Bridgeton, 1895.

State Board of Arbitration—Lewis D. Roberson, Frenchtown; Patrick F. Doyle, Jersey City; Joseph P. McDonnell, Paterson, all in 1897. Secretary, Sohn W. Romaine, Paterson.

New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers—Managers, Colonel Edward H. Wright, Newark; Amzi Dodd, Newwark; Marcus L. Ward, Newark; Gen. J. Watts Kearny, Kearny; General E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater Park; General Richard A. Donnelly, Trenton. Officers—Superin-

tendent, Major Peter P. Rogers; Surgeon, Dr. J. A. Brumley; Adjutant, Thomas Arrowsmith; Chaplain, Rev. Isaac Tuttle.

State Director of Joint Companies—E. F. C. Young, Jersey City. (Yearly.)

Fish and Game Commissioners—Robert D. Foote, Morristown, 1897; George Pfeiffer, Jr., Camden, 1896; Parker W. Page, Summit, 1895.

Fish and Game Protector—Thomas Maskell, Morristown.

Fish Wardens—Atlantic, Henry Schneider, Samuel E. Tilton; Bergen, Abram Terhune, George Ricardo; Burlington, Charles H. Vansciver, Levi French; Camden, William Guthridge, John McCormack; Cape May, Edwin F. Westcott, Zebulon S. York; Cumberland, James M. Elkinton, Harry Dare; Essex, John N. Ackerman; Gloucester, Charles B. Platt; Hudson, James E. Malloy; Hunterdon, A. C Hulsizer, Wm. M. Huffman; Mercer, Lewis Mathes, Henry Fahrenbach, Jr.; Middlesex, Vanderbilt S. Voorhees, James M. Parsons; Monmouth, John Borden, William I. Conover; Morris, Howard P. Frothingham, Stephen A. Guerin; Ocean, Joseph Helfrich; Passaic, Charles A. Shriner, George Waldron; Salem, William Lawrence, H. D. White; Somerset, Cornelius L. Honeyman. John S. Field; Sussex, David Couse, Jr., Warren H. Vansickel; Union, Percy Ohl, William L. Force; Warren, Lewis C. Weller, Timothy T. Cook.

State Board of Visitors to the Agricultural College—Wilson D. Haven, Jacob Klotz. Twelve vacancies.

Board of Managers of the New Jersey Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Women—Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville, 1894; Belmont Perry, Woodbury, 1894; Benjamin F. Lee, Trenton, 1894; Philip P. Baker, Vineland, 1898; Mrs. Emily H. Williamson, Elizabeth, 1898; Mrs. Annie E. Gile, Orange, 1896; Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, Hoboken, 1896.

Home for Feeble-Minded Children, Vineland—Directors, John M. Moore, Clayton, 1895; Daniel Thackara, Woodbury, 1892; William H. Nicholson, Vice President, Haddonfield, 1895; Josiah Wistar, President, Salem, 1892; T. W. Synnott, Wenonah, 1892; B. D. Maxham, Vineland, 1892; Benjamin C. Reeve, Camden, 1893; William Graham Tyler, Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa., 1893; Charles Keighley, Vineland, 1893; Stephen H. Plum, Newark, 1894; Alexander G. Cattell, Merchantville, 1894; P. P. Baker. Vineland, 1894; Thomas J. Smith, Bridge-

ton, 1895. S. Olin Garrison, Secretary; Belmont Perry, Solicitor.

Geological Survey—Board of Managers, Governor Werts; First District, John Clement, Haddonfield; Clement H. Sinnickson, Salem. Second District, Emmor Roberts, Moorestown; H. S. Little, Trenton. Third District, vacancy; William H. Hendrickson, Middletown. Fourth District, Augustus W. Cutler, Morristown; Geo. W. Richards, Dover. Fifth District, vacancy; vacancy. Sixth District, Thos. L. Kinney, Newark; vacancy. Seventh District, Samuel B. Dod, Hoboken; Lebbeus B. Ward, Jersey City. Eighth District, Henry Aitken, Elizabeth; vacancy.

State Geologist, John C. Smock, Trenton.

Police Justices—Camden, Henry B. Paul, 1897; Trenton, John Caminade, 1897; Paterson, Frank Van Cleef, 1897; Newark, Howard W. Hayes, Redmond P. Conlon and Frederick C. Preisel, all 1896; Jersey City, Michael J. O'Donnell, Frank H. Kimmerly, 1896; Charles Birdsall, 1897.

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station—*Board of Managers:* Governor George T. Werts, Trenton; President, Austin Scott, Ph.D., New Brunswick; Prof. Edward B. Voorhees, A.M., Camden; Wilson D. Haven, Trenton; James Neilson, Treasurer, New Brunswick; Caleb Wycoff, Belvidere; Jacob Klotz, Somerville. Twelve vacancies.

Station Staff.—James Neilson, Director; Irving S. Upson, A.M., Chief Clerk; Edward B. Voorhees, A.M., Louis A. Voorhees, A.M, John P. Street, B.S., and Charles Divine, Chemists.

Principal of the State Normal and Model Schools, Trenton—James M. Green.

Superintendent of the Trenton Asylum—John W. Ward, M.D.; Steward, William H. Earley.

Medical Director of the Morris Plains Asylum—H. C Harris, M.D.; Warden, Moses K. Everitt.

Superintendent of the Jamesburg Reform School—Ira Otterson.

Superintendent of the Deaf-Mute School, Trenton—Weston Jenkins.

County Superintendents of Public Instruction—Atlantic, John R. Wilson, Absecon; Bergen, John Terhune, Hackensack; Burlington, Edgar Haas, Bordentown; Camden, Charles S. Albertson, Magnolia; Cape May, Vincent O. Miller, South Dennis; Cumberland, Charles G. Hampton, Bridgeton; Essex, Dr. M. H. C. Vail, New-

ark; Gloucester, William H. Eldridge, Williamstown; Hudson, Rev. George C. Houghton, Hoboken; Hunterdon, E. M. Heath, Locktown; Mercer, Lloyd Wilbur, M. D., Hightstown; Middlesex, H. Brewster Willis, New Brunswick; Monmouth, Prof. Samuel Lockwood, Freehold; Morris, James O. Cooper, Dover; Ocean, Capt. E. M. Lonan, Tom's River; Passaic, Alexander Elliott, Jr., Paterson; Salem, Robert Gwynne, Jr., Salem; Somerset, William T. F. Ayers, Somerville; Sussex, Luther Hill, Andover; Union, B. Holmes, Elizabeth; Warren, Robert S. Price, Hackettstown.

City Superintendents of Public Instruction—Atlantic City, Wm. A. Loudenslager; Bayonne, Charles M. Davis; Bridgeton, Wm. Edward Cox; Camden, Martin V. Bergen; Egg Harbor City, T. H. Boysen; Elizabeth, J. Augustus Dix; Gloucester City, J. C. Stinson; Hoboken, David E. Rue; Jersey City, Henry Snyder; Millville, E. C. Stokes; Morristown, W. L. R. Haven; Newark, Wm. N. Barringer; New Brunswick, George G. Ryan; Orange, W. W. Cutts; Passaic, H. H. Hutton; Paterson, J. A. Reinhart; Perth Amboy, James S. Wight; Phillipsburg, H. Budd Howell; Plainfield, H. M. Maxson; Rahway, Elihu B. Silvers; Salem, Robert Gwynne, Jr.; Trenton, Frank H. Lalor.

United States Senators—John R. McPherson, 1895; Rufus Blodgett, 1893.

Representatives in Fifty-third Congress—1st District, Christopher A. Bergen; 2d, John J. Gardner; 3d, Jacob A. Geissenhainer; 4th, Johnston Cornish; 5th Cornelius A. Cadmus; 6th, Thomas Dunn English; 7th, George B. Fielder; 8th, John T. Dunn.

MILITARY.

Roster of Officers of National Guard.

Commander-in-Chief.—Governor George T. Werts.

Staff.—Adjutant-General, Brevet Major-General William S. Stryker; Quartermaster-General, Richard A. Donnelly; Surgeon-General, Brigadier-General John D. McGill; Inspector-General, Brigadier-General William C. Heppenheimer; Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate-General, Brigadier-General William F. Abbett; Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel S. Meredith Dickinson; Aids-de-Camp, not named before Manual went to press.

Division.—Major-General Joseph W. Plume, commanding.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Marvin Dodd; Quartermaster, Lieut.-Colonel William Strange; Paymaster, Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Righter; Judge Advocate, Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Miller; Chief of Artillery, Colonel A. Judson Clark; Aids-de-Camp, Major James W. Howard, Major Charles Alling Gifford.

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General P. Farmer Wanser, commanding.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Brevet Colonel John A. Parker; Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Eugene Hamilton; Quartermaster, Major Charles Boltwood; Paymaster, Major Enos Runyon; Judge Advocate, Major Robert I. Hopper; Engineer, Major Lewis H. Broome; Aids-de-Camp, Captain Allen B. Wallace, Captain S. Wood McClave.

Second Brigade.—Brevet Major-General William J. Sewell, commanding.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Chambers; Inspector, Brevet Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Quartermaster, Major William M. Palmer; Paymaster, Major Kenneth J. Duncan; Judge Advocate, Major Hamilton Markley; Engineer, Major Alexander C. Oliphant; Aids-de-Camp, Captain J. Blanchard Edgar.

First Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Newark.—Colonel, Edward A. Campbell; Adjutant, Captain James L. Marsh.

Second Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Leonia.—Colonel, J. Vreeland Moore; Adjutant, Captain John T. Hilton.

Third Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Elizabeth.—Colonel, Benjamin A. Lee; Adjutant, First Lieutenant Louis J. McVicker.

Fourth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Jersey City.—Colonel, Hugh H. Abernethy; Adjutant, Captain Benjamin M. Gerardin.

Sixth Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Camden.—Colonel, William H. Cooper; Adjutant, Captain Christopher S. Magrath.

Seventh Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Trenton.—Colonel, Wm. H. Skirm; Adjutant, Captain Charles H. W. Van Sciver.

Gattling Gun Company A, Elizabeth.—Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General, J. Madison Drake.

Gattling Gun Company B, Camden.—Captain, John R. Jones.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

COUNTIES.

(See Act of February 7th, 1883.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 150,000. Hudson, 275,126; Essex, 256,098.

Second Class—Having a poulation between 50,000 and 150,000. Passaic, 105,046; Camden, 87,687; Mercer, 79,978; Union. 72,467; Monmouth, 69,128; Middlesex, 61,754; *Burlington, 58,528; Morris, 54,101.

Third Class—Having a population between 20,000 and 50,000. Bergen, 47,226; Cumberland, 45,438; Warren, 36,553; Hunterdon, 35,355; Atlantic, 28,836; Gloucester, 28,649; Somerset, 28,311; Salem, 25,151; Sussex, 22,250.

Fourth Class—*Ocean, 15,974; Cape May, 11,268.

CITIES.

(See Act of March 4th, 1882.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 100,000 Newark, 181,830; Jersey City, 163,003.

Second Class—Having a population between 12,000 and 100,000. Paterson, 78,347; Camden, 58,313; Trenton, 57,458; Hoboken, 43,648; Elizabeth, 37,764; Bayonne, 19,033; Orange, 18,844; New Brunswick, 18,603; Passaic City, 13,028.

Third Class—All cities not embraced in the first and second classes, except cities lying on the Atlantic ocean, and having sea side or summer resorts. Bridgeton, 11,424; Plainfield, 11,267; Town of Union, 10,643; Millville, 10,002; Perth Amboy, 9,512; Phillipsburg, 8,644; Harrison, 8,338; Morristown, 8,156; Burlington, 7,264; Rahway, 7,105; Gloucester City, 6,564; Salem, 5,516; Bordentown, 4,232; Lambertville, 4,142; also Dover, Boonton, Woodbury, Hammonton, Hackettstown, Belvidere, Beverly, Egg Harbor, Guttenberg.

Fourth Class—All those cities lying on the Atlantic ocean and being sea side and summer resorts.

*Since this United States census was taken the township of Little Egg Harbor, in Burlington county, and having a population of 1,771, was annexed to Ocean county. The census figures, however, have not been changed in this compilation.

BOROUGHS.

(See Act of March 23d, 1883, and Supreme Court decision, State Borough of Hightstown, Pros , vs. James Glenn, 18 Vr., page 105.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 3,000.

Second Class—Having a population between 1,500 and 3,000.

Third Class—All boroughs and incorporated villages not contained in the first and second classes.

The following is a list of the boroughs and villages of New Jersey: Allentown, Anglesea, Asbury Park, Atlantic Highlands, Bayhead, Beach Haven, Belmar, Belleville, Bloomington, Bound Brook, Brigantine, Cape May Point, Chesilhurst, Clayton, Clinton, Collingswood, Deckertown, Dunellen, East Millstone, Englishtown, Freehold, Flemington, Frenchtown, Hackensack, Haddonfield, Hightstown, Holly Beach, Irvington, Island Heights, Jamesburg, Keyport, Lavallette, Linden Linwood, Long Branch, Madison, Manasquan, Matawan, Merchantville, Milltown, Mount Arlington, Newton, North Plainfield, Ocean City, Ocean Grove, Pemberton, Pennington, Pleasantville, Point Pleasant Beach, Princeton, Raritan, Red Bank, Rocky Hill, Rutherford, Sea Bright, Sea Isle City, Somers' Point, Somerville, South Amboy, South Atlantic City, South Bound Brook, Springfield, Swedesboro, Vineland, Washington (Warren county), Washington (Middlesex county), Wenonah, West Cape May, Wilbur, Woodstown.

Incorporated Village—South Orange.

CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHS

With Population and the Names of the Mayors and thier Politics.

Allentown, Monmouth; Albert K. Ely, D.
Anglesea, 161, Cape May; E. M. Shivers, D.
Asbury Park, 5,500*, Monmouth; James A. Bradley, R.
Atlantic City, 13,055, Atlantic; Willard Wright, D.
Atlantic Highlands, 945, Monmouth; T. H. Leonard, R.
Avalon, Cape May; Thomas Bray.
Bayhead, Ocean; B. F. Haner.

Bayonne, 19,033, Hudson; W. C. Farr, D.
Beach Haven, Ocean; S. Cowperthwaite.
Belmar, Monmouth; Charles H. Thompson, R.
Belvidere, 1,768, Warren; G. A. Angle, R.
Beverly, Burlington; J. D. Fish, D.
Bloomington, 801, Somerset.
Boonton, 4,200*, Morris; Charles A. Norris.
Bordentown, 4 232, Burlington; J. O. Hudson, D.
Bound Brook, 1,462, Somerset; C. Howard Perry.
Bridgeton, 11,424, Cumberland; J. DuBois, R.
Brigantine, A. B. Smith, R.
Burlington, 7,264, Burlington; A. H. Silpath, D.
Camden, 58,313, Camden; J. L. Wescott, R.
Cape May City, 2,136, Cape May; J. H. Edmunds, D.
Cape May Point, 167, Cape May; Amnon Wright.
Clayton, 1,807, Gloucester; H. R. Sparks.
Clinton, 1,975, Hunterdon; William H Johnson.
Collingswood, 539, Camden.
Deckertown, Sussex.
Dover, 3,200, Morris; H. L. Dunham.
Dunnellen, 1,060, Middlesex.
Egg Harbor, 1,439, Cumberland; John Schuhardt, D.
Elizabeth, 37,764, Union; J. C. Rankin, R.
Englishtown, Monmouth; J. H. Laird, D.
Freehold, 2,932, Monmouth; J. S. Yard, D.
Frenchtown, 1,023, Hunterdon; L. D. Hagaman, R.
Gloucester City, 6,564, Gloucester; J. R. Jackson, D.
Guttenburg, 1,947, Hudson; Frederick Prosser.
Hackettstown, 2,672, Warren; G. W. Smith.
Haddonfield, 2,502, Camden.
Harrison City, 8,328, Hudson.
Hightstown, 1,875, Mercer; Elmer E. Anderson, R.
Hoboken, 43,648, Hudson; William H. Ellis, D.
Holly Beach, 217, Cape May; Frank Smith, R.
Irvington, Essex; James M. Moreland.
Island Heights, 250, Ocean; J. Montieth.
Jersey City, 163,003, Hudson; Peter F. Wanser, R.
Jamesburg, Middlesex.
Keyport, Monmouth, 3,411; John G. Schanck.
Lambertville, 4,142, Hunterdon; Torbett Corryell, D.
Lavalette, Ocean; James G. Bryan.
Linwood, 536, Atlantic; Israel G. Adams, R.
Long Branch, 7,231, Monmouth; G. W. Brown, D.
Madison, Morris; James P. Albright, D.
Manasquan, 1,506, Monmouth; Bailey.

*Estimated.

Matawan, Monmouth ; D. E. Van Wickle, R.
Merchantville, 1,225, Camden ; Herbert W. Johnson.
Millville, 10,002, Cumberland ; Thos. Whitaker, D.
Morristown, 8,156, Morris ; John E. Taylor, R.
Mount Arlington, Morris ; Howard P. Frothingham.
Newark, 181,830, Essex ; J. E. Haynes, D.
Newton, 3,003, Sussex ; A. B. Brickner, Chairman.
New Brunswick, 18,603, Middlesex ; J. H. Van Cleef, D.
North Plainfield, Somerset ; Doctor Cooley.
Ocean City, 452, Cape May ; Garnee P. Moore.
Ocean Grove, Monmouth ; Rev. E. H. Stokes.
Orange, 18,844, Essex ; Lawrence T. Fell, D.
Passaic City, 13,028, Passaic ; W. R. Brown, R.
Paterson, 78,347, Passaic ; T. Beveridge, R.
Pemberton, 834, Burlington ; A. Earley, Chief Burgess.
Pennington, Mercer ; D. A. Clarkson.
Perth Amboy, 9,512, Middlesex ; E. R. Pierce, D.
Phillipsburg, 8,644, Warren ; Samuel V. Davis, D.
Plainfield, 11,267, Union ; A. Gilbert.
Pleasantville, Atlantic ; Joseph C. Farr, R.
Point Pleasant, Ocean ; T. C. Curtis.
Princeton, 3,422 Mercer ; Augustus MacDonald, D.
Rahway, 7,105, Union ; W. Chamberlain, R.
Raritan, 2,556, Somerset ; Daniel Smith.
Red Bank, 4,145, Monmouth ; H. H. Curtis, D.
Rutherford, 2,293, Bergen ; Joseph Cooper.
Salem, 5,516, Salem ; J. W. Acton, D.
Sea Bright, Monmouth ; Robert P. Blair.
Sea Isle City, 766, Cape May ; T. E. Ludlam, D.
Somerville, 3,861, Somerset ; J. J. Bergen.
Somers Point, 250, Atlantic ; George Keates, D.
South Amboy, 4,330, Middlesex ; D. C. Chase, D.
South Atlantic City, Atlantic, P. J. Gilligan, D.
South Orange, 3,106, Essex ; Edward F. Church.
Springfield town, 959, Union.
Spring Lake, Monmouth, E. V. Patterson.
Swedesboro town, 2,035, Gloucester.
Trenton, 57,458, Mercer ; D. J. Bechtel, D.
Union, Town of, 10,643, Hudson ; Moritz Klump.
Vineland, 3,822, Cumberland ; Waldo Brown.
Washington, 2,834, Warren ; Nathan Dilts.
West Cape May, 757, Cape May ; George H. Reeve.
West Hoboken, Hudson ; Charles J. Chandless.
Wilbur, Mercer ; Henry Barlow, R.
Woodbury, 3,911, Gloucester ; C. W. Walton, R.
Woodston, 556, Salem ; C. H. Richman, R.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS, WITH THE DATE OF THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR TERM OF OFFICE, TIME OF HOLDING COURTS, &C.

Atlantic County.

County Seat—Mays Landing. Population, about 1,000.

Sheriff—Charles R. Lacy, 1893.
Coroners—Robert H. Ingersoll, 1895; George F. Breder, 1894; Joseph C. Farr, 1893.
County Clerk—Lewis Evans, 1895.
Surrogate—John S. Risley, 1897.
County Collector—Allen B. Endicott, Atlantic City.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.
Lay Judges—Wilson Senseman, 1897; Joseph Scull, 1893; Richard J. Byrnes, 1896.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Joseph Thompson, 1893.
County Board of Registry—Harry S. Scull, John T. French, Dems.; James D. Southwick, Joseph E. P. Abbott, Reps.
Terms of Court—April, September and December—second Tuesday.

Bergen County.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population, about 6,004.

Sheriff—Albert Bogert, 1895.
Coroners—Alexander Cass, 1895; John J. May, 1895; Nelson W. Young, 1893.
County Clerk—Samuel Taylor, 1895.
Surrogate—Teunis A. Haring, 1898.
County Collector—Isaac A. Hopper, Fair Lawn.
President Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1896.
Law Judge—James M. Van Valen, 1893.
Lay Judges—Peter Bogert, Jr., 1897; Aaron G. Garrison, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—A. D. Campbell, 1895.

County Board of Registry—John O. Grode, William Ely, Dems.; Elisha H. Pratt, Abraham C. Holdrum, Reps.
Terms of Court—April, first Tuesday; September, second Tuesday; and December, second Tuesday.

Burlington County.

County Seat—Mount Holly.

Sheriff—Charles H. Shinn, 1893.
Coroners—William Campbell, 1895; Joshua D. Janney, 1893; Charles W. Heisler, 1893.
County Clerk—Charles T. Parker, 1893.
Surrogate—Charles B. Ballinger, 1896.
Auditor—Samuel A. Atkinson.
County Collector—Joseph Powell, Mount Holly.
President Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1895.
Lay Judges—Stacy H. Scott, 1894; James O. Glasgow, 1897; Joshua Forsyth, 1893.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eckard P. Budd, 1895.
County Board of Registry—John W. Harris, James L. Young, Dems.; Nathan Haines, Henry J. Irick, Reps.
Terms of Court—April and December, third Tuesday; September, fourth Tuesday.

Camden County.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 58,313.

Sheriff—Henry J. West, 1893.
Coroners—Edward E. Jefferies, Edwin Tomlinson, 1893; William J. Hopper, 1895.
County Clerk—Robert L. Barber, 1896.
Register of Deeds—Jacob Sickler, 1895.
Surrogate—George S. West, 1897.
County Collector—Jonathan Duffield, Camden.
President Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1895.
Law Judge—Richard T. Miller, 1897.
Lay Judges—Thomas McDowell, 1893; John Gaunt, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Wilson H. Jenkins, 1894.
Assistant Prosecutor—Richard S. Ridgway.
Port Warden—William C. Scudder, 1895.
County Board of License Commissioners—Joseph I. Morris, 1896; Claudius W. Bradshaw, 1896; Henry M. Harley, 1896.
County Board of Registry—John Hood, Christopher H. McGrath, Dems.; Edward Bettle, Christopher J. Mines, Jr., Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Cape May County.

County Seat—Cape May Court House. Population, 1,610.

Sheriff—Robert E. Hand, 1895.
Coroners—Swain S. Reeves, Isaac M. Downs, Absalom E. Cox, 1893.
County Clerk—Edward L. Rice, 1895.
Surrogate—William Hildreth, 1897.
County Collector—Edmund L. Ross, Cape May Court House.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.
Lay Judges—Jesse D. Ludlam, 1897; Somers Gandy, 1893; Stephen H. Bennett, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Jonas S. Miller, *ad interim.*
County Board of Registry—Reuben Johnson, Ephraim Eveson, Dems.; Alfred Cooper, Michael Ewing, Reps.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April and September, third Tuesday in December.

Cumberland County.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population, 11,424.

Sheriff—Ebenezer Whitecar, 1893.
Coroners—Waldo F. Sawyer, 1894; Gabriel Robbins, 1895; Charles E. Bellows, 1893
County Clerk—William B. Trenchard, 1894.
Surrogate—Samuel P. Fithian, 1893.
County Collector—William O. Garrison, Bridgeton.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.
Law Judge—James R. Hoagland, 1894.
Lay Judges—Nathaniel Stratton, 1893; Eli B. Hendee, 1897.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William A. Logue, 1894.
County Board of License Commissioners—Jacob Richman, 1896; Charles R. Kirby, 1896; vacancy.
County Board of Registry—Samuel Wells, Mulford Ludlam, Dems.; Eli E. Rogers, John C. Hand, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Essex County.

County Seat—Newark. Population, 181,830.

Sheriff—Jacob Haussling, 1893.
Coroners—Emanuel Schwartz, Thomas F. Phelan, Edward De L. Bradin, 1893.
County Clerk—James T. Wrightson, 1897.
Surrogate—John B. Dusenbury, 1894.
County Collector—Thomas J. Regan, Newark.
Register of Deeds—Richard E. Cogan, 1893.
President Judge—David A. Depue, 1894.
Law Judge—Andrew Kirkpatrick, 1895.
Lay Judges—Carl Buttner, 1894; Michael J. Ledwith, 1897.
Prosecutor of Pleas—Elvin W. Crane, 1894.
Assistant Prosecutor—Louis Hood.
County Board of Registry—Leonard Kalisch, Edwin A. Raynor, Dems.; William R. Williams, E. W. Jackson, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Gloucester County.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 3,911.

Sheriff—David J. Packer, 1893.
Coroners—George W. Smith, 1895; Samuel H. Ledden, 1895; Edmund L. Scott, 1893.
County Clerk—Frank B. Ridgway, 1897.
Surrogate—Milliard F. Du Bois, 1894.
County Collector—Henry S. Talman, Woodbury.
President Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1895.
Law Judge—Robert S. Clymer, 1897.
Lay Judges—William Beckett, 1893; Edward L. Stratton, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Belmont Perry, 1894.
County Board of Registry—Thomas W. Hurff, Charles T. Maloney, Dems.; George E. Pierson, Samuel F. Stanger, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and December.

Hudson County.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 163,003.

Sheriff—Edward R. Stanton, 1893.

Coroners—William N. Parslow, 1893; Gustav Beyer, 1894; John Faherty, 1894.

County Clerk—Dennis McLaughlin, 1895.

Surrogate—James H. O'Neil, 1896.

County Collector—Hugh Dugan, Jersey City.

Register of Deeds—George B. Fielder, 1895.

President Judge—Vacancy caused by resignation of Judge Werts.

Law Judge—Job H. Lippincott, 1893.

Lay Judges—John Kenney, 1897; Albert Hoffman, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles H. Winfield, 1893.

Assistant Prosecutor—Joseph M. Noonan.

Port Warden—James P. Laverty, *ad interim.*

Harbor Masters—James H. Moore, 1893; Peter H. Daly, 1895.

County Board of Registry—Charles C. Black, James F. Minturn, Dems.; Frederick Frambach, Jr., Edward W. Wooley, Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Hunterdon County.

County Seat—Flemington. Population, 1,909.

Sheriff—W. Howard Lake, 1893.

Coroners—Peter Voorhees, George Hansen, William Lyman, 1893.

County Clerk—William D. Bloom, 1893.

Surrogate—Isaac S. Cramer, 1894.

County Collector—Andrew R. Dilts, Flemington.

President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1897.

Law Judge—Octavius P. Chamberlain, 1896.

Lay Judges—Peter Martenis, 1893; Henry P. Cullen, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Harlem G. Chamberlain, 1896.

County Board of License Commissioners—William W. Sweasey, Wilson Robeson, Peter Parker, 1897.

County Board of Registry—Henry E. Park, Oliver J. Blackwell, Dems.; Gervas Ely, John H. Nunn, Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday, in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Mercer County.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 57,458.

Sheriff—Spafford W. Bergen, 1893.
Coroners—Louis Coutier, Edward Jewell, 1893. One vacancy.
County Clerk—Randolph H. Moore, 1893.
County Clerk-elect—Barker Gummere, Jr.
Surrogate—John W. Cornell, 1894.
County Collector—Mahlon R. Margerum, Trenton.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1897.
Law Judge—Robert S. Woodruff, 1895.
Lay Judges—Josiah W. Wright, 1897; William S. Yard, 1893.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Bayard Stockton, 1893.
Assistant Prosecutor—W. Holt Apgar.
County Board of Registry—William Rodgers, Edwin R. Walker, Dems.; Joseph H. Mount, George R. Whittaker, Reps.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Middlesex County.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 18,603.

Sheriff—Thomas N. Acken, 1893.
Coroners—Thomas F. Burke, 1894; Edward B. Dana, Jr., Patrick A. Shannon, 1893.
County Clerk—Patrick Convery, 1894.
Surrogate—Leonard Furman, 1897.
County Collector—Richard Servis, New Brunswick.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1899.
Law Judge—J. Kearny Rice, 1895.
Lay Judges—Matthew O'Gorman, 1897; Manning Freeman, 1893.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Robert Adrain, by appointment of Court.
County Board of Registry—Hendrick H. Brown, Oliver Kelly, Dems.; Woodbridge Strong, Anthony Schroder, Reps.
County Board of License Commissioners—Edwin Furman, William H. Price, John P. Flanagan, 1896.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Monmouth County.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 2,932.

Sheriff—Ruleif P. Smock, 1893.
Coroners—Austin P. Johnson, William E. Vandyke, Amzi Posten, 1893.
County Clerk—Theodore Aumack, *ad interim.*
Surrogate—David S. Crater, 1898.
County Collector—William S. Throckmorton, Freehold.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1899.
Law Judge—J. Clarence Conover, 1895.
Lay Judges—Charles Morris, 1897; Pitney Curtis, 1893.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles H. Ivins, 1897.
County Board of Registry—John P. Walker, William R. Joline, Dems.; J. Wesley Danser, Abel Statesir, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Morris County.

County Seat—Morristown. Population, about 8,156.

Sheriff—Oscar Lindsley, 1893.
Coroners—John W. Fancher, George C. Kyte, Orion W. Hughson, 1893.
County Clerk—Elias B. Mott, 1893.
Surrogate—George Pierson, 1898.
County Collector—George McCracken, Dover.
President Judge—William J. Magee, 1894.
Law Judge—Francis Child, 1893.
Lay Judges—William R. Wilson, 1897; Charles Hardin, 1893.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Willard W. Cutler, 1893.
County Board of Registry—John R. Pitney, Thomas Hoagland, Dems.; Carnot V. Meeker, John B. Vreeland, Reps.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, first Tuesay in May and second Tuesday in October.

Ocean County.

County Seat—Toms River. Population, about 1,300.

Sheriff—John Hageman, 1893.
Coroners—Edward Inman, David O. Parker, Edward Ricketts, 1893.
County Clerk—Abram C. B. Havens, 1893.

Surrogate—Charles H. Wardell, 1897.
County Collector—Eugene F. Cranmer, West Creek.
President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1897.
Lay Judges—Ephraim P. Emson, 1897; James E. Otis, *ad interim;* Enoch H. Jones, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Thomas W. Middleton, 1897.
County Board of Registry—Ephraim P. Emson, Thomas W. Middleton, Dems.; George W. Copperthwaite, Jonathan Goble, Reps.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Passaic County.

County Seat—Paterson. Population, 78,347.

Sheriff—Richard Rossiter, 1893.
Coroners—Sylvester F. Wiley, 1895; J. Alexander Brown, Richard A. Terhune, 1893.
County Clerk—Albert D. Winfield, 1896.
Surrogate—Charles M. King, 1895.
County Collector—P. Henry Shields, Paterson.
President Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1896.
Law Judge—John Hopper, 1897.
Lay Judges—James Inglis, Jr., 1893; Alfred Van Hovenberg, 1897.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William B. Gourley, 1896.
Assistant Prosecutor—Munson Force.
County Board of License Commissioners—S. Cyrus Townsend, Patrick S. Galvin, John E. McCarthy.
County Board of Registry—Abel Horton, Henry Milnes, Dems.; John H. Cook, Alfred G. Booth, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

Salem County.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 5,516.

Sheriff—James Newell, 1893.
Coroners—Charles W. Denn, Joseph B. Fox, Ellsworth S. Irelan, 1893.
County Clerk—Clinton Kelty, 1894.
Surrogate—George R. Morrison, 1897.
County Collector—Richman Coles, Woodstown.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1896.
Lay Judges—William A. Wood, 1897; William Plummer, 1893; Robert M. Hitchner, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Jonathan W. Acton, 1895.

County Board of Registry—John P. Flynn, Millard F. Riley, Dems.; D. Harris Smith, Henry Combs, Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, May and October.

Somerset County.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 3,861.

Sheriff—George A. Dilts, 1895.

Coroners—John F. Brady, 1895; Ephraim L. Stelle, 1893; Henry C. Adair, 1895.

County Clerk—Matthew H. Vanderveer, 1895.

Surrogate—Abraham T. Huff, 1898.

County Collector—E. B. Allen, Plainfield.

President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894.

Law Judge—John D. Bartine, 1895.

Lay Judges—Charles M. Jemison, 1897; Arthur S. Ten Eyck, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William V. Steele, 1894.

County Board of Registry—Elisha Coriell, John H. Mattison, Dems.; Cornelius S. Hoffman, William H. Long, Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in December.

Sussex County.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 3,003.

Sheriff—William L. Williams, 1893.

Coroners—Jacob S. Newman, J. Cole Price, William S. Little, 1893.

County Clerk—Ora C. Simpson, 1897.

Surrogate—Jonas S. Decker, 1893.

County Collector—Theodore Morford, Newton.

President Judge—William J. Magie, 1894.

Law Judge—Lewis J. Martin, 1896.

Lay Judges—Robert A. Sheppard, 1893; Samuel T. Smith, 1894.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Theodore Simonson, 1893.

County Board of Registry—James L. Decker, John B. Swarts, Dems.; Obadiah P. Armstrong, William H. Palmer, Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

Union County.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 37,764.

Sheriff—William H. Hicks, 1893.
Coroners—Morris Hatfield, 1894; John M. Randolph, George H. Horning, 1895.
County Clerk—James J. Gerber, 1897.
Surrogate—George T. Parrot, 1897.
County Collector—William M. Oliver, Elizabeth.
President Judge—Bennet Van Syckle, 1897.
Law Judge—Thomas F. McCormick, 1893.
Lay Judges—Lewis S. Hyer, 1897; James J. Wiley, 1894.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Frederick C. Marsh, by appointment of Court.
Harbor Master for Elizabeth and Elizabeth Creek—John Driscoll, 1894.
County Board of Registry—James T. Wiley, John T. Dunn, Dems.; Edward C. Woodruff, William Chamberlain, Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Warren County.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,768.

Sheriff—Michael W. Weller, 1893.
Coroners—Jacob J. Burke, 1894; Jesse Smith, Michael Kenney, 1893.
County Clerk—John A. Wildrick, 1895.
Surrogate—William O'Neil, 1894.
County Collector—Louis Merrill, Vienna.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1897.
Law Judge—William H. Morrow, *ad interim.*
Lay Judges—William H. Dawes, 1894; Hiram D. White, 1896.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William A. Stryker, 1896.
County Board of Registry—Stephen Larrison, Robert M. Petty, Dems.; A. Blair Kelsey, William R. Laire, Reps.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November,

The Court of Pardons meets on the same days as the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The Prerogative Court meets on the same days as the Court of Chancery.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the Fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesday in January, April, June and September.

The Circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows:

1st District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Reed.

2d District—Gloucester, Camden and Burlington. Justice Garrison.

3d District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Justice Scudder.

4th District—Middlesex, and Monmouth. Chief Justice Beasley.

5th District—Somerset, Morris and Sussex. Justice Magie.

6th District—Bergen and Passaic. Justice Dixon.

7th District—Essex. Justice Depue.

8th District—Hudson. Vacancy.

9th District—Union and Ocean. Justice Van Syckel.

For the time of holding of county courts, see County Directory.

NEW JERSEY STATE ELECTION RETURNS.

OFFICIAL, 1892.

Atlantic County.

	—Elec.—		—Gov.—		—Con.—		—Sen.—		—Ass'y.—	
	Dem.	Rep.	Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Wetherill, Dem.	Gardner, Rep	Riddle, Dem.	Hoffman, Rep.	French, Dem.	Baake, Rep.
Absecon,	75	57	76	57	74	57	73	58	72	60
Atlantic City—										
1st Ward,	248	318	248	318	243	324	249	316	244	322
2d Ward, 1st Dist,	110	187	110	188	107	189	104	190	112	185
2d Ward, 2d Dist,	153	252	156	247	154	249	159	243	149	254
	263	439	266	435	261	438	263	433	261	439
3d Ward, 1st Dist.,	204	233	206	231	207	230	221	215	192	245
3d Ward, 2d Dist,	189	252	198	244	188	249	215	222	180	255
	393	485	404	475	395	479	436	437	372	500
4th Ward, 1st Dist.,	234	233	240	226	241	225	252	215	236	229
4th Ward, 2d Dist.,	199	223	197	224	201	220	219	202	194	227
	433	456	437	450	442	445	471	417	430	456
	1337	1698	1355	1678	1341	1686	1419	1603	1307	1717
Brigantine,	9	23	10	22	11	20	15	16	17	16
Beuna Vista,	138	135	138	136	130	135	135	139	137	132
Egg Harbor City,	199	120	198	120	196	121	202	112	132	182
Egg Harbor Twp.,	170	162	170	163	169	162	176	162	166	165
Galloway, 1st Dist.,	187	184	187	184	184	185	191	178	176	195
2d Dist.,	108	48	109	47	109	48	112	45	89	67
Hamilton,	199	198	197	200	197	197	198	198	197	199
Hammonton,	202	294	206	294	208	287	212	283	291	197
Linwood,	41	64	41	64	43	62	49	57	41	64
Mullica,	65	104	64	105	62	103	71	97	57	100
Pleasantville,	117	181	115	181	116	175	130	166	116	180
Somers Point,	47	14	47	14	47	13	43	18	47	14
South Atlantic Borough	12	10	13	9	13	8	6	16	13	9
Weymouth,	95	37	96	36	94	38	97	35	96	36
	3001	3329	3022	3310	2994	3297	3128	3183	2954	3333
Plurality in County,		328		288		303		55		379

Prohibition—vote for President, 247; for Governor, 242; for Congress, 245; for Senator, 252; for Assembly, 253. People's—for President, 35; for Governor, 35; for Congress, 45. Social-Labor—for President, 16; for Governor, 16.

Bergen County.

1st District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—Con.— Cadmus, Dem.	Doherty, Rep.	—Sen.— Winton, Dem.	Ackerman, Rep.	—Ass'y.— Wright, Dem.	MacIntyre, Rep.
Englewood, E. Dist.,	244	224	229	240	236	231	210	254	229	235
W. Dist.,	357	227	355	227	357	227	324	254	348	227
Harrington,	370	264	367	271	371	264	356	272	356	264
Hohokus,	210	279	209	279	210	279	212	275	211	277
Orvil,	195	247	198	246	199	245	190	252	190	249
Palisades,	385	257	381	263	387	258	365	276	373	263
Ridgefield, East Dist.,	322	244	314	250	319	249	322	253	307	253
West Dist.,	327	282	323	287	326	282	328	278	360	242
Washington, 1st Dist.,	181	136	181	137	181	137	178	139	181	137
2d Dist.,	227	143	228	142	229	141	226	143	229	141
	2818	2303	2785	2342	2815	2313	2711	2396	2784	2288
Plurality,	515		443		502		315		496	

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 49; for Governor, 49; for Congress, 48; for Senator, 49. People's—for President, 7; for Governor, 6. Social-Labor—for President, 5; for Governor, 5; for Congress, 6.

2d District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—Con.— Cadmus, Dem.	Doherty, Rep.	—Sen.— Winton, Dem.	Ackerman, Rep.	—Ass'y.- Dupuy, Dem.	McKenzie, Rep.
Boiling Springs,	170	174	170	173	171	172	168	175	162	177
Franklin,	291	290	291	291	294	287	276	296	291	289
Lodi, 1st Dist.,	420	242	418	242	418	243	402	252	393	258
2d Dist.,	193	263	193	264	193	263	193	264	193	263
Midland,	220	228	218	229	220	228	208	237	215	228
New Barbadoes—										
1st Dist.,	300	133	296	136	298	133	302	125	290	137
2d Dist.,	300	290	288	304	301	291	301	284	285	300
3d Dist.,	240	62	238	63	241	61	238	62	236	62
	840	485	822	503	840	485	841	471	811	499
Ridgewood,	218	289	209	299	216	291	202	298	209	297
Rutherford,	241	352	234	359	240	349	243	348	226	358
Saddle River,	243	277	241	277	249	271	239	279	245	274
Union,	210	117	210	119	212	117	217	111	191	128
	3046	2717	3006	2756	3053	2706	2989	2731	2936	2771
Plurality,	329		250		347		258		165	
	5864	5020	5791	5098	5868	5019	5700	5127		
Majority in county,	844		693		849		573			

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 76; for Governor, 75; for Congress, 81; for Senator, 74; for Assembly, 76. People's—for President, 6; for Governor, 5. Social-Labor—for President, 26; for Governor, 26; for Congress, 26.

Burlington County.

1st District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—— Gov. —— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro	—Con.— Wetherill, Dem.	Gardner, Rep.	—Ass'y.— Packer, Dem.	Hansell, Rep.
Beverly City,	164	136	20	164	234	22	159	237	149	248
Beverly Township,	142	211	24	148	207	23	140	213	136	217
Burlington, 1st Dist.,	218	198	8	217	200	7	223	193	237	173
2d Dist.,	286	275	13	283	283	12	292	267	291	264
3d Dist.,	280	274	13	282	273	13	292	262	293	260
4th Dist.,	246	258	5	245	259	5	255	249	265	238
	1030	1005	39	1027	1015	37	1062	971	1086	935
Cinnaminson, 2d Dist,	138	95	8	137	95	8	138	95	138	95
Delran,	357	203	22	356	205	22	354	207	338	222
Eastampton,	95	64	7	94	63	7	96	63	93	66
Florence,	207	265	27	209	265	25	208	265	217	255
Mansfield,	219	184	21	219	182	22	218	182	227	176
Springfield,	209	162	12	206	165	12	215	154	208	163
Willingborough,	107	67	5	106	68	5	107	67	89	87
	2668	2392	185	2666	2501	183	2697	2454	2681	2464
Majority,	276			165			243		217	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 188; for Assembly, 179. People's—for President, 13; for Governor, 13; for Congress, 12. Social-Labor—for President, 2; for Governor, 2.

2d District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—— Gov. —— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	—Con.— Wetherill, Dem.	Gardner, Rep.	—Ass'y.— Kelly, Dem.	Matlack, Rep.
Bass River,	144	50	18	160	37	18	147	50	134	57
Bordentown, 1st Dist.	223	267	12	226	265	10	223	268	188	277
2d Dist.	313	228	4	311	229	5	313	227	269	239
3d Dist.	145	76	7	129	95	5	143	78	136	80
	681	571	23	666	589	20	679	573	593	596
Chester, East Dist.,	116	225	47	111	236	42	116	227	116	227
West Dist,	222	256	53	221	259	51	223	255	220	257
Chesterfield,	95	223	7	91	224	7	95	223	91	223
Cinnaminson, 1st Dist.,	187	248	23	181	262	16	184	252	182	253
3d Dist.,	123	149	9	114	157	10	123	149	122	150
Evesham,	184	207	13	180	211	13	184	207	181	209
Lumberton,	174	257	7	173	257	7	174	256	170	259
Medford,	208	267	22	210	268	22	208	267	209	267
Mount Laurel,	171	205	9	170	206	8	171	204	171	203
New Hanover,	260	223	11	261	223	11	260	223	254	226
Northampton, 1st Dist.	198	235	10	199	236	9	199	234	177	250
2d Dist.,	182	184	17	180	187	19	180	186	171	194
3d Dist,	216	326	9	214	327	8	217	324	201	333
	596	745	36	593	750	36	596	744	549	777
Pemberton, East Dist.,	235	172	12	244	164	11	236	171	205	198
West Dist.,	103	83	7	100	88	5	102	84	100	87
Randolph,	20	39	2	21	38	2	19	40	20	38
Shamong,	144	129	3	143	130	3	143	130	143	130
Southampton, E. Dist.,	125	113	4	124	114	4	129	109	122	114
W Dist.,	144	143	6	141	146	6	143	143	142	145
Washington,	24	47	5	24	47	5	24	47	24	47
Westampton,	57	100	4	58	99	4	59	98	57	100
Woodland,	46	37	1	36	47	1	36	47	35	47
	4059	4489	322	4022	4552	302	4051	4499	3840	4610
Plurality,		430			530			448		770
	6727	6881	507	6688	7053	485	6748	6953		
Majority in county,		154			365			205		

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 319; for Assembly, 330. People's—for President, 19; for Governor, 17. Social-Labor—for President, 13; for Governor, 15; for Congress, 20.

Camden County.

1st District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	—Con.— Porch, Dem.	Loudenslager, Rep.	—Ass'y.— Mick, Dem.	Stafford, Rep.
Camden City—										
1st Ward, 1st Dist, .	137	230	11	130	236	11	134	233	133	229
1st Ward, 2d Dist., .	132	190	4	128	192	3	130	190	130	189
1st Ward, 3d Dist, .	224	328	16	213	340	15	222	331	223	328
1st Ward, 4th Dist.,	261	338	13	254	346	9	255	344	258	338
2d Ward, 1st Dist , .	120	290	7	109	303	6	109	297	117	291
2d Ward, 3d Dist., .	253	402	33	226	421	33	238	404	237	399
2d Ward, 4th Dist , .	186	264	18	180	271	17	187	264	185	264
3d Ward 1st Dist , .	219	203	11	214	209	10	216	208	217	204
3d Ward, 2d Dist., .	170	212	9	167	216	8	167	215	171	211
3d Ward, 3d Dist., .	183	206	10	181	212	7	181	209	184	207
4th Ward, 1st Dist , .	230	306	16	221	310	16	220	315	225	300
4th Ward, 2d Dist., .	164	199	12	158	207	11	160	203	156	201
4th Ward, 3d Dist , .	146	188	5	136	196	6	139	194	143	189
5th Ward, 1st Dist , .	125	137	4	125	137	4	125	137	125	137
5th Ward, 2d Dist., .	157	137	6	154	141	5	157	137	157	137
5th Ward, 3d Dist., .	264	261	8	256	271	7	264	262	262	259
6th Ward, 4th Dist., .	120	197	8	122	200	6	120	200	118	195
7th Ward, 1st Dist., .	94	152	2	94	152	2	93	152	93	151
7th Ward, 2d Dist., .	211	350	9	220	342	8	210	350	208	349
7th Ward, 3d Dist., .	278	340	8	280	339	7	278	340	278	340
8th Ward, 1st Dist , .	304	233	8	305	233	8	309	233	306	226
8th Ward, 2d Dist., .	209	408	8	209	408	7	209	408	208	408
8th Ward, 3d Dist., .	95	30	. .	93	32	. .	96	31	96	31
9th Ward, 1st Dist., .	98	199	11	96	200	12	95	201	94	200
9th Ward, 2d Dist., .	133	208	8	124	214	7	130	208	129	209
Centre, 2d Dist., . . .	45	128	2	45	129	1	45	128	45	127
Delaware, ...	149	186	6	150	185	6	149	186	155	176
Haddon, 1st Dist., . .	199	461	24	197	461	24	198	462	186	428
2d Dist., . .	91	136	12	73	160	8	91	135	88	133
Merchantville, ...	93	170	10	74	190	9	91	173	101	162
Pennsauken, 1st Dist ,	105	237	15	107	236	15	104	237	117	223
2d Dist.,	74	137	10	73	138	9	72	141	79	133
Stockton, 3d Dist., . .	147	240	27	145	246	24	147	240	146	240
Waterford, ...	262	264	11	264	263	10	261	265	260	255
Winslow, ...	219	233	2	230	224	2	217	235	218	234
	5897	8200	364	5753	8360	333	5819	8268	5848	8103
Majority, ...		2303			2607			2449		2255

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 363; for Assembly, 413. People's—for President, 27; for Governor, 23. Social-Labor—for President, 20; for Governor, 20.

2D DISTRICT.	ELEC. Dem.	ELEC. Rep.	ELEC. Pro.	GOV. Werts, Dem.	GOV. Kean, Rep.	GOV. Kennedy, Pro.	CON. Porch, Dem.	CON. Loudenslager, Rep.	ASS'Y Henry, Dem.	ASS'Y Rudderow, Rep.
Camden City—										
2d Ward, 2d Dist.,	330	263	14	322	270	13	330	264	332	259
5th Ward, 4th Dist.,	202	153	1	206	149	1	204	152	208	147
5th Ward, 5th Dist ,	186	175	4	186	175	4	185	176	190	169
6th Ward, 1st Dist.,	177	166	7	175	169	7	176	168	184	157
6th Ward, 2d Dist.,	203	190	6	199	196	4	201	191	204	187
6th Ward, 3d Dist.,	128	86	5	126	88	. .	127	87	131	83
6th Ward, 5th Dist.,	239	214	4	239	214	4	238	215	253	196
9th Ward, 3d Dist.,	127	149	3	117	162	3	126	152	128	149
9th Ward, 4th Dist.,	145	107	4	134	118	3	142	110	147	104
Stockton, 1st Dist.,	229	157	7	218	170	5	228	158	224	185
2d Dist.,	260	159	26	257	163	25	261	158	256	162
	2226	1819	81	2179	1874	69	2218	1831	2257	1798
Plurality,	407			305			387		459	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 82; for Assembly 81. People's—for President, 15; for Governor, 12. Social-Labor—for President, 9; for Governor, 9

3D DISTRICT.	ELEC. Dem.	ELEC. Rep.	ELEC. Pro.	GOV. Werts, Dem.	GOV. Kean, Rep.	GOV. Kennedy, Pro.	CON. Porch, Dem.	CON. Loudenslager, Rep.	ASS'Y Thompson, Dem.	ASS'Y Herring, Rep.
Centre, 1st Dist ,	124	130	18	126	128	18	125	129	115	125
Gloucester City—										
1st Ward,	451	183	4	457	175	4	450	183	467	154
2d Ward, 1st Dist.,	357	131	4	364	131	4	354	133	377	101
2d Ward, 2d Dist.,	606	189	7	668	128	7	613	181	668	121
	1414	503	15	1489	434	15	1417	497	1512	376
Gloucester Township—										
1st Dist.,	197	207	15	196	209	13	198	208	181	210
2d Dist.,	149	142	5	147	148	3	147	146	136	148
	1884	982	53	1958	919	49	1887	980	1944	859
Plurality,	902			1039			907		1085	
	10007	11001	498	9890	11153	451	9924	11079		
Plurality in County,		994			1263			1155		

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 51; for Assembly, 58. People's—for President, 3; for Governor, 2. Social-Labor—for President, 2; for Governor, 2.

Camden City—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Gov. Dem.	Gov. Rep.	Gov. Pro.	Con. Dem.	Con. Rep.	Ass'y Dem.	Ass'y Rep.
1st Ward,	754	1086	44	725	1114	38	741	1098	744	1084
2d Ward,	889	1219	72	837	1265	69	864	1229	871	1213
3d Ward,	572	621	30	562	637	25	564	632	572	622
4th Ward,	540	693	33	515	713	33	519	712	524	690
5th Ward,	934	863	23	927	873	21	935	864	942	849
6th Ward,	867	853	30	861	867	21	862	861	890	818
7th Ward,	583	842	19	594	833	17	581	842	579	840
8th Ward,	608	671	16	607	673	15	614	672	610	665
9th Ward,	503	663	26	471	694	25	493	671	498	662
	6250	7511	293	6099	7669	264	6173	7581	6230	7443
Plurality,		1261			1570			1408		1213

Prohibition vote for Congress, 289; for Assembly, 283. People's—for President, 19; for Governor, 18. Social-Labor—for President, 20; for Governor, 20.

Cape May County.

	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Gov. Werts, Dem.	Gov. Kean, Rep.	Gov. Kennedy, Pro.	Con. Porch, Dem	Con. Loudenslager, Rep.	Ass'y Nicholas, Dem.	Ass'y Ross, Rep.
Anglesea,	30	33	..	31	32	..	30	33	25	33
Avalon,	12	24	..	13	23	..	7	29	10	25
Cape May City,	205	224	48	228	203	45	198	231	221	204
Cape May Point,	6	25	..	6	25	..	6	25	7	24
Dennis,	285	181	36	286	181	36	281	182	283	180
Holly Beach City,	27	39	..	28	37	..	27	39	31	33
Lower,	141	161	14	141	161	13	141	161	140	163
Middle, 1st Dist,	171	194	14	168	199	14	170	195	166	201
2d Dist.,	130	118	3	129	119	3	129	119	127	119
Ocean City,	40	84	23	48	75	23	43	81	53	68
Sea Isle City,	94	41	3	97	39	2	95	41	99	37
Upper,	108	262	24	118	253	21	100	271	129	243
West Cape May,	61	93	25	64	90	25	62	92	82	73
	1310	1479	190	1357	1437	182	1289	1499	1373	1403
Plurality,		169			80			210		30

Prohibition—vote for Congress, 187; for Assembly, 180. People's—for President, 4; for Governor, 4. Social-Labor—for President, 3; for Governor, 3.

Cumberland County.

1st District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—Con.— Porch, Dem.	Loudenslager, Rep.	—Sen— Smalley, Dem.	Stokes, Rep.	—Ass'y.- Rexroth, Dem.	Baxter, Rep.
Bridgeton—										
1st Ward, 1st Prec., .	181	182	181	181	181	181	179	183	172	193
1st Ward, 2d Prec , .	267	213	261	219	264	210	266	217	260	223
2d Ward, 1st Prec , .	142	166	139	166	139	168	140	168	140	168
2d Ward, 2d Prec., .	132	188	132	188	133	187	132	188	134	187
3d Ward, 1st Prec., .	178	233	175	240	182	230	180	231	170	235
3d Ward, 2d Prec., .	123	140	118	152	118	148	121	148	116	154
Deerfield, 1st Dist., . .	218	112	218	114	214	116	216	115	203	128
2d Dist., . .	121	104	111	114	116	109	118	107	108	120
Hopewell, ...	224	196	217	205	218	200	234	186	214	198
Landis, 1st Dist., . . .	34	31	32	32	33	32	33	32	35	31
2d Dist., . . .	124	147	125	147	122	150	122	147	132	140
3d Dist., . . .	130	97	131	97	126	99	126	99	127	101
4th Dist., . . .	65	81	63	85	64	82	63	82	62	85
	353	356	351	361	345	363	344	360	356	357
Millville—										
3d Ward, 1st Dist., .	183	160	181	163	183	160	182	162	184	157
3d Ward, 2d Dist , .	163	131	164	131	162	132	156	137	166	127
Stoe Creek, ...	110	138	108	140	110	137	118	129	107	139
Vineland, 1st Dist., . .	175	191	175	192	174	190	172	190	175	187
2d Dist., . .	176	258	170	263	170	261	168	261	174	249
	2746	2768	2701	2829	2709	2792	2726	2782	2679	2822
Plurality, ...		22		128		83		56		143

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 393; for Governor, 373; for Congress, 401; for Senator, 397; for Assembly, 378. People's—for President, 43; for Governor, 39. Social-Labor—for President, 18; for Governor, 18.

2d District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—Con.— Porch, Dem.	Loudenslager, Rep.	—Sen.— Smalley, Dem.	Stokes, Rep.	—Ass'y.- Parker, Dem.	Glaspell, Rep.
Bridgeton, 4th Ward, .	269	338	259	346	258	340	259	339	247	341
Commercial, 1st Dist.,	120	252	121	250	121	252	119	254	120	252
2d Dist.,	85	146	84	148	84	148	83	148	68	147
Downe, 1st Dist , . . .	156	99	155	104	159	98	160	98	155	103
2d Dist , . .	74	100	71	104	79	97	74	101	73	101
Fairfield, ...	151	203	144	211	150	204	149	206	146	207
Greenwich, ...	106	202	106	202	106	202	109	198	96	201
Lawrence, ...	157	164	155	167	157	166	157	165	157	163
Maurice River—										
1st Dist., ...	54	110	53	109	52	112	64	98	60	102
2d Dist., ...	186	151	185	154	187	151	187	151	186	152
Millville—										
1st Ward, 1st Dist., .	168	235	168	236	168	234	161	243	168	236
1st Ward, 2d Dist , .	167	162	171	156	164	165	169	159	165	162
2d Ward, ...	141	293	141	294	138	296	141	292	140	294
4th Ward, ...	154	293	153	295	150	298	145	299	150	295
	1979	2748	1966	2776	1973	2763	1977	2751	1931	2756
Plurality, ...		769		810		790		774		825
	4725	5516	4667	5605	4682	5555	4703	5533		
Plurality in County, .		791		938		873		830		

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 327; for Governor, 313; for Congress, 325; for Senator, 314; for Assembly, 328. People's—for President, 26; for Governor, 24. Social-Labor—for President, 9; for Governor, 7.

VOTE IN BRIDGETON.

	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Dem.	Rep.	—Con.— Dem.	Rep.	—Sen.— Dem.	Rep.	—Ass'y.- Dem.	Rep.
1st Ward, ...	448	395	442	400	445	391	445	400	432	416
2d Ward, ...	274	354	271	354	272	355	272	356	274	355
3d Ward, ...	301	373	293	392	300	378	301	379	286	389
4th Ward, ...	260	338	259	346	258	340	259	339	247	341
	1283	1460	1265	1492	1275	1464	1277	1474	1239	1501
Plurality, ...		177		227		189		197		262

Prohibition—vote for President, 191; for Governor, 172; for Congress, 186; for Senator, 182; for Assembly, 175. People's—vote for President, 16; for Governor, 12. Social-Labor—vote for President, 2; for Governor, 2.

VOTE IN MILLVILLE.

	—Elec.—		—Gov —		—Con.—		—Sen.—		—Ass'y.—	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
1st Ward, ...	335	397	339	392	332	399	330	402	333	398
2d Ward, ...	141	293	141	294	138	296	141	292	140	294
3d Ward, ...	346	291	345	294	345	292	338	299	350	284
4:h Ward, ...	154	293	153	295	150	298	145	299	150	295
	976	1274	978	1275	965	1285	954	1292	973	1271
Plurality, ...		298		297		320		338		298

Prohibition—vote for President, 136; for Governor, 132; for Congress, 137; for Senator, 128; for Assembly, 139. People's—for President, 9; for Governor, 11. Social-Labor—for President, 9; for Governor, 7.

Essex County.

	——Elec.——			——Gov.——			—Con.—		—Ass'y.—	
1st District.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	English, Dem.	Parker, Rep	Harrigan, Dem.	Heinkel, Rep.
Newark—										
1st Ward, 1st Dist., .	403	134	4	398	130	4	403	134	335	195
1st Ward, 2d Dist., .	583	141	1	583	156	. .	583	158	499	218
1st Ward, 3d Dist , .	427	150	. .	418	158	. .	420	157	380	193
1st Ward, 4th Dist., .	286	196	. .	270	210	. .	284	198	240	241
1st Ward, 5th Dist , .	263	228	. .	253	238	. .	258	231	209	277
1st Ward, 6th Dist., .	343	263	2	320	283	2	343	262	288	306
	2305	1112	7	2242	1175	6	2291	1140	1951	1430
Plurality, ...	1193			1067			1151		521	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 7. People's—for President, 7; for Governor, 8; for Congress, 9. Social-Labor—for President, 12; for Governor, 12.

2d District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	—Con.— English, Dem.	Parker, Rep.	—Ass'y.— Armitage, Dem.	Luckemeier, Rep.
Newark—										
2d Ward, 1st Dist, .	275	312	8	262	319	8	273	311	275	303
2d Ward, 2d Dist, .	337	352	9	324	364	9	336	342	339	341
2d Ward, 3d Dist, .	277	282	6	268	293	6	278	282	286	271
2d Ward, 4th Dist., .	301	222	5	287	229	5	298	222	281	232
2d Ward, 5th Dist., .	403	297	7	392	304	7	402	297	375	315
2d Ward. 6th Dist., .	442	144	4	436	149	4	443	143	395	179
	2035	1609	39	1969	1658	39	2030	1607	1951	1641
Plurality, ...	426			311			423		310	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 8; for Assembly, 24. People's—for President, 8; for Governor, 8; for Congress, 8; for Assembly, 8. Social-Labor—for President, 11; for Governor, 11.

3d District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep	Pro.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	—Con.— English, Dem.	Parker, Rep.	—Ass'y.— Clarke, Dem.	Broadwell, Rep.
Newark—										
3d Ward, 1st Dist., .	432	281	5	428	282	5	432	278	430	280
3d Ward, 2d Dist., .	459	206	10	460	207	10	461	204	460	206
3d Wa d, 3d Dist, .	227	209	5	221	215	5	218	209	223	214
3d Ward, 4th Dist, .	421	265	4	416	269	4	428	267	411	270
3d Ward, 5th Dist, .	362	330	5	374	317	5	361	330	362	329
	1901	1291	29	1899	1290	29	1900	1288	1886	1299
Plurality, ...	610			609			612		587	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 29; for Assembly, 24. People's—for President, 9; for Governor, 7; for Congress, 7. Social-Labor—for President, 1; for Governor, 1.

4TH DISTRICT.	—ELEC.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—— GOV. —— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	—CON.— English, Dem.	Parker, Rep.	—ASS'Y.— Byrne, Dem.	Jackson, Rep.
Newark—										
4th Ward, 1st Dist., .	508	177	. .	505	181	. .	506	180	500	184
4th Ward, 2d Dist., .	243	268	10	231	280	9	239	272	245	264
4th Ward, 3d Dist., .	296	306	1	268	332	1	286	315	298	301
4th Ward, 4th Dist., .	258	229	9	249	235	9	257	225	257	226
4th Ward, 5th Dist., .	164	158	5	157	165	5	165	156	172	150
4th Ward, 6th Dist., .	226	228	6	216	238	5	228	227	228	225
4th Ward, 7th Dist , .	119	125	4	112	132	3	117	127	119	125
4th Ward, 8th Dist., .	423	270	3	416	277	2	421	272	419	273
4th Ward, 9th Dist , .	382	265	4	379	264	4	382	265	374	268
	2619	2026	42	2533	2104	38	2601	2039	2612	2016
Plurality, ...	593			429			562		596	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 41; for Assembly, 34. People's—for President, 11; for Governor, 11; for Congress, 11 Social-Labor—for President, 5; for Governor, 5.

5TH DISTRICT.	—ELEC.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—— GOV. —— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	—CON.— English, Dem.	Parker, Rep.	—ASS'Y.— Grover, Dem.	Murphey, Rep.
Newark—										
5th Ward, 1st Dist., .	305	317	20	294	328	21	304	317	298	315
5th Ward, 2d Dist., .	399	328	3	390	335	2	399	325	397	326
5th Ward, 3d Dist., .	332	691	31	316	708	28	327	695	330	681
5th Ward, 4th Dist , .	260	512	13	247	529	10	258	518	247	523
5th Ward, 5th Dist., .	398	544	22	393	548	21	397	545	399	542
5th Ward, 6th Dist., .	353	468	10	339	479	10	350	470	342	476
5th Ward, 7th Dist , .	306	526	23	292	534	24	308	517	296	531
5th Ward, 8th Dist., .	336	555	16	317	573	16	329	562	320	569
	2689	3941	138	2588	4034	132	2672	3949	2629	3963
Plurality, ...		1252			1446			1277		1334

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 139; for Assembly, 158. People's—for President, 8; for Governor, 5; for Congress, 6. Social-Labor—for President, 2; for Gevernor, 2.

6TH DISTRICT. Newark—	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy Pro.	—Con.— English, Dem.	Parker, Rep.	—Ass'y.— Olvaney, Dem.	Sutphen, Rep.
6th Ward, 1st Dist.,	338	338	5	322	353	5	336	339	316	354
6th Ward, 2d Dist.,	340	293	5	327	306	5	338	296	323	297
6th Ward, 3d Dist.,	246	317	1	234	329	1	246	316	236	326
6th Ward, 4th Dist.,	497	244	1	483	252	1	495	245	492	246
6th Ward, 5th Dist ,	607	93	5	583	106	5	608	90	600	96
	2028	1285	17	1949	1346	17	2023	1286	1967	1319
Plurality, ...	743			603			737		648	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 17; for Assembly, 12. People's—for President, 4; for Governor, 3; for Congress, 4. Social Labor—for President, 5; for Governor, 5.

7TH DISTRICT. Newark—	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	—Con.— English, Dem	Parker, Rep.	—Ass'y.— Kearns, Dem.	Huegel, Rep.
7th Ward, 1st Dist.,	477	425	13	455	443	14	466	433	417	468
7th Ward, 2d Dist.,	361	198	3	343	212	3	359	201	335	226
7th Ward, 3d Dist ,	570	313	3	561	318	3	568	314	523	358
7th Ward, 4th Dist.,	328	338	3	320	342	3	329	336	266	392
7th Ward, 5th Dist.,	376	361	2	368	366	2	377	360	342	392
7th Ward, 6th Dist ,	329	405	6	325	409	6	327	405	310	421
7th Ward, 7th Dist.,	327	197	6	319	202	7	325	198	291	220
7th Ward, 8th Dist.,	270	246	7	266	249	7	271	245	262	254
7th Ward, 9th Dist.,	411	118	5	407	121	5	410	118	396	132
7th Ward, 10th Dist.,	308	321	7	299	228	7	308	321	291	331
	3757	2922	55	3663	2990	57	3740	2931	3433	3194
Plurality, ...	835			673			809		239	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 56; for Assembly, 64. People's—for President, 11; for Governor, 11; for Congress, 13. Social Labor—for President, 67; for Governor, 69.

8TH DISTRICT.	—ELEC.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—GOV— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	—CON.— English, Dem.	Parker, Rep.	—ASS'Y.— Peal, Dem.	Yetter, Rep.
Newark—										
8th Ward, 1st Dist., .	308	324	3	301	328	3	306	321	308	318
8th Ward, 2d Dist., .	374	299	2	365	306	2	372	301	357	312
8th Ward, 3d Dist., .	332	180	1	324	185	1	334	179	315	195
8th Ward, 4th Dist., .	369	255	3	364	259	3	370	253	348	272
8th Ward, 5th Dist., .	276	287	2	270	294	2	274	289	244	318
8th Ward, 6th Dist., .	466	509	5	456	515	5	404	513	471	505
8th Ward, 7th Dist., .	398	290	6	390	297	6	399	289	381	307
8th Ward, 8th Dist., .	233	255	2	230	256	2	236	251	204	282
	2756	2399	24	2700	2440	24	2695	2396	2628	2509
Plurality, ...	357			260			299		119	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 19. People's—for President, 11; for Governor, 9; for Congress, 5. Social Labor—for President, 56; for Governor, 53.

9TH DISTRICT.	—ELEC.— Dem.	Rep.	—GOV.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—6TH DIST— English, Dem.	8TH DIST. Parker, Rep.	—CON.— Dunn, Dem.	Chamberlin, Rep.	—ASS'Y.— Smith, Dem.	Woolsey, Rep.
Clinton, 1st Dist, . . .	350	447	332	463	. . .	. .	339	449	333	453
2d Dist., . . .	74	86	67	93	. . .	. .	71	89	66	89
Newark—										
9th Ward, 1st Dist., .	212	384	208	383	213	383	. .	. .	207	387
9th Ward, 2d Dist, .	199	395	186	406	194	396	. .	. .	186	397
9th Ward, 3d Dist., .	180	434	167	447	175	437	. .	. .	172	438
9th Ward, 4th Dist, .	160	440	152	448	159	440	. .	. .	155	441
9th Ward, 5th Dist., .	176	485	161	502	173	487	. .	. .	165	490
9th Ward, 6th Dist, .	93	207	85	216	91	209	. .	. .	92	207
9th Ward, 7th Dist., .	199	340	188	348	196	342	. .	. .	197	342
9th Ward, 8th Dist., .	184	303	179	307	182	303	. .	. .	186	300
9th Ward, 9th Dist., .	158	344	150	349	160	340	. .	. .	151	346
9th Ward, 10th Dist, .	161	310	151	321	156	311	. .	. .	160	310
	2146	4175	2026	4283	1699	3648	410	538	2070	4200
Plurality, ...		2029		2257		1949		128		2130

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 83; for Governor, 81; for Congress, 6th District, 65; for Congress, 8th District, 19; for Assembly, 91. People's—for President, 17; for Governor, 81; for Congress, 6th District, 65; for Assembly, 25 Social-Labor—for President, 14; for Governor, 15; for Congress, 8th District, 2.

10TH DISTRICT.	—ELEC.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—GOV.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	—CON. 8TH DIST.— Dunn, Dem.	Chamberlin, Rep.	—ASS'Y.— Barrett, Dem.	Cummings, Rep
Orange—										
1st Ward, 1st Dist.,	203	276	5	190	290	4	196	278	194	282
1st Ward, 2d Dist.,	410	282	6	410	278	5	414	271	415	269
2d Ward,	389	325	12	376	339	9	378	330	373	327
3d Ward, 1st Dist.,	356	216	5	337	236	5	351	222	349	222
3d Ward, 2d Dist.,	280	173	6	261	192	4	274	176	271	175
4th Ward, 1st Dist,	403	197	4	364	234	4	383	212	368	226
4th Ward, 2d Dist,	280	115	4	270	126	4	277	117	248	142
5th Ward,	261	235	12	243	252	9	259	236	259	231
	2582	1819	54	2451	1947	44	2532	1842	2477	1874
South Orange—										
1st Dist.,	429	257	14	400	288	13	393	284	424	257
2d Dist.,	140	106	14	125	120	13	132	114	128	116
3d Dist,	94	89	2	90	92	2	83	99	90	92
	663	452	30	615	500	28	608	497	642	465
West Orange—										
1st Dist.,	277	204	3	250	228	4	266	213	214	262
2d Dist,	241	194	9	225	209	8	227	205	224	205
	3763	2669	96	3541	2884	84	3633	2757	3557	2806
Plurality,	1094			657			876		751	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 97; for Assembly, 91. People's—for President, 12; for Governor, 11. Social-Labor—for President, 4; for Governor, 4; for Congress, 4.

11TH DISTRICT.	— ELEC. — Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—GOV.— Wertz, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	— CON. — 4TH DIST. Cornish, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	-ASS'Y.- Marshall, Dem.	Studer, Rep.
Belleville, 1st Dist.,	173	212	5	170	216	5	171	212	172	212
2d Dist.,	338	169	7	331	175	7	332	171	336	171
Bloomfield, 1st Dist.,	211	344	11	200	356	9	209	346	210	343
2d Dist.,	195	343	8	177	356	8	185	350	192	343
3d Dist,	304	401	23	250	454	18	290	410	295	407
	710	1088	42	627	1166	35	684	1106	697	1093
Caldwell,	154	184	18	150	191	14	152	186	152	185
Caldwell Borough,	102	78	14	96	84	14	99	79	102	78
East Orange—										
1st Ward,	198	287	17	180	309	13	193	293	195	291
2d Ward, 1st Dist.,	185	337	10	165	358	8	170	348	176	346
2d Ward, 2d Dist,	104	190	5	90	203	5	101	193	99	193
3d Ward, 1st Dist.,	185	305	8	161	328	7	179	312	181	310
3d Ward, 2d Dist.,	105	192	8	98	202	6	104	194	102	198
4th Ward, 1st Dist.,	140	226	7	127	237	7	135	231	136	230
4th Ward, 2d Dist.,	236	438	14	210	465	13	219	450	224	448
	1153	1975	69	1031	2102	59	1101	2021	1113	2016
Franklin,	194	298	13	179	314	10	190	298	191	296
Livingston,	121	205	6	115	212	5	115	210	118	208
Milburn,	263	254	7	255	263	7	. .	. .	232	257
Montclair, 1st Dist.,	364	420	25	343	437	26	352	425	353	424
2d Dist.,	148	286	17	143	292	16	144	286	151	278
3d Dist.,	299	325	11	258	366	11	288	333	283	337
	811	1031	53	744	1095	53	784	1044	787	1039
Verona,	158	122	17	154	126	17	159	119	156	124
	4177	5616	251	3852	5944	226	3787	5446	4056	5679
Plurality,		1439			2092			1659		1623
	30176	29045	781	28962	30148	733	3787	5446		
Plurality in county,	1131				1186			1659		

Milburn Township, in this District, cast 254 votes for Dunn, Dem., for Congress; 258 for Chamberlain, Rep., and 2 for Van Cise, Pro.

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, Fourth District, 251; for Assembly, 245. People's—for President, 20; for Governor, 17; for Congress, Fourth District, 21. Social-Labor—for President, 26; for Governor, 27.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK.

Newark—	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Gov. Dem.	Gov. Rep.	Gov. Pro.	Con. Dem	Con. Rep.	Ass'y. Dem.	Ass'y. Rep.
1st Ward, . . .	2305	1112	7	2242	1175	6	2291	1140	1951	1430
2d Ward, . . .	2035	1609	39	1969	1658	39	2030	1607	1951	1641
3d Ward, . . .	1901	1291	29	1899	1290	29	1900	1288	1886	1299
4th Ward, . . .	2619	2026	42	2533	2104	38	2601	2039	2612	2016
5th Ward, . . .	2689	3941	138	2588	4034	132	2672	3949	2629	3963
6th Ward, . . .	2028	1285	17	1949	1346	17	2023	1286	1967	1319
7th Ward, . . .	3757	2922	55	3663	2990	57	3740	2931	3433	3194
8th Ward, . . .	2756	2399	24	2700	2440	24	2695	2396	2628	2509
9th Ward, . . .	1722	3642	65	1627	3727	63	1699	3648	1671	3658
	21812	20227	416	21170	20764	405	21651	20284	20728	21029
Plurality, . . .	1585			406			1367			301

Prohibition—vote for Congress, 412; for Assembly, 398. People's—for President, 83: for Governor, 72; for Congress, 76; for Assembly, 29. Social-Labor—for President, 171; for Governor, 171.

Gloucester County.

	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Gov. Werts, Dem.	Gov. Kean, Rep.	Gov. Kennedy, Pro.	Con. Porch, Dem.	Con. Loudenslager, Rep.	Ass'y Jones, Dem	Ass'y Stanger, Rep.
Clayton, ...	200	254	12	200	255	12	197	257	199	236
Deptford, ...	222	310	13	215	319	10	211	319	216	318
East Greenwich, . . .	138	177	21	139	180	18	140	175	143	176
Elk, ...	144	113	2	144	113	3	145	112	139	114
Franklin, ...	303	208	23	302	209	22	299	212	335	182
Glassboro, 1st Dist , .	117	164	15	115	166	14	115	168	109	173
2d Dist., .	159	114	6	161	112	5	159	114	146	127
Greenwich, ...	283	250	8	285	253	7	264	272	284	249
Harrison, ...	185	235	14	184	236	11	184	236	184	239
Logan, ...	253	128	10	250	129	10	247	131	250	128
Mantua, ...	267	212	23	263	218	21	264	214	262	216
Monroe, ...	253	284	19	248	291	18	252	288	248	289
South Harrison, . . .	64	117	7	61	120	7	63	117	64	117
Washington, ...	176	141	10	176	144	12	175	141	178	137
West Deptford, ...	167	228	9	164	234	7	167	229	167	228
Woodbury—										
1st Ward, ...	66	135	6	67	134	6	62	137	67	134
2d Ward, ...	148	224	9	140	231	9	142	224	140	230
3d Ward, ...	147	149	8	145	153	6	144	152	145	152
	361	508	23	352	518	21	348	513	352	516
Woolwich, ...	236	306	9	238	307	9	233	310	238	305
	3528	3749	224	3497	3804	207	3463	3808	3514	3750
Plurality in County, .		221			307			345		236

Prohibition—vote for Congress, 218; for Assembly, 193. People's—for President, 12; for Governor, 12. Social Labor—for President, 6; for Governor, 6.

Hudson County.

1st District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—Con.— 7th Dist. Fielder, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	—Sen.— Daly, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	—Ass'y— Magner, Dem.	Berry, Rep.
Jersey City—										
1st Prec.,	128	91	117	102	107	102	117	102	106	102
2d Prec.,	319	383	291	405	294	400	288	409	260	420
3d Prec.,	249	241	228	262	220	257	223	266	207	274
4th Prec.,	164	187	159	193	155	195	159	187	150	195
5th Prec,	216	292	204	304	192	299	195	308	309	194
	1076	1194	999	1266	968	1253	982	1272	1032	1185
Plurality,					285					

	8th Dist. Dunn, Dem.	Chamberlin, Rep.								
Bayonne—										
1st Ward,	400	246	389	257	364	278	378	266	362	271
2d Ward, 1st Dist.,	310	217	307	216	288	242	303	223	204	306
2d Ward, 2d Dist.,	188	262	166	277	140	310	289	160	88	360
2d Ward, 3d Dist,	248	89	247	89	231	303	247	89	187	110
3d Ward, 1st Dist,	143	239	128	253	102	282	124	256	72	301
3d Ward, 2d Dist,	185	220	174	228	157	248	173	229	134	260
4th Ward,	469	127	465	126	445	152	461	130	385	176
5th Ward,	416	109	416	108	392	134	414	109	298	208
	2359	1509	2292	1554	2119	1749	2389	1462	1730	1992
Plurality,	732		471		370		637			415

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 72; for Governor, 80; for Congress, 7th Dist., 10; for Congress, 8th Dist., 56; for Senator, 74; for Assembly, 74. People's—for President, 13; for Governor, 13; for Congress, 7th Dist., 4; for Senator, 13; for Assembly, 36. Social Labor—for President, 44; for Governor, 36; for Congress, 7th Dist., 24; for Congress, 8th Dist., 9; for Senator, 31. McDonald (deceased) received 40 votes for Congress in this district.

2D DISTRICT.	—ELEC.— Dem.	Rep.	—GOV.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—CON.— McDonald, Dem.	Fielder, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	—SEN.— Daly, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	—ASS'Y.- Bonnell, Dem.	Sallinger, Rep.
Jersey City—											
1st Prec., . . .	196	251	191	255	22	184	240	195	252	195	252
2d Prec., . . .	217	223	214	226	20	199	222	206	231	209	226
3d Prec., . . .	215	276	206	284	31	178	280	196	289	200	287
4th Prec., . . .	176	212	166	215	31	142	214	162	225	168	214
5th Prec., . . .	173	227	165	234	23	147	228	150	247	163	232
6th Prec., . . .	211	306	196	322	39	163	313	194	321	193	317
7th Prec., . . .	245	344	233	356	25	207	354	223	360	228	359
8th Prec., . . .	245	391	234	391	28	217	382	223	399	228	386
9th Prec., . . .	194	281	181	291	25	163	285	174	297	181	292
10th Prec , . . .	206	275	194	285	34	172	270	189	287	190	281
11th Prec., . . .	237	435	215	458	41	201	428	203	468	215	453
12th Prec., . . .	130	203	118	217	12	110	212	110	222	107	220
13th Prec., . . .	107	257	98	266	25	84	255	91	273	89	275
14th Prec., . . .	229	329	216	344	20	215	323	201	358	199	353
15th Prec., . . .	188	182	176	190	. .	194	172	168	196	168	196
	2969	4192	2803	4334	376	2576	4178	2685	4425	2733	4343
Plurality, . .		1223		1531			1602		1740		1610

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 46; for Governor, 47; for Congress, 46; for Senator, 48. People's—for President, 5; for Governor, 9; for Congress, 5; for Senator 5. Social-Labor—for President, 10; for Governor, 9; for Congress, 7; for Senator, 11.

3D DISTRICT,	—ELEC.— Dem.	Rep.	—GOV.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep	—CON.— McDonald, Dem.	Fielder, Dem.	Cole, Rep	—SEN.— Daly, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	—ASS'Y.- Tumilty, Dem.	Holmes, Rep.
Jersey City—											
1st Prec., . . .	331	403	296	439	35	273	420	276	454	248	473
2d Prec., . . .	397	370	378	389	29	370	367	377	388	301	454
3d Prec., . . .	154	74	141	77	. .	148	75	146	74	84	129
4th Prec., . . .	113	79	105	84	5	103	83	110	82	76	106
5th Prec , . . .	180	107	169	118	46	131	111	171	113	109	165
6th Prec., . . .	675	257	646	282	34	630	261	645	280	493	423
7th Prec., . . .	386	204	375	213	32	. .	202	373	215	291	257
8th Prec., . . .	209	145	195	152	18	192	142	186	163	158	162
9th Prec., . . .	104	102	103	104	13	96	97	99	107	77	104
	2549	1741	2408	1858	212	1943	1758	2383	1876	1837	2273
Plurality, . .	808		550			185		507			436

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 14; for Governor, 15; for Congress, 11; for Senator, 12. People's—for President, 15; for Governor, 11; for Congress, 23; for Senator, 20. Social-Labor—for President, 10; for Governor, 11; for Congress, 10; for Senator, 4. McQuillan, for Assembly, 64.

4TH DISTRICT.	—ELEC.— Dem.	Rep.	—GOV.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—— CON. —— McDonald, Dem.	Fielder, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	—SEN.— Daly, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	—ASS'Y.- Kelly, Dem.	Brennan, Rep.
Jersey City—											
1st Prec., . . .	180	91	177	94	46	135	89	181	88	175	92
2d Prec., . . .	314	121	303	130	4	306	124	305	128	314	120
3d Prec., . . .	180	125	174	131	. .	183	122	171	131	181	125
4th Prec., . . .	128	141	122	144	10	121	135	120	143	125	140
5th Prec , . . .	225	158	222	160	6	217	152	222	158	225	153
6th Prec , . . .	302	143	288	155	20	278	147	289	153	293	154
7th Prec., . . .	207	49	203	59	29	175	50	207	49	197	60
8th Prec., . . .	127	72	124	74	. .	130	68	121	74	132	66
9th Prec., . . .	220	225	215	228	9	215	220	209	235	211	233
10th Prec., . . .	136	192	126	203	9	133	186	121	206	133	195
11th Prec., . . .	138	120	137	121	18	126	114	132	124	139	116
	2157	1437	2091	1499	151	2019	1407	2078	1489	2125	1454
Plurality, . . .	720		592			612		589		671	

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 16; for Governor, 14; for Congress, 11; for Senator, 6. People's—for President, 1; for Governor, 3; for Congress, 3; for Senator, 3. Social-Labor—for President, 7; for Governor, 7; for Congress, 7; for Senator, 5.

5TH DISTRICT.	—ELEC.— Dem.	Rep.	—GOV.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—— CON. —— McDonald, Dem.	Fielder, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	—SEN.— Daly, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	——ASS'Y.—— Dittmar, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Jeff. Dem. Lynch, Lab.
Jersey City—												
1st Prec , .	372	102	365	108	. .	350	107	364	109	351	107	. .
2d Prec., .	433	195	429	195	. .	428	189	424	201	384	199	32
3d Prec., .	391	355	374	374	31	359	348	363	377	356	380	9
4th Prec , .	335	120	314	139	7	320	128	310	144	290	145	19
5th Prec , .	269	372	242	400	45	213	382	228	413	225	414	1
6th Prec., .	330	385	281	425	37	289	390	292	413	302	398	14
7th Prec., .	272	231	257	246	40	236	227	257	243	223	223	32
8th Prec., .	267	327	259	334	25	250	320	257	336	244	307	40
9th Prec., .	340	127	327	139	8	329	128	321	144	337	119	5
10th Prec., .	138	98	137	99	5	138	93	134	102	131	96	2
11th Prec., .	126	186	119	193	13	115	184	192	118	114	191	. .
	3273	2498	3104	2652	211	3027	2496	3142	2600	2977	2579	154
Plurality, .	775		452			531		542		398		

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 20; for Governor, 14; for Congress, 18; for Senator, 18. People's—for President, 14; for Governor, 14; for Congress, 17; for Senator, 14. Social-Labor—for President, 8; for Governor, 5; for Congress, 5; for Senator, 1. Lynch, Jeff. Lab. Dem., for Assembly, 154.

6TH DISTRICT.	—ELEC.— Dem.	Rep	—GOV.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—CON.— McDonald, Dem.	Fielder, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	—SEN.— Daly, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	—ASS'Y.- Carroll, Dem.	Ambrose, Rep.
Jersey City—											
1st Prec., . . .	513	134	500	145	15	497	131	500	141	458	141
2d Prec., . . .	384	102	366	114	. .	354	102	369	111	309	118
3d Prec., . . .	286	92	272	105	7	276	93	275	102	254	84
4th Prec., . . .	205	167	189	181	15	184	168	185	181	192	164
5th Prec., . . .	207	261	198	269	20	190	258	189	276	197	240
6th Prec., . . .	487	101	473	114	. .	473	102	472	113	416	107
	2082	857	1998	928	57	1974	854	1990	924	1826	854
Plurality, . .	1225		1070			1120		1066		972	

This District—Prohibition vote for President, 12, for Governor, 11; for Congress, 12; for Senator, 13. People's—for President, 4; for Governor, 5 for Congress, 5; for Senator, 5. Socia.-Labor—for President, 3; f r Governor, 3; for Congress, 3; for Senator, 3. Moran, Citizens and Taxpayers, for Assembly, 223.

7TH DISTRICT.	—ELEC.— Dem.	Rep.	—GOV.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep	—CON.— McDonald, Dem.	Fielder, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	—SEN.— Daly, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	—ASS'Y.- Lawless, Dem.	Kerr, Rep
Harrison—											
1st Ward, . . .	290	83	282	87	. .	286	86	287	86	248	119
2d Ward, . . .	180	43	177	45	. .	171	45	177	43	175	44
3d Ward, . . .	294	219	289	224	44	256	212	287	276	237	274
4th Ward, . . .	459	166	457	168	64	400	163	454	169	391	218
	1223	511	1205	524	108	1113	506	1205	576	1051	655
Jersey City—											
1st Prec , . . .	435	221	418	231	10	429	216	414	235	411	231
2d Prec., . . .	128	96	117	107	. .	121	100	118	105	119	105
3d Prec., . . .	93	37	93	37	10	84	36	93	37	90	39
4th Prec., . . .	320	93	318	94	7	318	89	319	93	310	96
5th Prec., . . .	175	150	172	153	27	127	151	172	152	166	158
6th Prec , . . .	124	112	118	121	26	100	109	117	119	106	124
	1275	709	1236	743	80	1179	701	1233	741	1202	753
Kearney—											
1st Dist., . . .	237	162	226	172	38	197	165	228	171	205	187
2d Dist , . . .	186	360	192	354	. .	192	351	184	361	192	351
3d Dist., . . .	128	131	123	137	8	115	137	121	137	102	153
4th Dist., . . .	180	368	171	378	. .	177	370	172	375	173	374
	731	1021	712	1041	46	681	1023	705	1044	672	1065
	3229	2241	3153	2308	234	2973	2230	3143	2361	2925	2473
Plurality, . .	988		845			743		782		452	

This District—Prohibition vote for President, 28; for Governor, 25; for Congress, 27; for Senator, 24. People's—for President, 24; for Governor, 28; for Congress, 28; for Senator, 30. Social-Labor, for President, 22; for Governor, 15; for Congress, 15; for Senator, 16.

8TH DISTRICT.

Jersey City—	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—— Con. —— McDonald, Dem.	Fielder, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	— Sen.— Daly, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	—Ass'y.- Stout, Dem.	Edwards, Rep.
1st Prect, . . .	158	47	152	53	9	147	49	150	52	155	50
2d Prect., . . .	219	132	204	147	15	199	136	206	144	212	136
3d Prect., . . .	159	173	145	189	25	129	178	143	188	144	188
4th Prect., . . .	211	164	200	174	54	151	167	201	172	206	168
5th Prect , . . .	353	257	322	288	16	313	276	318	288	322	284
6th Prect., . . .	390	378	370	399	70	306	394	363	404	372	396
7th Prect., . . .	292	354	274	371	21	265	356	273	370	282	367
8th Prect., . . .	252	115	239	128	22	221	123	241	127	245	121
9th Prect., . . .	197	219	187	222	35	158	217	189	220	216	193
10th Prect, . . .	324	224	311	236	32	285	229	311	235	354	194
11th Prect., . . .	322	268	294	295	57	251	283	296	292	321	269
12th Prect., . . .	145	85	131	99	14	122	91	138	91	136	94
	3022	2416	2829	2601	370	2547	2499	2829	2583	2965	2460
Plurality, . . .	606		228			48		246		505	

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 27; for Governor, 22; for Congress, 20; for Senator, 21. People's—for President, 14; for Governor, 14; for Congress, 14; for Senator, 14. Social-Labor—for President, 114; for Governor, 113; for Congress, 121; for Senator, 111; for Assembly, 113.

9TH DISTRICT.

Hoboken—	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—— Con —— McDonald, Dem.	Fielder, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	— Sen.— Daly, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	—Ass'y - Coyle, Dem.	Ingleson, Rep.
1st Wd , 1st Dis.	404	217	379	242	64	333	225	366	247	354	258
1st Wd., 2d Dis.	258	150	245	164	35	215	137	237	164	217	184
1st Wd., 3d Dis.	203	109	199	113	. .	198	110	190	121	178	127
1st Wd , 4th Dis.	365	114	358	121	20	341	116	325	146	296	174
2d Wd , 1st Dis.	316	163	298	178	69	239	168	289	183	266	197
3d Wd , 3d Dis.	231	153	213	171	15	204	162	187	174	174	201
4th Wd., 1st Dis.	148	62	146	61	. .	146	58	136	68	113	91
4th Wd., 2d Dis.	246	76	235	86	15	. .	75	221	96	197	121
4th Wd , 3d Dis	268	121	267	122	33	234	118	250	128	226	153
4th Wd., 4th Dis	266	152	252	165	50	209	158	241	171	196	220
4th Wd., 5th Dis.	284	80	281	83	. .	251	81	271	87	257	101
4th Wd., 6th Dis.	185	123	183	126	38	145	125	170	136	136	168
	3174	1520	3056	1632	339	2515	1553	2883	1734	2610	1995
Plurality, . . .	1654		1424			962		1149		615	

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 7; for Governor, 7; for Congress, 7; for Senator, 8. People's—for President, 1; for Governor, 2; for Congress, 1; for Senator, 3. Social-Labor—for President, 43; for Governor, 42; for Congress, 43; for Senator, 37.

10TH DISTRICT.	—ELEC.— Dem.	Rep.	—GOV.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—CON. 7TH DIST.— McDonald, Dem.	Fielder, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	—SEN.— Daly, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	—ASS'Y.— Tahen, Dem.	Wiggins, Rep.
Hoboken—											
2d Wd, 2d Dis.,	484	343	451	374	83	377	359	425	390	337	478
3d Wd, 1st Dis.,	372	107	373	107	51	321	104	340	130	311	155
3d Wd, 2d Dis.,	552	239	508	281	97	424	272	470	310	443	348
3d Wd, 4th Dis.,	477	354	447	388	87	372	371	421	401	352	474
3d Wd, 5th Dis.,	343	249	318	273	60	280	251	303	284	246	338
Weehawken—											
South Dist., . .	267	86	271	87	. .	. .	. .	262	96	263	93
	2495	1378	2368	1510	378	1774	1357	2221	1611	1952	1886
Plurality, . . .	1117		858			417		610		66	

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 11; for Governor, 11; fo Congress, Seventh District, 9; for Senator, 11. People's—for President, 5 for Governor, 3; for Senator, 3. Social-Labor—for President, 16; for Gov ernor, 16; for Congress, Seventh District, 16; for Senator, 16

Weehawken, South District, cast 268 votes for Cadmus, Dem., and 92 for Doherty, Rep., for Congress, Fifth D strict.

11TH DISTRICT.	—ELEC.— Dem.	Rep.	—GOV.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—CON.— Cadmus, Dem.	Doherty, Rep.	—SEN.— Daly, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	—ASS'Y.- Zeller, Dem.	Nienaber, Rep.
Guttenberg, . .	308	150	313	145	308	150	307	149	324	134
North Bergen—										
North Dist., .	298	137	303	133	294	142	301	135	286	140
South Dist , .	277	172	263	182	261	188	271	177	231	210
Town of Union—										
1st Dist., . . .	342	205	338	209	331	216	333	212	324	219
2d Dist., . . .	284	156	280	157	270	173	280	159	249	176
3d Dist , . . .	325	153	316	162	318	160	318	162	296	175
4th Dist., . . .	291	229	286	234	278	243	284	236	275	242
	1242	743	1220	762	1197	792	1215	769	1144	812
Union Township,	282	210	279	213	267	226	275	217	275	209
Weehawken—										
North Dist , .	74	73	73	73	69	78	70	77	61	85
West Hoboken—										
1st Wd, 1st D.,	219	175	203	192	208	187	209	184	198	194
1st Wd, 2d D.,	298	155	290	162	287	167	289	163	281	165
2d Ward, . .	480	284	468	295	466	296	463	296	444	307
3d Ward, . .	373	225	370	227	356	243	367	231	347	246
	1370	839	1331	876	1317	893	1328	874	1270	912
	3851	2324	3782	2384	3713	2469	3767	2398	3591	2502
Plurality, . . .	1527		1398		1244		1369		1089	
	32236	23307	30883	24526	3981	2561	30492	24735		
Plu. in Co., .	8929		6357		1420		5757			

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 20; for Governor, 19; for Congress, 19; for Senator, 19 People's—for President, 13; for Governor, 14; for Senator, 9. Social-Labor—for President, 208; for Governor, 206; for Congress, 200; for Senator, 173; for Assembly, 176.

Total vote in county for Fielder, Dem., for Congress, Seventh District, 22,416; for McDonald, Dem., 2,368; for Cole, Rep., 19,585. Fielder's plurality, 2,831. Eighth District, for Congress, Dunn, Dem., 2,119; Chamberlain, Rep., 1,749. Dunn's plurality, 370.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.

	—Elec.—		—Gov.—		—Con.—		—Sen.—		—Ass'y.-	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Hoboken, 1st Ward,	1230	590	1181	640	1206	608	1118	678	1045	743
2d Ward,	800	506	749	552	768	527	714	573	603	675
3d Ward,	1975	1102	1859	1220	1911	1160	1721	1312	1526	1516
4th Ward,	1397	614	1364	643	1121	615	1289	686	1125	854
	5402	2812	5153	3055	5006	2910	4842	3249	4299	3788
Plurality,	2590		2098		2096		1593		511	

Prohibition—vote for President, 18; for Governor, 18; for Congress, 16; for Senator, 19. People's—for President, 6; for Governor, 5; for Congress, 1; for Senator, 6. Social-Labor—for President, 59; for Governor, 46; for Congress, 64; for Senator, 53.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF JERSEY CITY.

	— Elec. —		—Gov.—		—Con.—		—Sen.—		—Ass'y—	
Jersey City—	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem	Rep.
1st Dist.,	1076	1194	999	1266	1008	1253	982	1272	1032	1185
2d Dist.,	2969	4192	2803	4334	2952	4178	2685	4425	2733	4343
3d Dist.,	2549	1741	2408	1858	2155	1758	2383	1876	1837	2273
4th Dist.,	2157	1437	2091	1499	2170	1407	2078	1489	2125	1454
5th Dist.,	3273	2498	3104	2652	3238	2496	3142	2600	3131	2579
6th Dist.,	2082	857	1998	928	2031	854	1990	924	1826	854
7th Dist.,	1275	709	1236	743	2259	701	1233	741	1202	753
8th Dist.,	3022	2416	2829	2601	2917	2499	2829	2583	2965	2460
	18403	15044	17468	15881	18730	15146	17322	15910	16851	15901
Plurality,	3359		1587		3584		1412		950	

Prohibition—vote for President, 157; for Governor, 144; for Congress, 139; for Senator, 143; for Assembly, 6. People's—for President, 72; for Governor, 75; for Congress, 85; for Senator, 82; for Assembly, 22. Social-Labor—for President, 188; for Governor, 184; for Congress, 188; for Senator, 172; for Assembly, 113

Hunterdon County.

1st District.	Elec.			Gov.			Con.		Ass'y	
Delaware—	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	Cornish, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Chamberlin, Dem.	Niece, Rep.
North Dist.,	238	106	58	234	109	60	227	136	214	122
South Dist,	218	139	22	189	168	21	191	165	177	176
East Amwell,	209	165	3	211	163	3	207	164	205	162
Franklin,	191	121	49	189	121	52	178	125	183	123
Frenchtown,	129	140	20	126	143	19	127	143	125	145
Kingwood,	227	140	31	223	144	31	220	144	217	151
Lambertville—										
1st Ward,	232	93	5	194	132	5	184	140	135	289
2d Ward,	169	144	6	159	152	6	153	157	141	166
3d Ward,	235	232	17	217	248	15	208	258	198	271
	636	469	28	570	532	26	545	555	474	626
Raritan—										
East Dist.,	252	182	51	248	185	53	236	186	238	183
West Dist.,	280	200	64	275	204	64	266	207	269	200
West Amwell,	128	88	1	127	90	1	128	89	134	83
	2508	1750	327	2392	1859	330	2325	1894	2236	1971
Plurality,	758			533			431		265	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 338; for Assembly, 317. People's—for President, 18; for Governor, 17; for Congress, 21. Social-Labor—for President, 10; for Governor, 10.

2d District.	Elec.			Gov.			Con		Ass'y	
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	Cornish, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Tine, Dem.	Little, Rep.
Alexandria,	231	83	18	231	83	18	211	85	226	83
Bethlehem, East Dist.,	157	93	22	153	98	21	142	100	151	93
West Dist.,	205	72	4	207	70	3	197	73	205	70
Clinton, Town of,	108	121	10	107	121	11	100	121	107	120
Clinton Township,	260	170	75	259	171	74	243	174	267	156
High Bridge,	216	211	45	212	214	45	203	211	212	211
Holland,	226	214	5	222	216	5	215	217	227	213
Lebanon, East Dist,	120	72	12	107	80	16	103	81	116	73
West Dist.,	189	144	17	186	148	16	190	143	189	144
Readington, North Dis.	230	167	25	230	168	27	229	166	230	167
South Dis.	144	141	9	142	143	10	135	144	145	137
Tewksbury, East Dist.	173	69	19	171	72	18	168	73	171	64
West Dist.	158	77	25	157	79	24	155	77	158	77
Union,	195	64	10	195	65	13	167	68	187	63
	2612	1698	296	2579	1728	301	2458	1733	2591	1671
Plurality,	914			851			725		920	
	5120	3448	623	4971	3587	631	4783	3627		
Plurality in county,	1672			1384			1156			

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 317; for Assembly, 303. People's—for President, 62; for Governor, 51; for Congress, 81; for Assembly, 51. Social-Labor—for President, 10; for Governor, 10.

Mercer County.

1st District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov — Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep	—Con.— Wetherill, Dem.	Gardner, Rep.	—Sen — Apgar, Dem.	Skirm, Rep.	—Ass'y.- Dellicker, Dem.	Hutchinson, Rep.
East Windsor—										
North Dist, ...	114	187	110	193	112	188	109	103	112	188
South Dist., ...	135	183	132	187	135	184	135	185	135	183
Ewing, ...	236	307	226	319	230	313	211	331	220	314
Hamilton, North Dist.,	108	235	111	232	108	236	107	238	106	227
South Dist,	174	204	172	206	173	204	172	209	172	203
West Dist.,	151	219	150	221	150	221	145	227	149	222
	433	658	433	659	431	661	424	674	427	652
Hopewell, Central Dist.,	175	241	172	243	174	241	174	242	176	238
East Dist.,	236	189	235	190	235	189	236	188	233	177
West Dist.,	70	159	69	161	70	158	67	164	69	159
	481	589	476	594	479	588	477	594	478	574
Lawrence, ...	151	201	148	203	147	206	144	208	147	205
Princeton, 1st Dist., .	198	313	188	324	197	315	192	320	193	318
2d Dist, . .	307	362	290	392	302	373	296	382	298	376
Trenton—										
1st Ward, 1st Dist, .	177	288	177	289	177	289	156	310	177	286
1st Ward, 2d Dist., .	108	192	107	193	106	194	96	203	105	193
1st Ward, 3d Dist, .	219	278	215	281	219	279	214	283	218	279
7th Ward, 4th Dist., .	235	282	232	286	234	284	220	301	230	282
9th Ward, 1st Dist., .	126	240	122	245	125	241	115	251	124	242
9th Ward, 4th Dist., .	91	151	93	148	91	151	82	160	91	152
10th Ward, 1st Dist., .	165	350	163	355	164	354	145	371	158	352
10th Ward, 2d Dist., .	198	248	192	252	197	249	183	261	194	247
Washington	142	163	141	165	142	163	139	167	142	161
West Windsor, ...	151	197	148	201	148	200	149	198	147	199
	3667	5189	3593	5286	3636	5232	3487	5392	3596	5203
Plurality, ...		1522		1693		1596		1905		1607

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 302; for Governor, 269; for Congress, 291; for Senator, 261; for Assembly, 298. People's—for President, 46; for Governor, 41; for Congress, 44. Social-Labor—for President, 5; for Governor, 5.

2d District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—Con.— Wetherill, Dem.	Gardner, Rep.	—Sen.— Apgar, Dem.	Skirm, Rep.	—Ass'y.- Lanning, Dem.	Rogers, Rep.
Trenton—										
5th Ward, 1st Dist., .	165	197	162	199	163	198	142	218	146	207
5th Ward, 2d Dist., .	150	265	149	266	148	267	139	277	149	272
5th Ward, 3d Dist , .	207	106	208	105	205	108	196	117	174	138
5th Ward, 4th Dist., .	258	165	260	161	258	165	243	179	258	165
7th Ward, 1st Dist., .	340	188	334	192	339	189	328	200	329	194
7th Ward, 2d Dist., .	219	138	219	139	219	138	215	145	215	141
7th Ward, 3d Dist., .	281	270	280	272	281	270	269	281	269	273
7th Ward, 5th Dist , .	192	177	190	179	192	177	189	180	185	175
8th Ward, 1st Dist., .	342	207	338	212	344	206	310	236	317	227
8th Ward, 2d Dist , .	203	167	201	167	203	166	193	177	192	178
	2357	1880	2341	1892	2352	1884	2224	2010	2234	1970
Plurality, ...	477		449		468		214		264	

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 64; for Governor, 63; for Congress, 64; for Senator, 61; for Assembly, 63. People's—for President, 27; for Governor, 24; for Congress, 25. Social-Labor—for President, 4; for Governor, 4.

3d District.	—Elec — Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—Con.— Wetherill. Dem.	Gardner, Rep.	— Sen. — Apgar, Dem.	Skirm, Rep.	—Ass'y.- Lane, Dem.	Roebling, Rep.
Trenton—										
2d Ward, 1st Dist.,	191	246	187	250	190	248	179	257	173	259
2d Ward, 2d Dist.,	174	279	171	283	176	276	162	290	149	300
3d Ward, 1st Dist.,	158	195	156	198	157	197	154	202	142	207
3d Ward, 2d Dist.,	128	252	125	257	127	252	119	260	108	264
3d Ward, 3d Dist ,	171	109	174	109	171	110	163	118	151	122
3d Ward, 4th Dist.,	386	218	379	226	382	219	371	235	331	269
4th Ward, 1st Dist.,	272	279	272	280	272	279	263	286	245	298
4th Ward, 2d Dist ,	444	153	437	160	443	153	421	174	407	184
6th Ward, ...	424	241	407	256	421	245	395	272	361	298
9th Ward, 2d Dist ,	182	191	178	195	182	192	173	201	143	224
9th Ward, 3d Dist.,	203	166	200	168	203	166	195	175	151	211
11th Ward, 1st Dist.,	170	113	165	117	169	114	155	126	103	168
11th Ward, 2d Dist.,	420	284	411	293	417	287	391	314	335	362
	3323	2726	3262	2792	3310	2738	3141	2910	2799	3166
Plurality, ...	597		470		572		231			367
	9347	9795	9196	9970	9298	9854	8852	10312		
Plurality in Co , . .		448		774		556		1460		

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 69; for Governor, 61; for Congress, 66; for Senator, 58, for Assembly, 65. People's—for President, 8; for Governor, 9; for Congress, 9. Social-Labor—for President, 3; for Governor, 2.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF TRENTON.

Trenton—	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Dem.	Rep.	—Con.— Dem.	Rep.	—Sen.— Dem.	Rep.	—Ass'y— Dem.	Rep.
1st Ward,	504	758	499	763	502	762	466	796	500	758
2d Ward,	365	525	358	533	366	524	341	547	322	559
3d Ward,	843	774	834	790	837	778	807	815	732	862
4th Ward,	716	432	709	440	715	432	684	460	652	482
5th Ward,	780	733	779	731	774	738	720	791	727	782
6th Ward,	424	241	407	256	421	245	395	272	361	298
7th Ward,	1267	1055	1255	1068	1265	1058	1221	1107	1228	1065
8th Ward,	545	374	539	379	547	372	503	413	509	405
9th Ward,	602	748	593	756	601	750	565	928	509	829
10th Ward,	363	598	355	607	361	603	328	632	352	599
11th Ward,	590	397	576	410	586	401	546	440	438	530
	6999	6635	6904	6733	6975	6663	6576	7201	6330	7169
Plurality,	364		171		312			625		839

Prohibition—vote for President, 211; for Governor, 191; for Congress, 203; for Senator, 179; for Assembly, 201. People's—for President, 47; for Governor, 45; for Congress, 46. Social-Labor—for President, 8; for Governor, 7.

Middlesex County.

1st District. Perth Amboy—	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—Gov— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	—Con.— Geissenhainer, Dem.	Hoffman, Rep.	—Ass'y— Beckman, Dem.	Garretson, Rep.
1st Ward,	257	339	18	262	330	17	261	339	263	329
2d Ward,	380	232	27	382	230	27	381	234	378	238
3d Ward,	364	239	10	369	230	10	365	239	346	230
	1001	810	55	1013	790	54	1007	812	987	797
Piscataway—										
1st Dist.,	154	177	10	151	180	9	153	177	140	191
2d Dist.,	189	210	26	192	207	25	188	209	173	217
Raritan—										
1st Dist.,	302	265	26	290	276	25	300	267	278	277
2d Dist.,	185	159	9	181	162	9	185	157	170	171
Woodbridge—										
1st Dist.,	373	269	6	373	269	6	375	265	367	268
2d Dist.,	166	173	4	168	171	4	168	172	160	174
	2370	2063	136	2368	2055	132	2376	2059	2275	2095
Plurality,	307			313			317		180	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 135; for Assembly, 130. People's—for President, 8; for Governor, 9. Social-Labor, for President, 33; for Governor, 33.

2D DISTRICT.	—ELEC.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—GOV.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep	Kennedy, Pro.	—CON.— Geissenhainer, Dem.	Hoffman, Rep.	—ASS'Y.— Daly, Dem.	Whitlock, Rep.
New Brunswick—										
1st Ward, 1st Dist.,	187	105	. .	185	107	. .	186	106	180	108
1st Ward, 2d Dist.,	192	139	6	191	141	6	192	140	168	158
2d Ward, 1st Dist ,	335	225	3	330	234	2	336	227	308	245
2d Ward, 2d Dist ,	194	201	4	187	209	3	194	202	179	214
3d Ward,	332	144	3	330	147	3	334	145	320	151
4th Ward,	113	132	1	111	133	. .	111	133	99	140
5th Ward, 1st Dist.,	316	313	5	301	327	4	317	315	277	349
5th Ward, 2d Dist.,	299	311	7	290	322	7	302	313	258	341
6th Ward, 1st Dist.,	449	192	. .	426	209	. .	443	196	415	217
6th Ward, 2d Disi.,	342	185	2	331	195	2	342	185	329	193
	2759	1947	31	2682	2024	27	2757	1962	2533	2116
Plurality,	812			658			795		417	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 28. People's—for President, 16; for Governor, 13, Social-Labor—for President, 3; for Governor, 4.

3D DISTRICT.	—ELEC.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—GOV.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	—CON.— Geissenhainer, Dem.	Hoffman, Rep.	—ASS'Y.— Warne, Dem.	Pownall, Rep
Cranbury,	119	229	12	115	236	9	118	229	116	233
E. Brunswick, 1st Dist.,	277	153	5	280	149	5	277	153	278	152
2d Dist.,	236	95	1	238	94	1	236	95	227	101
3d Dist.,	181	96	3	183	94	3	180	97	178	98
	694	344	9	701	337	9	693	345	683	351
Madison,	260	153	6	249	162	6	256	156	278	126
Monroe, 1st Dist.,	86	173	3	85	175	3	86	172	82	176
2d Dist.,	172	192	5	164	200	5	169	192	110	254
North Brunswick,	133	195	4	131	198	4	134	195	129	196
Sayreville,	358	193	7	356	196	7	358	194	347	197
South Amboy, 1st Dist ,	253	141	19	251	145	18	251	143	240	156
2d Dist.,	426	199	10	427	204	10	436	199	409	219
S. Brunswick, 1st Dist.,	185	197	1	184	199	. .	183	198	180	202
2d Dist.,	127	116	5	125	116	5	128	116	125	117
	2813	2132	81	2788	2168	76	2812	2139	2699	2227
Plurality,	681			620			673		472	
	7942	6142	248	7838	6247	235	7945	6160		
Plurality in county,	1800			1591			1785			

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 82. People's—for President, 28; for Governor, 21. Social-Labor—for President, 10; for Governor, 12.

Monmouth County.

1st District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—Con.— Geissenhainer, Dem.	Hoffman, Rep.	—Sen.— Terhune, Dem.	Heisley, Rep.	—Ass'y— Strahan, Dem.	Holmes, Rep.
Freehold, 1st Dist., . .	298	120	297	121	298	119	282	137	282	135
2d Dist., .	268	154	263	159	269	152	263	156	266	55
3d Dist., . .	350	166	345	171	352	164	333	181	337	176
	916	440	905	451	919	435	878	474	885	466
Howell, East Dist., . .	306	186	307	184	305	190	246	250	251	243
West Dist., . .	223	130	223	131	224	130	218	134	214	136
Manalapan.	264	265	260	272	284	234	275	256	250	264
Millstone, ...	253	197	251	199	253	197	211	238	253	193
Shrewsbury—										
Macedonia Dist., . .	35	72	35	72	35	72	36	71	35	72
Upper Freehold—										
1st Dist, ...	209	178	209	179	208	178	208	180	188	199
2d Dist., ...	133	225	133	227	131	227	133	227	134	229
	2339	1693	2323	1715	2359	1663	2205	1830	2210	1802
Plurality, ...	646		608		696		375		408	

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 107; for Governor, 102; for Congress, 101; for Senator, 100; for Assembly, 102. People's—for President, 3; for Governor, 3. Social-Labor—for President, 4; for Governor, 4.

2d District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—Con.— Geissenheiner, Dem.	Hoffman, Rep.	—Sen.— Terhune, Dem.	Heisley, Rep.	—Ass'y.- Honce, Dem.	Ten Broeck, Rep.
Atlantic,	267	129	266	130	268	128	263	131	262	129
Eatontown, 1st Dist.,	108	195	116	188	112	192	122	180	123	179
2d Dist.,	188	177	190	176	188	177	187	177	186	180
Marlboro,	357	167	346	179	362	166	339	184	377	141
Matawan,	442	252	446	247	445	249	510	180	435	247
Neptune, 1st Dist,	239	410	242	413	240	410	249	401	224	431
2d Dist.,	243	344	243	341	244	344	247	340	221	378
3d Dist.,	129	182	129	185	129	184	134	176	121	189
4th Dist.,	192	240	191	239	191	239	200	230	178	255
	803	1176	805	1178	804	1177	830	1147	744	1253
Ocean, 1st Dist.,	170	138	167	140	168	139	188	119	162	145
2d Dist.,	146	111	143	114	146	111	146	109	137	118
3d Dist.,	287	262	293	259	290	260	275	279	281	267
4th Dist.,	189	245	188	247	192	243	198	235	186	247
5th Dist.,	310	181	299	192	305	188	311	181	290	200
6th Dist.,	234	195	227	204	229	200	227	202	216	211
	1336	1132	1317	1156	1330	1141	1345	1125	1272	1188
Wall, 1st Dist.,	311	201	310	203	309	201	312	197	276	227
2d Dist.,	389	283	378	290	384	285	394	272	361	297
	4201	3712	4174	3747	4202	3716	4302	3593	4036	3841
Plurality,	489		427		486		709		195	

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 292; for Governor, 269; for Congress, 273; for Senator, 264; for Assembly, 247. People's—for President, 8; for Governor, 8. Social-Labor—for President, 4; for Governor, 4.

3d District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—Con.— Geissenheiner, Dem.	Hoffman, Rep.	—Sen.— Terhune, Dem.	Heisley, Rep.	—Ass'y.- Andrew, Dem.	Parker, Rep.
Holmdel,	241	101	235	107	235	107	203	135	222	113
Middletown, 1st Dist.,	204	181	203	182	208	176	205	179	182	195
2d Dist.,	273	289	277	289	277	286	285	274	242	293
3d Dist.,	167	205	165	212	208	170	165	211	160	209
4th Dist.,	104	88	105	87	106	79	123	68	83	108
	748	763	750	770	799	711	778	732	667	805
Raritan, 1st Dist.,	290	233	288	232	292	231	290	228	286	228
2d Dist.,	271	275	280	267	273	274	290	258	275	268
Shrewsbury—										
East Dist.,	282	144	282	144	281	144	275	148	252	169
Middle Dist.,	208	269	209	269	208	269	195	282	151	322
South Dist.,	202	202	194	208	195	209	209	194	109	289
West Dist.,	232	284	231	285	230	287	230	286	171	343
	924	899	916	906	914	909	909	910	683	1123
	2474	2271	2469	2282	2513	2232	2470	2263	2133	2537
Plurality,	203		187		281		207			404
	9014	7676	8966	7744	9074	7611	8977	7686		
Plurality in county,	1338		1222		1463		1291			

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 157; for Governor, 152; for Congress, 151; for Senator, 155; for Assembly, 187. People's—for President, 12; for Governor, 11. Social-Labor—for President, 2; for Governor, 2.

Morris County.

1st District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—Con— Cornish, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	—Sen.— Drake, Dem	Condit, Rep.	—Ass'y— O'Brien, Dem.	Baker, Rep.
Chatham—										
East Dist.,	138	189	139	188	130	196	132	195	134	194
North Dist.,	226	159	223	160	220	160	226	158	223	159
South Dist.,	213	195	211	199	210	197	212	196	209	197
	577	543	573	547	560	553	570	549	566	550
Chester,	271	132	275	137	273	137	332	135	274	138
Mendham,	185	147	176	154	178	154	174	157	176	146
Morris—										
East Dist,	324	351	317	356	307	357	319	355	307	363
North Dist.,	396	292	395	286	386	294	392	295	376	299
South Dist.,	229	207	226	209	218	213	225	211	220	210
West Dist.,	265	276	256	284	257	279	259	280	255	281
	1214	1126	1194	1135	1168	1143	1195	1141	1158	1153
Mount Olive,	222	145	212	147	207	144	221	144	198	156
Passaic,	227	152	218	157	223	153	225	151	221	155
Randolph—										
Central Dist.,	182	189	181	188	173	176	194	178	171	196
North Dist,	187	285	184	284	175	281	201	270	178	288
South Dist,	241	177	233	177	229	176	267	150	242	174
West Dist,	101	97	98	106	80	74	128	98	113	102
	711	747	696	755	657	707	790	696	704	760
Roxbury—										
Port Morris Dist.,	102	81	103	78	106	77	108	73	88	91
Succasunna Dist.,	232	164	232	161	231	151	232	160	143	241
Washington—										
North Dist.,	126	89	121	93	119	93	127	88	123	92
South Dist,	238	80	235	82	223	84	240	77	230	86
	4105	3406	4035	3446	3945	3396	4214	3371	3881	3568
Plurality,	699		589		549		843		313	

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 494; for Governor, 492; for Congress, 515; for Senator, 492; for Assembly, 512 People's—for President, 98; for Governor, 91; for Congress, 173. Social-Labor—for President, 4; for Governor, 4.

2d District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—Con.— Cornish, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	—Sen.— Drake, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	—Ass'y. Smith, Dem.	Utter, Rep.
Boonton, East Dist., .	110	176	113	175	109	174	108	174	112	174
West Dist ,	201	357	201	356	200	356	183	372	206	349
Hanover, North Dist.,	69	168	67	168	66	169	64	173	69	168
South Dist.,	286	224	292	217	284	225	280	231	284	225
Jefferson, ...	161	218	167	202	157	218	172	207	173	204
Montville, ...	93	204	95	201	98	199	91	206	93	204
Pequannock, 1st Dist ,	68	209	68	208	67	208	65	210	68	208
2d Dist.,	162	216	174	205	167	209	155	219	191	186
Rockaway, N. Dist , .	308	317	303	318	310	310	327	301	326	299
S. Dist., .	273	234	267	239	251	230	295	215	281	225
	1731	2323	1747	2289	1709	2298	1740	2308	1803	2242
Plurality, ...		592		542		589		568		439
	5836	5729	5782	5735	5654	5694	5954	5679		
Plurality in county, .	107		47			40	275			

This District—Prohibition—vote for President, 180; for Governor, 178; for Congress, 174; for Senator, 157; for Assembly, 170. People's—for President, 32; for Governor, 27; for Congress, 63. Social-Labor, for President, 2; for Governor, 5.

Ocean County.

	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—Con.— Wetherill. Dem.	Gardner. Rep.	—Sen.— Irons, Dem.	Smith, Rep.	—Ass'y— Otis, Dem.	Burton, Rep.
Beach Haven, ...	21	40	22	40	21	40	21	40	28	33
Berkeley, ...	80	90	81	90	80	90	85	84	81	89
Brick—										
East Dist., ...	140	223	141	222	139	222	139	221	142	221
Middle Dist., ...	62	193	60	195	60	194	83	168	62	195
	202	416	201	417	199	416	222	389	204	416
Dover, ...	224	425	226	425	225	426	246	395	231	416
Eagleswood, ...	33	110	36	107	33	110	37	107	51	94
Jackson, ...	171	160	170	161	171	160	171	160	173	158
Lacey, ...	52	122	53	121	52	122	52	121	57	117
Lakewood, ...	132	285	128	289	128	288	108	313	129	287
Little Egg Harbor, . . .	118	283	122	278	116	277	126	273	212	190
Manchester, ...	137	122	140	118	137	122	149	109	138	120
Ocean, ...	45	68	46	67	45	68	46	66	46	67
Plumsted, ...	174	177	171	182	174	178	181	172	177	175
Stafford, ...	106	150	107	150	105	151	105	152	98	157
Union, ...	66	162	67	163	66	164	67	162	68	161
	1561	2610	1570	2608	1552	2612	1616	2543	1693	2480
Majority in county, .		1049		1038		1060		927		787

Prohibition—vote for President, 168; for Governor, 162; for Congress, 175; for Senator, 157; for Assembly, 146. People's—for President, 14; for Governor, 14; for Congress, 14; Social-Labor—for President, 3; for Governor, 3.

Passaic County.

1st District.	--Elec.-- Dem.	Rep.	—Gov.— Pro.	Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	—Con.— Kennedy, Pro.	Cadmus, Dem.	—Sen.— Doherty, Rep.	—Ass'y— Kohlhaas, Dem.	Holt, Rep.
Manchester,	231	330	16	225	332	17	226	334	229	331
Paterson—										
1st Ward, 1st Dist.,	277	366	19	272	367	19	272	368	263	383
1st Ward, 2d Dist ,	271	427	11	269	428	11	273	425	238	456
1st Ward, 3d Dist.,	86	322	8	87	321	8	83	325	80	323
2d Ward, 1st Dist.,	239	271	17	242	268	18	236	273	234	273
2d Ward, 2d Dist.,	187	292	7	189	288	7	187	288	180	292
6th Ward, 1st Dist.,	177	202	1	173	204	1	180	197	245	129
6th Ward, 2d Dist ,	328	156	2	346	139	2	363	124	357	121
Pompton,	176	310	16	182	304	16	192	292	173	309
Wayne,	179	235	14	179	233	13	182	231	179	235
West Milford,	188	271	19	190	270	19	191	267	189	269
	2342	3182	130	2354	3154	131	2385	3124	2367	3121
Plurality,		840			800			739		754

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 128; for Assembly, 132. People's—for President, 4 · for Governor, 4. Social-Labor—for President, 74; for Governor, 82; for Congress, 78.

2d District.	——Elec.—— Dem.	Rep.	—— Gov. —— Pro.	Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	—Con.— Cadmus, Dem.	Doherty, Rep.	—Ass'y.- Smith, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Little Falls,	188	243	10	190	240	10	188	242	137	228
Paterson—										
2d Ward, 3d Dist.,	277	272	11	265	282	12	264	286	225	293
2d Ward, 4th Dist.,	332	471	17	320	473	17	324	475	264	491
7th Ward, 1st Dist.,	486	114	2	483	114	2	463	137	391	91
7th Ward, 2d Dist.,	565	188	3	561	194	3	563	192	380	144
	1848	1288	43	1819	1303	44	1802	1332	1397	1247
Plurality,	560			516			470		150	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 42. People's—for President, 3; for Governor, 1. Social-Labor—for President, 43; for Governor, 44; for Congress, 43. Kelly, Ind. Dem., for Assembly, 504.

3d District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—— Gov. —— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	—Con.— Cadmus, Dem.	Doherty, Rep.	—Ass'y.— Flynn, Dem.	Barr, Rep.
Paterson—										
5th Ward, 1st Dist., .	279	203	70	279	206	. .	277	206	270	137
5th Ward, 2d Dist , .	278	315	4	285	308	4	269	322	338	200
5th Ward, 3d Dist , .	265	125	7	263	126	7	255	134	251	97
5th Ward, 4th Dist , .	384	314	4	383	315	4	360	337	407	205
8th Ward, 1st Dist., .	324	194	1	319	197	1	313	205	344	66
8th Ward, 2d Dist., .	444	163	4	440	166	4	415	192	406	101
8th Ward, 3d Dist., .	464	160	6	465	159	6	459	163	455	110
8th Ward, 4th Dist , .	415	283	6	416	286	6	412	288	446	158
8th Ward, 5th Dist., .	276	186	5	272	188	6	272	189	266	127
	3129	1943	107	3122	1951	38	3032	2056	3183	1201
Plurality, ...	1186			1171			996		1982	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 35; for Assembly, 45. People's—for President, 8; for Governor, 8 Social-Labor—for President, 29; for Governor, 28; for Congress, 23. Devlin, Ind. Dem., for Assembly, 20; Hynes, Ind. Dem., for Assembly, 589.

4TH DISTRICT.	ELEC. Dem.	ELEC. Rep.	ELEC. Pro.	GOV. Werts, Dem.	GOV. Kea Rep.	GOV. Kennedy, Pro.	CON. Cadmus, Dem.	CON. Doherty, Rep.	ASS'Y. Milnes, Dem.	ASS'Y. Gledhill, Rep.
Acquackanonk, .	256	284	9	251	290	9	258	281	231	294
Passaic City—										
1st Ward, 1st D.,	345	189	3	340	193	3	340	191	340	192
1st Ward, 2d D.,	160	89	. .	159	90	. .	161	89	160	87
2d Ward, . . .	208	447	20	190	464	17	204	446	182	454
3d Ward, . . .	96	266	8	84	279	7	100	262	91	267
4th Ward, 1st D ,	245	214	4	238	219	5	241	217	237	216
4th Ward, 2d D.,	112	195	2	99	208	2	107	201	102	204
	1166	1400	37	1110	1453	34	1153	1406	1112	1420
Paterson—										
3d Ward, 1st D.,	195	243	3	191	245	3	183	253	192	241
3d Ward, 2d D.,	243	352	12	239	357	11	241	357	237	357
3d Ward, 3d D.,	288	511	18	281	517	18	300	502	265	527
3d Ward, 4th D.,	190	259	5	189	261	4	186	268	190	262
3d Ward, 5th D.,	365	388	4	364	389	4	361	392	355	397
3d Ward, 6th D.,	206	137	2	196	144	2	176	166	207	137
4th Ward, 1st D.,	116	209	. .	108	216	. .	130	192	104	219
4th Ward, 2d D.,	165	272	9	165	274	8	164	274	162	275
4th Ward, 3d D.,	225	534	17	217	543	16	240	518	214	538
4th Ward, 4th D.,	258	526	9	250	532	10	233	550	256	530
	3673	5115	125	3561	5221	119	3625	5159	3525	5197
Plurality, . . .		1442			1660			1534		1672
	10992	11528	405	10856	11629	332	10844	11651		
Plur. in county,		536			773			807		

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 111; for Assembly, 155. People's—for President, 8; for Governor, 7. Social-Labor—for President, 53; for Governor, 57; for Congress, 52.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF PATERSON.

	ELEC. Dem.	ELEC. Rep.	ELEC. Pro.	GOV. Dem.	GOV. Rep.	GOV. Pro.	CON Dem.	CON Rep.	ASS'Y Dem.	ASS'Y Rep.
Paterson—										
1st Ward, ...	634	1115	38	628	1116	38	628	1118	581	1162
2d Ward, ...	1035	1306	52	1016	1311	54	1011	1322	998	1349
3d Ward, ...	1487	1890	44	1460	1913	42	1447	1938	1446	1921
4th Ward, ...	764	1541	35	740	1565	34	767	1534	736	1562
5th Ward, ...	1206	957	85	1210	955	15	1161	999	1489	639
6th Ward, ...	505	358	3	519	343	3	543	321	602	250
7th Ward, ...	1051	302	5	1044	308	5	1026	329	1115	235
8th Ward, ...	1923	986	22	1912	996	23	1871	1037	2303	562
	8605	8455	284	8529	8507	214	8454	8598	9270	7680
Plurality, ...	150			22				144	1590	

Prohibition—vote for Congress, 198; for Assembly, 189. People's—for President, 18; for Governor, 16. Social-Labor—for President, 154; for Governor, 160; for Congress, 148.

Salem County.

	—Elec.—		— Gov. —			— Con.—		— Ass'y.—	
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	Porch, Dem.	Loudenslager, Rep.	Diver, Dem.	Allen, Rep.
Alloway,	261	163	14	261	164	13	261	163	266	156
Elsinboro,	56	58	1	71	44	1	56	58	70	44
Lower Alloways Creek,	144	194	9	142	196	10	139	197	146	194
Lower Penns Neck,	206	158	9	208	156	9	203	156	206	157
Mannington,	205	278	17	160	286	13	161	281	152	290
Oldmans,	188	186	10	187	185	10	186	185	201	172
Pilesgrove—										
North Dist.,	162	229	24	155	238	19	157	232	159	223
South Dist.,	156	261	14	142	276	11	153	262	162	250
Pittsgrove, 1st Dist.,	215	130	21	224	120	21	214	130	220	115
2d Dist,	142	110	7	142	109	7	142	110	142	110
Quinton,	131	215	10	132	214	10	131	215	131	214
Salem—										
E. Ward, 1st Dist,	127	138	13	128	137	12	127	137	127	135
E Ward, 2d Dist.,	238	268	41	236	267	41	228	268	239	265
W. Ward, 1st Dist.,	199	140	18	194	144	17	193	141	192	145
W Ward, 2d Dist.,	206	131	17	208	131	15	203	130	212	124
	770	677	89	766	679	85	751	676	770	669
Upper Penns Neck—										
North Dist.,	179	139	30	179	139	29	179	139	196	126
South Dist.,	171	89	6	172	87	6	171	89	193	68
Upper Pittsgrove,	251	265	29	250	266	27	249	265	257	254
	3237	3152	290	3191	3159	271	3153	3158	3271	3042
Plurality in county,	85			32				5	229	

Prohibition—vote for Congress, 313; for Assembly, 283 People's—for President, 13; for Governor, 13. Social-Labor—for President, 8; for Governor, 8.

Somerset County.

	——Elec.——		—— Gov. ——			—Con.—		—Ass'y.-	
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	Geissenhainer, Dem.	Hoffman, Rep.	Cramer, Dem.	Vander Veer, Rep.
Bedminster,	306	143	13	300	145	14	305	144	300	147
Bernards, 1st Dist.,	238	143	9	235	143	9	239	142	234	145
2d Dist.,	120	73	6	120	73	6	120	73	118	74
Branchburg,	139	170	25	139	171	24	139	170	148	161
Bridgewater, 1st Dist.,	298	320	20	297	323	20	297	320	292	322
2d Dist.,	292	273	34	285	277	34	289	272	287	276
3d Dist.,	340	263	16	341	264	17	343	262	336	267
4th Dist.,	272	296	14	270	296	14	267	300	265	298
	1202	1154	84	1193	1160	85	1196	1154	1180	1163
Franklin, 1st Dist.,	125	148	2	126	147	2	125	147	125	147
2d Dist.,	180	137	14	178	140	13	177	140	181	137
3d Dist.,	93	150	1	93	149	1	95	148	96	147
	398	435	17	397	436	16	397	435	402	431
Hillsboro, 1st Dist.,	148	180	12	148	178	13	148	180	143	183
2d Dist.,	139	219	4	133	225	4	137	220	136	221
Montgomery,	148	214	10	147	216	10	148	214	149	214
North Plainfield—										
1st Dist.,	221	276	16	218	278	15	219	276	220	277
2d Dist.,	197	218	12	199	214	12	197	218	199	215
Warren,	147	82	10	147	82	10	143	83	138	90
	3403	3307	218	3376	3321	218	3388	3309	3367	3321
Plurality in county,	96			55			79		46	

Prohibition—vote for Congress, 222; for Assembly, 218. People's—for President, 4; for Governor, 5. Social-Labor—for President, 1; for Governor, 1.

Sussex County.

	—Elec.—			— Gov. —			—Con.—		—Ass'y.—	
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	Cornish, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Swartwout, Dem.	Huston, Rep.
Andover,	198	71	18	185	82	17	176	85	174	87
Byram,	133	137	29	132	139	28	128	138	126	141
Frankford,	203	142	32	202	145	30	202	140	194	144
Green,	94	69	2	90	72	2	83	76	85	74
Hampton,	134	94	7	127	101	7	109	116	109	115
Hardyston,	294	294	3	292	296	3	288	298	286	298
Lafayette,	91	118	6	92	117	6	84	121	79	122
Montague,	122	72	1	116	77	1	108	83	80	104
Newton, 1st Dist.,	186	186	24	175	198	23	164	200	157	211
2d Dist.,	260	171	24	249	183	24	224	196	209	214
Sandyston,	207	80	2	204	83	2	198	86	119	159
Sparta,	257	268	5	251	273	5	244	275	245	273
Stillwater,	201	129	9	193	137	9	189	141	189	142
Vernon,	251	172	7	251	172	7	246	171	247	172
Wallpack,	90	18	4	86	21	4	73	29	74	25
Wantage, East Dist.,	345	189	9	345	189	8	337	192	329	189
West Dist.,	152	136	13	153	136	13	149	140	144	141
	3218	2346	195	3143	2421	189	3002	2487	2846	2611
Plurality in county,	872			722			515		235	

Prohibition—vote for Congress, 210; for Assembly, 198. People's—for President, 21; for Governor, 20; for Congress, 25. Social-Labor—for President, 8; for Governor, 7.

Union County.

1st District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Gov. Werts, Dem.	Gov. Kean, Rep.	Gov. Kennedy, Pro.	Con. Dunn, Dem.	Con. Chamberlin, Rep.	Ass'y. Kelly, Dem.	Ass'y. Burns, Rep.
Elizabeth—										
1st Ward, 1st Dist.,	424	112	1	424	108	1	412	113	406	123
1st Ward, 2d Dist.,	164	50	. .	162	51	. .	156	56	160	51
2d Ward, 1st Dist.,	293	69	6	281	79	6	274	77	266	88
2d Ward, 2d Dist.,	203	154	4	205	147	3	186	167	203	151
3d Ward 1st Dist.,	349	87	5	349	83	5	337	87	346	90
3d Ward, 2d Dist.,	229	202	7	242	184	7	194	225	222	199
4th Ward, 1st Dist.,	204	177	1	201	181	. .	195	182	195	182
4th Ward, 2d Dist.,	157	171	12	151	177	12	152	175	149	171
5th Ward, 1st Dist.,	184	219	12	197	202	12	173	225	180	213
5th Ward, 2d Dist.,	105	97	2	112	86	2	92	106	101	99
6th Ward,	367	262	2	336	285	2	362	259	358	264
10th Ward,	190	301	5	172	313	4	154	329	169	313
11th Ward,	238	387	6	225	395	. .	210	406	224	388
	3107	2288	63	3057	2291	54	2897	2407	2979	2332
Plurality,	819			766			490		647	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 55; for Assembly, 67. People's—for President, 6; for Governor, 5. Social-Labor—for President, 110; for Governor, 114; for Congress, 116; for Assembly, 102.

2d District.	Elec. Dem.	Elec. Rep.	Elec. Pro.	Gov. Werts, Dem.	Gov. Kean, Rep.	Gov. Kennedy, Pro.	Con. Dunn, Dem.	Con. Chamberlin, Rep.	Ass'y. Lane, Dem	Ass'y. Benjamin, Rep.
Cranford,	164	226	23	165	223	23	146	239	157	195
Elizabeth—										
7th Ward, 1st Dist.,	257	89	. .	255	87	. .	236	101	215	11
7th Ward, 2d Dist.,	170	99	. .	177	89	. .	161	101	158	94
8th Ward, 1st Dist.,	315	390	9	313	382	10	290	402	266	412
8th Ward, 2d Dist,	320	149	3	311	150	3	284	165	252	198
9th Ward, 1st Dist.,	206	207	6	202	207	6	185	219	166	229
9th Ward 2d Dist.,	233	133	3	223	138	2	209	149	187	163
12th Ward, 1st Dist,	97	143	1	91	144	1	89	149	91	135
12th Ward, 2d Dist.,	177	94	3	169	97	3	166	103	151	102
New Providence,	79	75	6	82	70	6	77	75	67	79
Springfield,	89	131	3	88	132	3	87	132	88	122
Summit,	404	277	30	382	301	29	365	285	374	267
Union,	320	273	10	306	284	11	295	290	283	266
	2831	2286	97	2764	2304	97	2590	2410	2455	2373
Plurality,	545			460			180		82	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 127; for Assembly, 179. People's—for President, 9; for Governor, 11. Social-Labor—for President, 53; for Governor, 57; for Congress, 55; for Assembly, 56.

3d District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	— Gov. — Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	—Con.— Dunn, Dem.	Chamberlin Rep.	—Ass'y.— Cohen, Dem.	Kyte, Rep.
Clark,	54	34	..	50	38	..	50	36	41	45
Fanwood,	132	187	1	134	187	1	123	196	120	197
Linden,	203	283	4	193	293	4	191	292	198	287
Plainfield—										
1st Ward,	257	348	10	267	332	14	257	353	250	349
2d Ward,	234	358	8	230	361	10	205	376	220	370
3d Ward,	172	320	23	168	322	22	156	328	163	325
4th Ward, 1st Dist.,	267	281	14	270	274	16	248	287	265	282
4th Ward, 2d Dist,	146	177	11	149	174	11	139	180	143	178
	1076	1484	66	1084	1463	73	1005	1524	1041	1504
Rahway—										
1st Ward,	195	178	7	195	178	7	178	182	196	177
2d Ward,	212	195	5	212	196	4	204	198	208	198
3d Ward, 1st Dist.,	191	249	11	188	251	11	172	264	190	248
3d Ward, 2d Dist.,	118	150	3	120	148	3	117	150	117	148
4th Ward,	159	161	8	158	164	8	148	168	158	162
	875	933	34	873	937	33	819	962	869	933
Westfield,	319	331	37	311	338	39	302	341	326	324
	2659	3252	142	2645	3256	150	2490	3351	2595	3290
Plurality,		593			611			861		695
	8597	7826	302	8466	7851	301	7977	8168		
Plurality in county,	771			615				191		

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 146; for Assembly, 136. People's—for President, 12; for Governor, 9. Social-Labor—for President, 17; for Governor, 16; for Congress, 24; for Assembly, 18.

VOTE IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.

	—Elec.—			— Gov. —			—Con.—		—Ass'y.-	
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Elizabeth, 1st Ward, .	588	162	1	586	159	1	568	169	566	174
2d Ward, .	496	223	10	486	226	9	460	244	469	239
3d Ward, .	578	289	12	591	267	12	531	312	568	289
4th Ward, .	361	348	13	352	358	12	347	357	344	353
5th Ward, .	289	316	14	309	288	14	265	331	281	312
6th Ward, .	367	262	2	336	285	2	362	259	358	264
7th Ward, .	427	188	. .	432	176	. .	397	202	373	205
8th Ward, .	635	539	12	624	532	13	574	567	518	610
9th Ward, .	439	340	9	425	345	8	394	368	353	392
10th Ward, .	190	301	5	172	313	4	154	329	169	313
11th Ward, .	238	387	6	225	395	. .	210	406	224	388
12th Ward, .	274	237	4	260	241	4	255	252	242	237
	4882	3592	88	4798	3585	79	4517	3796	4465	3776
Plurality, ...	1290			1213			721		689	

Prohibition—vote for Congress, 79; for Assembly, 113. People's—for President, 14; for Governor, 15. Social-Labor—for President, 161; for Governor, 169; for Congress, 169; for Assembly, 156.

Warren County.

	—Elec.—			— Gov. —			—Con.—		—Ass'y.-	
1st District.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	Cornish, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Smith, Rep.
Allamuchy, ...	92	71	6	94	70	6	90	72	74	90
Blairstown, ...	215	146	20	209	151	19	187	168	208	145
Franklin, ...	214	97	14	195	114	12	174	122	186	119
Frelinghuysen, ...	119	117	8	119	117	8	109	126	109	126
Greenwich, ...	116	77	5	115	78	5	108	78	108	80
Hackettstown, 1st Dist.,	154	114	26	158	113	26	141	118	130	136
2d Dist.,	165	135	23	168	133	23	160	137	151	146
Hardwick, ...	84	39	5	84	38	5	83	40	86	37
Independence, ...	126	97	15	129	95	14	108	108	108	108
Mansfield, ...	214	89	41	216	85	43	195	103	174	114
Oxford, 2d Dist. . . .	314	174	11	311	176	10	255	201	294	189
Washington Borough—										
East Dist., ...	230	153	54	227	154	56	268	106	191	182
West Dist., ...	238	146	46	233	147	49	287	90	205	173
Washington Township,	216	86	21	215	87	21	209	82	200	99
	2497	1541	295	2473	1558	297	2374	1551	2224	1744
Plurality	956			915			823		480	

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 328; for Assembly, 330. People's—for President, 15; for Governor, 13; for Congress, 17. Social-Labor—for President, 6; for Governor, 6.

2d District.	—Elec.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—Gov— Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	—Con.— Cornish, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	—Ass'y.— Sheppard, Dem.	Wilkins, Rep.
Belvidere,	274	169	38	266	176	37	236	204	192	118
Harmony,	187	87	7	188	86	7	165	102	174	79
Hope,	161	123	22	155	134	18	125	155	137	114
Knowlton,	234	109	7	232	111	7	195	140	212	82
Lopatcong,	250	127	8	244	131	6	176	163	248	125
Oxford, 1st Dist,	284	84	17	278	87	18	242	110	236	76
Pahaquarry,	67	15	1	66	17	..	61	22	67	15
Phillipsburg—										
1st Ward,	233	229	6	229	231	6	186	253	241	216
2d Ward,	277	173	9	279	170	9	204	202	250	191
3d Ward,	336	251	29	341	247	28	255	251	316	246
4th Ward,	230	113	7	221	120	7	171	151	207	130
	1076	766	51	1070	768	50	816	857	1014	783
Pohatcong,	171	161	7	173	158	7	149	168	168	163
	2704	1641	158	2672	1668	150	2165	1921	2448	1555
Plurality,	1063			1004			244		893	
	5201	3182	453	5145	3226	447	4539	3472		
Plurality in county,	2019			1919			1067			

This District—Prohibition—vote for Congress, 174; for Assembly, 340. People's—for President, 49; for Governor, 48; for Congress, 194; for Assembly, 187. Social-Labor—for President, 21; for Governor, 20.

Total Number of Election Precincts by Counties.

Atlantic, 22; Bergen, 22; Burlington, 39; Camden, 52; Cape May, 13; Cumberland, 32; Essex, 103; Gloucester, 19; Hudson, 122; Hunterdon, 26; Mercer, 45; Middlesex, 32; Monmouth, 38; Morris, 29; Ocean, 15; Passaic, 42; Salem, 18; Somerset, 17; Sussex, 17; Union, 40; Warren, 26. Total, 769.

RECAPITULATION.

Average Vote for Electors by Counties—Vote by Counties.

Counties.	Democrat.	Republican.	Prohibition.	Soc.-Labor.	People's.	Pluralities. Democrat.	Pluralities. Republican.
Atlantic,	3001	3329	247	16	35	. . .	328
Bergen,	5864	5020	125	31	13	844	. .
Burlington,	6727	6881	507	15	32	. . .	154
Camden,	10007	11001	498	31	45	. . .	994
Cape May,	1310	1479	190	3	4	. . .	169
Cumberland,	4725	5516	720	27	69	. . .	791
Essex,	30176	29045	781	203	118	1131	. .
Gloucester,	3528	3749	224	6	12	. . .	221
Hudson,	32236	23307	272	485	109	8929	. .
Hunterdon,	5120	3448	623	20	80	1672	. .
Mercer,	9347	9795	435	12	81	. . .	448
Middlesex,	7942	6142	248	46	52	1800	. .
Monmouth,	9014	7676	556	10	23	1338	. .
Morris,	5836	5729	674	6	130	107	. .
Ocean,	1561	2610	168	3	14	. . .	1049
Passaic,	10992	11528	405	199	23	. . .	536
Salem,	3237	3152	290	8	13	85	. .
Somerset,	3403	3307	218	1	4	96	. .
Sussex,	3218	2346	195	8	21	872	. .
Union,	8597	7826	302	180	27	771	. .
Warren,	5201	3182	453	27	64	2019	. .
Average vote,	171042	156068	8131	1337	969	19664	4690
Plurality,	14974					14974	

Number of names on poll-books, ... 340733
Ballots rejected, ... 2693

For Governor—Vote by Counties.

Counties.	Werts, Dem.	Kean, Rep.	Kennedy, Pro.	Keim, Soc.-Labor	Bird, People's.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic,	3022	3310	242	16	35	. . .	288
Bergen,	5791	5098	124	31	11	693	. .
Burlington,	6688	7053	485	17	30	. . .	365
Camden,	9890	11153	451	31	37	. . .	1263
Cape May,	1357	1437	182	3	4	. . .	80
Cumberland,	4667	5605	686	25	63	. . .	938
Essex,	28962	30148	733	204	103	. . .	1186
Gloucester,	3497	3804	207	6	12	. . .	307
Hudson,	30883	24526	268	463	116	6357	. .
Hunterdon,	4971	3587	631	20	68	1384	. .
Mercer,	9196	9970	393	11	74	. . .	774
Middlesex,	7838	6247	235	49	43	1591	. .
Monmouth,	8966	7744	523	10	22	1222	. .
Morris,	5782	5735	670	9	118	47	. .
Ocean,	1570	2608	162	3	14	. . .	1038
Passaic,	10856	11629	332	211	20	. . .	773
Salem,	3191	3159	271	8	13	32	. .
Somerset,	3376	3321	218	1	5	55	. .
Sussex,	3143	2421	189	7	20	722	. .
Union,	8466	7851	301	187	25	615	. .
Warren,	5145	3226	447	26	61	1919	. .
	167257	159632	7750	1338	894	14637	7012
Plurality,	7625					7625	

For Congress—by Districts.

First District.

Counties.	Porch, Dem.	Loudenslager, Rep.	Seagraves, Pro.			Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Camden,	9924	11079	496	. .	. .	. .	1155
Cape May,	1289	1499	187	. .	. .	. .	210
Cumberland,	4682	5555	726	. .	. .	. .	873
Gloucester,	3463	3808	218	. .	. .	. .	345
Salem,	3153	3158	313	. .	. .	. .	5
	22511	25099	1940				2588
Plurality,		2588					

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Wetherill, Dem.	Gardner, Rep.	French, Pro	Duroe, People's.	Pluralities. Dem	Rep.
Atlantic,	2994	3297	245	45	. .	303
Burlington,	6748	6953	507	32	. .	205
Mercer,	9298	9854	421	78	. .	556
Ocean,	1552	2612	175	14	. .	1060
	20592	22716	1348	169	. .	2124
Plurality,		2124				

THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Geissenhainer, Dem.	Hoffman, Rep.	Marshall, Pro.		Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Middlesex,	7945	6160	245	. .	1785	. .
Monmouth,	9074	7611	525	. .	1463	. .
Somerset,	3388	3309	222	. .	79	. .
	20407	17080	922	. .	3327	. .
Plurality,	3327					

FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Cornish, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Johnston, Pro.	Potter, People's.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Hunterdon,	4783	3627	655	102	1156	. .
Morris,	5654	5694	689	236	. .	40
Sussex,	3002	2487	210	25	515	. .
Warren,	4539	3472	502	211	1067	. .
Essex (part of),	3787	5446	251	21	. .	1659
	21765	20726	2307	595	2738	1699
Plurality,	1039				1039	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Cadmus, Dem.	Doherty, Rep.	Warner, Pro.	Richter, Soc.-Lab.	Pluralities. Dem.	Pluralities. Rep.
Bergen,	5868	5019	129	32	849	
Passaic,	10844	11651	316	196		807
Hudson (part of),	3981	2561	19	200	1420	
	20693	19231	464	428	2269	807
Plurality,	1462				1462	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.	English, Dem.	Parker, Rep.	Downs, Pro.	Buchanan, People's	Pluralities. Dem.	Pluralities. Rep.
Essex (part of), (Newark city),	21651	20284	412	76	1367	
Plurality,	1367					

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.	Fielder, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	McDonald, Dem.	Carman, Pro.	Zoller, Peoples.	Barthelmes, Soc.-Lab.	Pluralities. Dem.	Pluralities. Rep.
Hudson (part of),	22416	19585	2368	171	100	251	2831	
Plurality,	2831							

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Dunn, Dem.	Chamberlin, Rep.	Van Cise, Pro.	Weigel, Soc.-Lab.	Pluralities. Dem.	Pluralities. Rep.
Union,	7977	8168	328	195		191
Essex (part of),	4297	3553	118	6	744	
Hudson (part of),	2119	1749	56	9	370	
	14393	13470	502	210	1114	191
Plurality,	923				923	

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Peo.	Soc.-Lab.
Total Vote for Congress, . . .	166,796	158,191	8,136	940	889

Democratic Plurality for Congress, ... 8605

Vote by Counties for Members of the General Assembly.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	People's	Social-Labor.	Majorities. Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic, ...	2954	3333	253	. .	. .	. .	379
Bergen, ...	5720	5059	76	. .	. .	661	. .
Burlington, ...	6521	7074	509	. .	. .	. .	553
Camden, ...	10049	10760	552	. .	. .	. .	711
Cape May, ...	1373	1403	180	. .	. .	. .	30
Cumberland, ...	4610	5578	706	. .	. .	. .	968
Essex, ...	28740	30056	753	33	. .	. .	1316
Gloucester, ...	3514	3750	193	. .	. .	. .	236
Hudson, ...	28477	25996	74	36	289	2461	. .
Hunterdon, ...	4827	3642	620	51	. .	1185	. .
Mercer, ...	8629	10339	426	. .	. .	. .	1710
Middlesex, ...	7507	6438	130	. .	. .	1069	. .
Monmouth, ...	8379	8180	536	. .	. .	199	. .
Morris, ...	5684	5810	684	. .	. .	. .	126
Ocean, ...	1693	2480	146	. .	. .	. .	787
Passaic, ...	11585	10766	332	. .	. .	819	. .
Salem, ...	3271	3042	283	. .	. .	229	. .
Somerset, ...	3367	3321	218	. .	. .	46	. .
Sussex, ...	2846	2611	198	. .	. .	235	. .
Union, ...	8079	7995	382	. .	176	84	. .
Warren, ...	4672	3299	671	182	. .	1373	. .
	162427	160932	7920	302	465	8311	6816
Majority, ...	1495					1495	

Names of Counties and Number of Votes Received by each Elector in each County.

Name of Electors.	Atlantic.	Bergen.	Burlington.	Camden.	Cape May.	Cumberland.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hudson.	Hunterdon.	Mercer.	Middlesex.	Monmouth.	Morris.	Ocean.	Passaic	Salem.	Somerset	Sussex.	Union.	Warren.	Total.
DEMOCRATS—																						
Millard F. Ross . .	3001	5865	6728	10007	1312	4723	30178	3528	32232	5120	9319	7903	9012	5836	1561	10990	3237	3406	3217	8595	5190	170978
Philip P. Baker . .	3003	5865	6728	10005	1310	4732	30176	3529	32237	5120	9348	7945	9013	5837	1561	10992	3237	3408	3218	8600	5202	171066
Charles H. Mann .	3001	5865	6726	10001	1308	4724	30175	3529	32232	5122	9350	7945	9011	5837	1561	10992	3238	3408	3218	8598	5201	171053
Thos. J. Prickett .	3001	5865	6727	10007	1309	4725	30177	3529	32237	5120	9329	7946	9015	5838	1561	10992	3237	3405	3217	8598	5202	171037
James Deshler . .	3001	5863	6728	10009	1310	4725	30177	3529	32237	5119	9348	7948	9013	5836	1561	0992	3238	3375	3218	8598	5202	171027
Theo. Simonson . .	3000	5865	6728	10006	1309	4725	30177	3528	32237	5120	9350	7946	9015	5833	1561	10992	3238	3406	3217	8597	5202	171052
James G. Morgan .	3001	5861	6727	10007	1310	4725	30178	3527	32237	5120	9348	7945	9015	5836	1561	10992	3238	3408	3218	8597	5202	171056
Edw. Balbach, Jr. .	3001	5865	6726	10008	1310	4725	30172	3525	32237	5120	9350	7948	9015	5838	1561	10992	3236	3408	3218	8597	5202	171054
Edwin A. Stevens .	3001	5865	6726	10006	1310	4725	30174	3529	32237	5120	93 0	7947	9014	5837	1561	10991	3235	3408	3218	8598	5201	171053
Martin R. Cook . .	3000	5862	6727	10005	1311	4725	30176	3527	32237	5119	9349	7948	9013	5837	1561	10992	3236	3400	3218	8589	5202	171034
REPUBLICANS—																						
John I. Blair . . .	3329	5019	6879	11003	1477	5510	29045	3748	23309	3448	9793	6145	7678	5730	2610	11524	3153	3304	2346	7824	3185	156059
Alex. G. Cattell . .	3329	5019	6881	10982	1479	5514	29046	3750	23309	3448	9794	6143	7677	5730	2610	11528	3153	3304	2347	7825	3182	156050
George Hires . . .	3329	5019	6881	10999	1478	5518	29046	3748	23307	3446	9794	6142	7676	5727	2610	11528	3156	3304	2346	7825	3181	156060
Ferd. W. Roebling	3329	5019	6882	11001	1479	5517	29046	3748	23307	3447	9800	6142	7677	5731	2610	11528	3151	3304	2346	7825	3182	156074
Adolph Mack . . .	3329	5019	6882	11001	1480	5517	29044	3748	23307	3449	9795	6142	7676	5725	2610	11527	3151	3342	2347	7825	3182	156101
Luther Kountze . .	3329	5024	6881	11001	1480	5516	29047	3749	23306	3450	9795	6142	7674	5736	2610	11528	3151	3303	2347	7827	3181	156080
J. Hull Browning .	3329	5022	6883	11005	1480	5517	29046	3748	23306	3449	9795	6141	7677	5731	2610	11528	3150	3303	2346	7824	3182	156072
Frederick Kuhn . .	3329	5019	6882	11002	1480	5515	29043	3749	23305	3449	9795	6142	7677	5726	2610	11528	3151	3303	2347	7825	3182	156059
George F. Perkins	3329	5019	6882	11003	1481	5517	29046	3749	23305	3449	9794	6142	7677	5728	2610	11528	3151	3303	2347	7825	3182	156067
John W. Murray . .	3328	5019	6878	11003	1479	5515	29043	3750	23305	3447	9792	6143	7676	5730	2612	11529	3151	3303	2346	7831	3181	156061

Names of Counties and Number of Votes Received by each Elector in each County—Continued.

Name of Electors.	Atlantic.	Bergen.	Burlington	Camden.	Cape May.	Cumberland	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hudson.	Hunterdon.	Mercer.	Middlesex.	Monmouth	Morris.	Ocean.	Passaic.	Salem.	Somerset.	Sussex.	Union.	Warren.	Total.
Prohibition—																						
George La Monte .	247	125	507	498	191	718	781	224	272	623	435	248	555	674	168	406	290	220	195	302	454	8133
Wm. H. Nicholson	247	125	507	498	191	719	781	224	272	623	434	248	556	674	168	405	290	219	195	302	453	8131
Thomas B. Welch,	247	125	507	498	190	721	781	224	272	622	434	248	556	674	168	405	290	219	195	302	453	8131
Jacob D Joslin . .	247	125	507	498	190	720	781	224	272	623	436	248	556	674	168	405	290	219	195	302	453	8133
Daniel M. Forman	247	125	507	498	190	720	781	224	272	622	435	248	556	674	168	405	290	219	195	302	453	8131
John F Schenk . .	247	125	507	498	190	721	781	224	272	623	435	248	556	674	168	405	290	220	195	302	453	8134
Mahlon B. Reed .	247	125	507	498	190	720	781	224	272	623	435	248	556	674	168	405	290	219	195	302	453	8132
George H. Strobell	247	125	507	498	190	720	781	224	272	623	435	248	555	674	168	405	290	219	195	302	453	8131
Stephen B. Ransom	247	125	507	498	190	720	781	224	272	623	435	248	566	674	168	405	290	218	195	302	453	8131
Uzal M. Osborn . .	247	125	507	496	190	720	781	224	272	622	435	248	555	674	168	405	290	219	195	301	453	8127
People's—																						
Jos. R. Buchanan .	35	13	32	45	4	69	118	12	109	80	81	51	23	130	14	23	14	4	21	27	64	969
John Wilcox, . . .	35	13	32	45	3	70	118	12	109	80	81	51	23	130	14	23	13	4	21	27	64	968
Wm. M. De Camp	35	13	31	45	4	69	118	12	109	80	81	51	23	130	14	23	13	4	21	27	64	967
P. Henry Jacobs .	35	13	32	45	4	69	118	12	109	80	81	51	23	130	14	23	13	4	21	27	64	968
John W Hayes . .	37	13	32	45	4	69	120	12	109	80	81	58	23	130	14	23	13	4	21	27	70	985
Richard H. Carter	35	13	32	45	3	69	118	12	109	80	81	51	23	130	14	23	13	4	21	27	64	967
Christoph'r Maguire	35	13	32	45	4	69	118	12	109	80	81	51	23	130	14	23	13	4	21	27	63	967
Otto G. Horster . .	35	13	32	45	4	69	118	12	109	80	81	51	23	130	14	23	13	4	21	27	64	968
John Hossack . . .	35	13	32	45	4	69	118	12	109	80	81	51	23	130	14	23	13	4	21	27	64	968
Thomas S. Burgess	35	13	32	45	4	69	118	12	109	80	81	51	23	130	14	23	12	4	21	27	64	967

Socialist-Labor—Bartlett C. Harris, Otto Hirsch, Friedrich Landgraf, Anton Stehulka, William Meissner, James Meyer, Otto Krause, Aug. Kaeding, C. Scheer, Joseph Bieck, each received 1,137 votes. Total number of ballots rejected in the State, 2,693.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Previous to 1876 two State Commissions on Health had made reports. The State Board was formed in 1877, and since then the annual reports show the work accomplished. Its present members are as follows: Ezra M. Hunt, M D., LL.D., Trenton; Prof. Cyrus F. Brackett, LL D, Princeton; Franklin Gauntt, M D., Burlington; Prof. A. R. Leeds, Ph D., Hoboken; E. A. Osborn, C.E., Middletown; Edward R. O'Reilly, M.D., Elizabeth; Laban Dennis, M.D., Newark; John A. Githens, Asbury Park, with the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist as members *ex-officio*.

C. F. Brackett is President, Ezra M. Hunt, Secretary, and E. A. Osborn, Recording Clerk.

In addition to the duties assigned to the Board under the constituting act, it has direct charge of the law as to contagious diseases of animals, adulteration of foods, the sale of petroleum and the sanitary inspection of all State and county institutions for the criminal and dependent classes. It also indicates the methods of studying the returns of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, as related to public health. The reports of the Council of Analysts, the Milk Inspector and the Veterinary Inspectors are made through it. Its report includes the report on Vital Statistics, formerly made as a separate report. Besides its special work, it is constantly consulted by cities and townships as to health ordinances, the removal of nuisances and plans for sanitary improvement. Investigations into local causes of disease are conducted under its direction. Its annual reports and its health circulars are widely distributed through the State. As the comfort of the people and the material resources of the State depend so much upon the health of the population, it is able to render efficient service in various directions.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Statement for the Year ending June 30th, 1892.

COUNTIES.	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Atlantic,	317	597	570
Bergen,	345	898	795
Burlington,	389	956	1,134
Camden,	4,495	1,878	2,171
Cape May,	97	234	203
Cumberland,	419	1,023	735
Essex,	2,226	6,567	7,026
Gloucester,	224	553	497
Hudson,	2,329	6,998	7,713
Hunterdon,	307	521	591
Mercer,	726	980	1,812
Middlesex,	467	1,129	1,284
Monmouth,	523	1,145	1,181
Morris,	327	857	957
Ocean,	122	323	343
Passaic,	1,000	2,687	2,451
Salem,	174	363	363
Somerset,	187	462	472
Sussex,	145	230	320
Union,	608	1,501	1,469
Warren,	655	725	598
	16,082	30,627	32,685

CITIES.	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Atlantic City,	197	271	304
Bayonne,	84	516	452
Bordentown,	32	84	130
Bridgeton,	136	307	198
Burlington,	75	138	182
Camden,	4,284	1,264	1,534
Elizabeth,	322	955	848
Gloucester City,	58	108	159
Harrison,	22	266	253
Hoboken,	635	1,628	1,241
Jersey City,	1,256	3,451	4,633
Long Branch,	56	93	100
Millville,	116	263	174
Morristown,	53	183	181
Newark,	1,710	4,927	5,641
New Brunswick,	169	418	461
Orange,	152	541	473
Passaic,	130	309	332
Paterson,	792	2,095	1,908
Perth Amboy,	106	131	244
Phillipsburg,	361	210	131
Plainfield,	121	223	208
Rahway,	72	111	166
Salem,	50	82	108
Town of Union,	161	250	240
Trenton,	624	744	1,317
	11,774	19,568	21,618

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President, Edw. Burrough, Merchantville; Vice-President, Morris Bacon, Greenwich; Treasurer, D. D. Denise, Freehold; Secretary, Franklin Dye, Trenton; Executive Committee, Prof. E. B. Voorhees, New Brunswick; Wm. R. Lippincott, Fellowship; H. F. Bodine, Locktown. Also the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

A part of the work of the Board, as stated in the law, is "to collect and disseminate reliable and useful information, and to encourage a higher standard in the agriculture and horticulture of the State; to investigate such subjects relating to the improvement of land and agriculture, in its various branches in this State, as the Executive Committee may think proper; to cause to be made, experimental and practical tests of specific remedies or cures of diseases of domestic animals and poultry, and of plants, vegetables and fruits, and of insects injurious thereto; and to employ suitable persons to lecture before the State Board of Agriculture at its annual or other meetings, and in the counties of the State as far as the sum herein appropriated will allow."

The act provides, also, for the organization of County Boards of Agriculture in the several counties. These become a co-ordinate branch of the State Board, and are susceptible of doing the work of an agricultural institute for the farmers when thus organized. All farmers of the State can become members of the County Boards if they desire to, and through them have representation in the State Board.

There are sixteen County Boards now organized, also a State Horticultural Society and a State Poultry Association. The meetings of these societies are assuming the institute character, and their value as a means of practical information on all questions connected with the improvement of the farm, stock, dairy, poultry, fruit and market-garden interests of the State, is shown by the increased membership and attendance.

All these societies, except the Poultry Association, receive financial aid from the State Board appropriation, amounting to from $1,000 to $1,800 annually.

The low price received by farmers for what they have had to sell for a number of years past has had a corresponding influence in depreciating farm values. This fact, considered in connection with constantly increasing taxes, and scarcity and high price of efficient farm hands, has led to the long-continued depression in agriculture. Any aid in the way of legislation that may help this valuable industry to a more prosperous condition will be of general benefit, for its influence will be felt in all other branches of business. The value of lands suitable for farming purposes varies in different parts of the State, running from $30 to $60 per acre. Much of it was bought at twice and three times as much immediately after the war, and heavily mortgaged at 6 per cent. annual interest. The number of farms in the State is 34,307, having an average size of 85 acres.

Average yield per acre of the following crops in New Jersey for 1892 is, corn, 32½; wheat, 15; rye, 13; oats, 27; buckwheat, 12; white potatoes, 67; sweets, 96. Pears and grapes gave good crops; apples and peaches were much below an average yield. There has been a reduction in the acreage of cereals in the State during the last decade amounting to 172,018 acres, or 22 24 per cent. Other crops, as dairy products, fruit, potatoes and market-garden crops are being substituted. Number and value of farm animals in the state in 1891: Horses, 97,257; value, $9,898,090. Milch cows, 185,328; value, $6,301,152. Oxen and other cattle, 65,820; value, $1,846,867. Sheep, 100,-075; value, $395,497. Swine, 194,436; value, $1,633,653. A total valuation of $21,176,753.

There should be provision made by law for collecting statistics of all agricultural crops and stock in New Jersey annually. Now we are dependent upon the United States Department of Agriculture for what statistics we have, and they do not cover our multiplied and diverse farm industries.

About five thousand copies of the annual report of the State Board of Agriculture are distributed each year in New Jersey; and it is called for in almost every other State in the Union, in Canada, England, France, Germany, New Zealand and Japan.

ANNUAL MESSAGE

—OF—

LEON ABBETT, GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY,

—TO—

THE LEGISLATURE, SESSION OF 1893.

Delivered January 10th, 1893.

Gentlemen of the Senate and General Assembly:

In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, I herewith present to you my annual message, showing the condition of the State and recommending such measures as I deem expedient.

CONDITION OF THE STATE.

I congratulate the Legislature and the people upon the condition of the State at the close of the fiscal year of 1892. Its financial condition was never better. It has no floating debt; the old debt was paid off during the preceding year and none has been incurred since. The balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year was $217,532.19 greater than at the close of the preceding year. The Comptroller's report shows that the net expenditures for ordinary disbursements, special appropriations, payment on the war debt and for other purposes, amount to $1,656,351.96. There is due at the date of this message on the old war debt the sum of $387,400, with more than sufficient assets in the possession of the State to pay this debt. There are assets in the Sinking Fund for this purpose amounting to the sum of $471,123.70, and the State owns 1,887 shares of the stock of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies which would

now sell in the market for $437,784, and also riparian leases, the principal sums of which amount to $13,694.70, making a total of $922,602.40 for the payment of this indebtedness of $837,400. These war bonds would, therefore, be extinguished, but for the fact that they are not due, and the holders thereof demand a premium of thirty-five per cent. The debt is being extinguished as fast as it is legally possible to pay the same.

All the State boards and institutions are in excellent condition, and are being conducted as economically as possible, consistent with efficient management.

The policy recommended to the Legislature in 1884, and repeatedly since that date, has secured increased revenue to the State, and large sums have been paid thereunder to the localities from the tax derived from railroad and canal corporations. The liberal policy of the State toward miscellaneous corporations has largely increased its revenue from this source. This policy has induced numerous corporations to organize under our laws, and large amounts of foreign capital has thus been brought under our tax laws. The effect thereof is shown in the increase of revenue from this source; in 1885 it was $140,629.23, in 1892 it was $465,452.10. Many of these corporations come here merely for corporate existence, and to secure the benefit of exemption from the stringent laws of other States imposing liability upon directors and stockholders.

The result of this policy has been to secure to the State a large revenue which would have gone elsewhere, except for the existence of these liberal laws. This legislative policy has been, in my judgment, a wise one. The large revenues derived from it would not have been received if New Jersey had not offered greater inducements to capital than adjoining States. An illiberal policy would drive from the State the great mass of these corporations, which would seek investments elsewhere. It is our interest not only to keep them, but to encourage others to organize here, so that our people will derive a benefit from the revenue which they will pay. By reason of the large revenue received from railroad and miscellaneous corporations, our people have been relieved of the burden of a direct State tax for governmental purposes.

New Jersey imposes no State tax whatever, except for school purposes. The amount collected for this purpose is returned to the localities, and not retained by the State. The people have always been willing to pay tax for the

support of free public schools. The only complaint has been that our agricultural communities have paid a larger portion of the school tax than the cities, and that this excessive burden was due to unfair school census returns made by certain localities. This complaint will have no force in the future. Under the recent act requiring a State census, an accurate and honest census of all the children of school age in the State has been taken, and this will serve as a basis for a fair distribution of the school tax raised. This census has been taken at a very small additional expense to that of the old census taken by the local assessors, while it has saved to the people of the State nearly one hundred thousand dollars, by eliminating from the census the names of thousands of children, that either had no existence or were outside the school age.

There is no necessity for any increased taxation, either upon corporations or individuals for ordinary State expenditures. The revenue we receive is sufficient to maintain all the different departments of the State government, and leave a surplus that can be used for extraordinary expenditures. The condition of the State, however, does not warrant any large expenditures for new buildings or extraordinary expenses. The only new source of revenue has been the imposition of a collateral inheritance tax, which, although but recently imposed, has secured to the State over $20,000 of increased revenue. If, however, the State should require additional revenue, the taxes upon railroad corporations can be increased until they pay equally with individuals. The municipalities of the State may properly ask for additional revenue, to relieve the heavy burdens now imposed upon them, which relief could be given them by removing the exemptions on corporate property taxed for local purposes allowed under the act of 1884, and such increase can legally be made until these corporations pay under the act of 1884 equal taxes with individuals in proportion to the property owned by them.

It has been suggested that the act which provides for the payment of the proceeds of new grants and leases into the State Fund be amended so that these moneys be paid to the School Fund. The net amount received by the State last year, after payment of expenses in collecting this fund, was $39,791.16. If this source of State revenue is to be extinguished it will diminish the power of the Legislature to use these funds for public purposes. If the money is paid into the School Fund it

must be invested, and only the interest derived therefrom can be used. The principal is tied up for all time if once paid into that fund.

If any legislation is had upon this subject, as it will affect the State revenue, I recommend to the Legislature that it provide, first, that all the moneys expended by the State for salaries or expenses of the riparian board, or necessarily expended in collecting or taking care of this fund, be paid out of the moneys received from these grants and leases, so that the State will not be obliged to pay out of the State revenues the expenses of collecting the fund, when it receives no portion of it. The Legislature should then designate the use to which the balance of these receipts should be appropriated.

I recommend that the balance remaining be appropriated in bulk to the reduction of the State school tax imposed upon our people. The State school tax, and the other moneys expended for school purposes are heavy burdens in many farming localities, and I know of no better use for money devoted to school purposes than to apply it to a reduction of the State school tax, so as to lighten the burdens of taxpayers to that extent.

FINANCES.

The reports of the Comptroller and Treasurer present in detail the financial operations of the State for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1892.

There are two funds referred to in these reports, one the State and the other the School Fund; they are kept separate from each other, and I shall deal with them in the same manner.

STATE FUND.

The State Fund received during the fiscal year the following net amounts:

RAILROAD TAX.

From tax on railroad corporations payable within the fiscal year,	$967,475 17	
From tax on railroad corporations payable in former years and collected this year,	101,184 02	
		$1,068,659 19

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

From tax on miscellanous corporations payable within the year,		$427,870 27	
From tax on miscellaneous corporations payable in former years and collected this year,	$38,007 30		
Less amount returned,	425 47		
		37,581 83	
			$465,452 10

FEES.

From official fees from Secretary of State and as Clerk of Court of Pardons, Clerk of Court of Errors and Appeals, and from Commissioner of Banking and Insurance,		$32,535 38	
Filing articles of incorporation, &c.,		108,821 86	
Life, accident, casualty and fidelity insurance companies of other States,		11,025 21	
			$152,382 45
Prison receipts for fiscal year ending October 31st, 1892,			75,608 04
Riparian lands—			
Grants,		$33,268 54	
Rents,		219 00	
Licenses to dig sand, build railroads and improve lands under water, &c.,		20,750 00	
		$54,237 54	
Less amount paid to Riparian Commissioners,		12,000 00	
			42,237 54
Judicial fees,			15,691 12
Interest and dividends,			12,870 00
Fines,			20 00
Sale of revised statutes,			275 00
Sinking Fund loans returned,		$23,400 00	
Less amount loaned,		11,400 00	
			12,000 00
Fees of commissioners,			575 00
Collateral inheritance tax,			21,598 80
Assessments on private acts,			50 00
Unexpended balance of appropriation for additional building, Home for Disabled Soldiers,			464 91
Total net receipts,			$1,872,884 15
Balance on hand October 31st, 1891,			402,168 96
Total,			$2,276,053 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

Usual disbursements for fiscal year ending October 31st, 1892,		$1,269,890 47	
Special appropriations paid,		87,051 10	
Amount paid for expenses incurred in fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891, but paid in fiscal year ending October 31st, 1892, the items of which are shown in the Comptroller's report,		60,050 16	
Paid on war debt,		52,600 00	
Other expenditures,		186,760 23	
Total net disbursements,			$1,656,351 96
Balance on hand October 31st, 1892,			619,701 15
Total,			$2,276,053 11

The ordinary receipts on State account for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1893, will in all probability be greater than those of the preceding fiscal year. There may, however, be a diminution in some of the sources of revenue, and it would not, therefore, be safe for the Legislature to act upon the basis of total ordinary receipts of over $1,800,000. This will leave a balance over ordinary State expenses for 1893, which can be used to meet appropriations heretofore made by the Legislature, and for which no other source of revenue has been provided.

ASSETS OF THE STATE FUND.

The securities of the State Fund are as follows:

1,887 shares of the stock of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company of the par value of $188,700, now worth,	$437 784 00
Principal sums named in riparian leases, granted under act of March 19th, 1890,	13,694 70

I have not included in these assets the items of Centennial stock and bonds of the several counties of the State for surplus revenues of the United States, for the reason, as explained in my former message, that they are no longer of any value as assets.

SCHOOL FUND.

The investments of this fund are as follows:

Riparian leases held as the property of the fund,	$635,877 35
Bonds secured by mortgages,	563,413 50
Newark city bonds,	505,000 00
Bonds of school districts,	269,215 00
Union county bonds,	185,000 00
City of Bayonne bonds,	162,500 00
Mercer county bonds,	120,000 00
Real estate,	118,950 00
New Jersey bonds,	117,000 00
Hudson county bonds,	100,000 00
1,000 shares of stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company,	100,000 00
New Brunswick city bonds,	81,000 00
Paterson city bonds,	75,000 00
East Orange bonds,	72 500 00
Jersey City bonds,	50,000 00
Franklin township, Essex county, bonds,	50,000 00
Hoboken city bonds of 1890,	50,000 00
Town of Freehold bonds,	46 000 00
Union township, Bergen county, bonds,	42,500 00
Township of Kearney, Hudson county, bonds,	36,000 00
355 shares of stock of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company,	35,500 00
220 shares of stock of the Trenton Banking Company,	11,000 00
Trenton city bonds,	4,000 00
	$3,430,455 85
There was also cash on hand to the credit of the fund at the end of the fiscal year,	$321,974 00

This item of cash on hand must gradually decrease, because the amounts of money which are paid out, under various acts of the Legislature, exceed the income of the fund. During the past year there was paid out the sum of $39,174.04, in excess of the income of the fund. There was also a loss of $4,000 on real estate sold, and the sum of $798.49 was paid for accrued interest on bonds purchased during the year, only the principal of which is given in the list of securities in the School Fund. There was an increase during the year in the School Fund securities of $114,888.25, purchased and added to the fund.

The receipts of the School Fund during the past fiscal year were as follows:

From income—

Interests on bonds, and bonds and mortgages,	$118,995 19	
Rent on riparian leases,	38,441 21	
Dividends on stock,	14,430 00	
Rents on properties of School Fund,	1,583 50	
		$173,149 90

From securities paid off—

Stocks and bonds,	$10,500 00	
School district bonds,	18,127 50	
Bonds and mortgages,	47,575 00	
Riparian leases,	2,434 25	
Real estate,	10,000 00	
		88,636 75
Loss on sale of real estate,		4,000 00
School Fund expenses account (return of insurance premiums)		143 66
Balance on hand November 1st, 1891,		480,834 78
		$747,065 09

This amount is accounted for as follows:

Investment of school funds during year,	$207,525 00	
Accrued interest paid on bonds purchased during the year,	$798 49	
Loss on sale of real estate,	4,000 00	
		$212,323 49
Disbursements on account of Normal and Model, Farnum, and Deaf-Mute Schools, Industrial Education, State School Dept., and other items shown in the Treasurer's report,		212,767 60
		$425,091 09
Balance on hand October 31st, 1892,		321,974 00
		$747,065 09

SINKING FUND.

The assets of the Sinking Fund at the end of the fiscal year, October 31st, 1891, were as follows:

Loans on bonds and mortgages,	$274,352 68	
Unpaid interest due October 31st, 1891,	1,937 58	
Real estate, cost per statement,	226,580 41	
Due from Thomas Crozer on decree,	6 441 44	
Balance in bank,	29,324 82	
Making total of		$538,636 93

The Treasurer reports the assets of the fund for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1892, as follows:

Loans on bonds and mortgages,	$269,066 68	
Unpaid interest due October 31st, 1892,	$2,702 71	
Real estate, cost per statement,	191,838 60	
Due from Thomas Crozer on decree,	6,441 44	
Balance in bank,	1,074 27	
		$471,123 70
Decrease in assets during the fiscal year,		$67,513 23

This decrease is accounted for as follows:

Bonds and mortgages, October 31st, 1891,	$274,352 68	
Bonds and mortgages, October 31st, 1892,	269,066 68	
		$5,286 00
Real estate, October 31st, 1891,	$226,580 41	
Real estate, October 31st, 1892,	191,838 60	
		34,741 81
Balance in bank October 31st, 1891,	$29,324 82	
Balance in bank October 31st, 1892,	1,074 27	
		28,250 55
		$68,278 36
Deduct unpaid interest, increased,		765 13
		$67,513 23

The following amounts were collected and received on this account during the fiscal year, ending October 31st, 1892:

For interest,	$12,779 98	
For rents,	4,020 76	
For sales of real estate,	28,750 00	
For mortgages paid in full and on account,	4,000 00	
		$49,550 74
For State appropriation to pay war debt bonds due,	$52,600 00	
For State loan to Sinking Fund,	11,400 00	
		64,000 00
		$113,550 74
Balance in banks October 31st, 1891,		29,324 82
		$142,875 56

The following amounts were disbursed from this fund:

Expenses paid on real estate, repairs, seed and fertilizers, &c.,	$1,094 29	
Expenses paid for commissions on sale of real estate,	475 00	
Principal and interest of debt paid,	116,832 00	
State loans to Sinking Fund, paid in full to date,	23,400 00	
	$141,801 29	
Balance in bank October 31st, 1892,	1,074 27	
		$142,875 56

TAXATION.

The State Board of Taxation was formed under the provisions of an act passed in 1891 (*P. L* 1891, *page* 189). The act provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, and Albert H. Slape, Theodore P. Hopler and Charles C. Black were appointed, and are still acting. The Board was created to deal with the inequalities of taxation in different parts of the State in order to equalize these burdens. The farmers of the State, individually, in many cases, and through the State Board of Agriculture, and other organized associations representing this industry, favored some legislation which would give them relief.

There was no legal machinery in existence which would remedy the injustice of which they complained. The County Boards of Equalization of Taxation were powerless to do it; the courts under the writ of *certiorari* were unable to deal with the question so as to equalize the taxes; their functions were limited to correcting unfair assessments.

The Board made its first report to the Legislature in January, 1892, and although it had only been organized nine months, it had revised some gross valuations in certain counties in the State, and had corrected certain individual assessments; it had formulated rules for the government of assessors and had been of great practical benefit by its patience, care, industry and tact in the performance of its onerous and oftimes unpleasant duties. The Board had won the approval of the intelligent and representative farmers of the State, for whose benefit it had been especially established.

The Board has now entered upon the second year of its existence, and the members have continued in the faithful performance of their duties. They have popularized the Board by having sessions in different parts of the State for the benefit of the people in the various localities, so as to save them the expense of a journey to the capital. The Board has been in session fifty-eight days; it has heard and decided two hundred and three cases on appeal; it has formulated new rules, and the members have performed their duties so effectively that they have received the well-earned commendations of the State Board of Agriculture, as will be seen by the report of its president. The entire yearly expenses of the Board have been $10,178 84, while the rules it has laid down for the assessors, and its watchful care in enforcing the same, have caused an increase in the list of

ratables returned by the assessors in 1891 of $51,340,329, and in 1892 of $41,314,668.

The report of the Board contains certain recommendations suggesting new legislation. I call the careful attention of your body to the views as expressed therein and also to those stated in the previous report and which are referred to in my message of 1892.

The report will be presented to the Legislature under the provisions of the act creating the Board.

The main recommendations made by the Board are as follows:

First. Compelling assessors to obey the law by penalties of removal and forfeiture with increased pay of assessors in townships under ten thousand inhabitants.

Second. By making uniform in all taxing districts the time for assessment, and its completion, the collection of taxes, and lien on the property, and giving each taxpayer ample opportunity to see how the assessments are made, for the purposes of furnishing evidence for an appeal in case of unjust taxation.

Third. Re-drafting the law covering exemptions, and limiting the exemptions to those founded upon good reasons and public policy.

Fourth Fixing a tax rate which shall not be exceeded in any taxing district.

Fifth. Requiring all assessments on lands and improvements to be made separately in municipalities.

Sixth. Giving the State Board of Taxation power to increase individual assessments.

Seventh. Requiring all incorporated companies in the State, on demand, to file with the State Board of Taxation a list of their shareholders, with the addresses, and requiring the said corporations to pay the tax on such shares as are held by non-residents of the State of New Jersey, thus increasing the amount of tax derived from invisible personal property.

Eighth. That there shall be no deduction for individual debts, except from the assessed value of personal property.

TAXABLE AND EXEMPT PROPERTY IN THE STATE.

In connection with the subject of taxation, it is interesting to consider the value of property in this State, and the extent of exemptions under existing laws, and the increase of ratables since 1879, and the wonderful increase during the past three years. The total assessed valuation of property in the State, subject to taxation, is as follows:

Value of railroad and canal property in 1892,		$216,249,782 00
Other classes of property in 1892, as appears by the return of ratables in the Comptroller's office,		742,759,082 50
Total,		$959,008,864 50
To ascertain the total real and personal property in the State we must add to the above—		
First—The deduction for debts made from the valuation of the real and personal estate of individuals by local assessors under section 20 of the act of April 11th, 1866, amounting to		41,300,000 00
Second—The amount returned by local assessors of exempt real estate, as required to be valued by the local assessors under section 4 of the act of March 19th, 1891, viz.:		
Churches,	$20,000,000 00	
Public school property,	8,627,131 00	
Colleges and seminaries,	6,000,000 00	
Cemeteries,	11,000,000 00	
Public property,	12,000,000 00	
		57,627,131 00
Third—The exemptions to veterans, National Guardsmen, firemen, etc., under special acts, amounting, as estimated by the State Board of Taxation, to		8,000,000 00
Total,		$1,065,935,995 50

The inequalities in assessments and the violations of the law by local tax assessors in many localities, which demanded reform, were referred to in my inaugural message of 1890, and I there recommended the appointment of a non-partisan commission to examine into the subject. In pursuance of the recommendation, the Legislature passed a joint resolution, April 7th, 1890, providing for a committee of six persons to take into consideration the taxation of property, and prepare and report to the Legislature thereafter a bill for that purpose. This committee was appointed and their action was fully set forth in my message of 1891. They called attention to evils existing and suggested legislative action. Among other things recommended by them was the creation of a State Board of Taxation, in which I concurred. The Legislature passed an act creating this Board (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 189), whose work has been particularly referred to in this message. The action of the Executive, of the Commission, and of the State Board, together with the natural increase in the ratables of the State, has produced its effect, and the assessable valuation of real and personal property of the State (exclusive of railroads and canals) has, during the past three years, increased over $124,000,000, a greater amount than the combined increase of the preceding ten years, as will appear by the table given below.

These figures show the wonderful increase in the material property of the State during the past three years, under efficient and honest enforcement of the tax laws.

Increase in valuation in New Jersey from 1880 to 1892, inclusive:

	Increase.
1880,	$9,725,180
1881,	8,834,704
1882,	8,016,654
1883,	13,027,193
1884,	6,633,045
1885,	10,709,841
1886,	7,718,349
1887,	13,651,057
1888,	16,759,653
1889,	14,427,810
1890,	31,874,937
1891,	51,340,329
1892,	41,314,668

MUNICIPALITIES AND TAXATION.

I renew the recommendations in reference to this subject made by me in my message of 1892. Municipal taxation is the heaviest burden imposed upon the taxpayer, and the Legislature should endeavor to find some method which will render it impossible for extravagance, incapacity or fraud to impose unnecessary municipal burdens upon the taxpayer. If it had not been for the substantial aid received by the localities from the operation of the railroad tax act of 1884, certain municipalities would have been in danger of financial embarrassment.

I am still of the opinion, as stated in my last message, that the only sure method of limiting this burden is to fix a rate beyond which the local authorities cannot tax property.

The aggregate local tax assessed for 1891, as far as it could be ascertained from data in the Comptroller's office, amounted to $18,238,706.98, of which about three million dollars were used for the payment of interest. The total amount of municipal floating and funded debt for 1892, as far as can be ascertained, is $54,160,960.15, an increase over last year of $245,159.84.

This is a first lien upon property in different taxing districts. It has increased to this enormous figure under legislation authorizing the issue of bonds for public improvements and other purposes The Legislature cannot be too careful in the passage of such laws; they should only be enacted to meet an emergency where imperative public necessity demands immediate improvement,

whose cost, if paid for directly by taxation, would be oppressive to the citizen.

I annex a schedule showing in detail the places and amounts of debt by which this sum is reached, with a list of the places that have made no report to the Comptroller. These figures and this condition must impress the Legislature with the seriousness of this question.

I repeat what I said in my last message: "No service that the Legislature can render the people will be more gratefully appreciated than a law which will stop the increase of public debt, provide for the payment of that now existing, and secure a limitation of the tax rate for municipal purposes.

STATE TAX ON RAILROADS AND CANALS FOR LOCAL USES.

The taxing districts of the State have received substantial aid from the operations of the railroad tax act of 1884. Under its provisions certain taxes are collected by the State for local uses and paid to the localities. The amounts thus received necessarily reduce the sums required to be raised by local assessments upon the ratables. The following table shows the aggregate amounts paid for the following years to the State and to the localities thereunder:

YEAR.	STATE TAX.	LOCAL TAX.	TOTAL TAX.
1885,	$902,848 96	$221,924 50	$1,124,773 40
1886,	926,645 18	292,468 80	1,219,113 98
1887,	930,991 63	292,633 38	1,223,625.01
1888,	939,378 17	293,955.86	1,233,334.03
1889,	963,237.81	324,471.32	1,287,709.13
1890,	985,395 77	328,375 67	1,313,771 44
1891,	1,007,899 35	338,507 03	1,346,406.38
1892,	1,042,007.41	348,617 08	1,390,624 49

The details as to the companies paying this tax, and the municipalities and counties among which this local tax has been distributed, will be found in the Comptroller's report.

The amount of tax on railroad and canal corporations, levied and collected under the old law, for the year 1884, was $713,655 46. This whole amount was used for State purposes, and no portion thereof was paid to the localities. A comparison of these figures with those above given will show how greatly the State and municipalities have been benefited by the railroad tax legislation of 1884.

RIPARIAN COMMISSION.

This Board was re-organized under the act of March 10th, 1892 (*P. L.* 1892, *page* 84). Under this act I appointed Willard C. Fisk, Miles Ross, Gustavus A. Seide and Alvin P. Hildredth. The Governor is, *ex-officio*, a member of the Board. It was organized March 19th, 1892, by the election of the Governor, *ex-officio*, as Chairman; Willard C. Fisk, Vice-Chairman, and Robert C. Bacot as Secretary and Engineer. The former employees of the Commission were continued, and the business proceeded without any delay.

COLLECTED FOR STATE ACCOUNT.

During the fiscal year for grants in fee,	$33,268 54
Rentals on new leases,	219 00
License to Pavonia Yacht Club	100 00
Licenses to railroad corporations to cross lands of the State under water,	19,700 00
Licenses for taking sand, etc.,	300 00
License to improve land under water in Passaic river,	650 00
Total for State account,	$54,237 54

The principal sum of new leases amounts to $5,399.70. There was expended for salaries and expenses of the Board the sum of $13,275.39, to which should be added the sum of $1,170.99, being the October, 1892, expenses, which were not paid until after the close of the fiscal year. This leaves the net amount of money received by the State Fund from this source, $39,791.16

During the past year the School Fund received from this source the following sums:

Leases converted into grants,	$2,434 25
Rents received by State Treasurer on old leases,	38,441 21
Total received by School Fund,	$40,875 46

During the fiscal year an extraordinary expense was incurred by the completion of a new set of maps, sixty-one in number, showing all the riparian lands within the State, and having accurately located thereon the bounds of all the grants and leases heretofore made, with the name and date of the grant or lease. These were compiled from data in the office, and the expense of their compilation and the necessary investigation and work in connection therewith amounted to the sum of $467.55. This is not an annual expense, but forms part

of the aggregate expenses above stated. These maps are of great value, not only to the Commission, but also to purchasers and others interested in riparian lands.

During the year I have acted with the Commission in making personal examinations of the lands of the State, so as to intelligently re-adjust prices to be charged therefor. Particular attention has been given to the southern portion of the State. The result of this action has been to materially increase the prices charged for the remaining lands of the State under water.

AGRICULTURE.

I have always taken a deep interest in the advancement and care of the agricultural interests of the State, and have been assisted by the Legislature in the passage of measures which have been recommended to me by the State Board of Agriculture and organized bodies having in charge the interest of the farmers in different localities of the State. I have at all times received the advice and assistance of the president and secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and the committees of the Board in furthering the interests of those engaged in this industry.

We have the New Jersey State College for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts; the Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Weather Service Bureau, which, with the State Board of Agriculture, have intelligently and successfully worked to disseminate scientific and practical knowledge among the farmers of our State. At the request of the representatives of this industry, and in order to relieve the farmers of unjust valuations, the law creating the State Board of Taxation was passed. This Board has performed its duties in such a manner as to receive the approval of the State Board of Agriculture, as will be seen by a careful perusal of the very interesting reports of the president and secretary of that Board, to which I call your careful attention.

In order to assist the farmers in their demands for good roads, the Legislature, upon my recommendation, passed two acts (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 380; *P. L.* 1892, *page* 346) authorizing the use of State funds to assist in the building of these roads, and making an appropriation of a sum not to exceed $75,000 per annum. There are now three roads in Middlesex county which have been completed under the provisions of these acts. The State has paid therefor $20,661.85, being one-third of the certified cost of their construction. These are the first roads that

have been constructed in the United States under acts which provide for State aid for public highways. I am satisfied that these laws will be found to be of the greatest advantage in the near future to those engaged in agriculture, and that the farmers of the State will generally avail themselves of this legislation.

In addition to the recommendations I have made in previous messages, I earnestly invoke your attention to the suggestions made upon this important subject by the State Board of Agriculture and the other representatives of the agricultural interests of the State. There is, in my judgment, no industry which should receive greater consideration than agriculture. I am especially gratified that the State has taken advanced grounds upon this subject, and I am satisfied that the Legislature in the future will do everything within its constitutional power to make it profitable to those engaged in it.

In this connection I also call the attention of the Legislature to the report of the State Board of Agriculture, asking a further allowance to enable the Board to make a proper agricultural and horticultural exhibit at the Columbian Exposition in 1893. I recommend that a further appropriation be made so as to enable this Board to make such an exhibit as will be creditable to our farmers and advantageous to the State.

In view of the increased duties placed upon the president of the Board, by reason of the road laws, and the work in connection with the Columbian Exposition, his time has been almost continuously occupied in the service of the State, and I recommend that he be properly compensated.

I also desire to call attention to the very interesting and instructive reports of the president and secretary of the Board. They report that the interest manifested by the Executive in his messages, and the laws passed by the Legislature in conformity thereto, have advanced the popularity and usefulness of the State Board of Agriculture, and have enabled it to begin lecture work on scientific questions connected with this industry in all its branches in the counties of the State, through County Boards of Agriculture, Grange meetings, and Farmers' Institutes. The University extension movement, in charge of the State Agricultural College, is also an efficient means for the diffusion of knowledge upon this subject.

They refer also to the laws of the State in reference to roads, and recommend that they be left without radical

alteration. They commend "the township road law" of March 28th, 1888 (*P. L.* 1888, *page* 240), and say that its wisdom has been demonstrated, and that the same is now generally approved, although there was much opposition to it at the time it was enacted. They commend the laws passed giving State aid to the construction of permanent roads, and favor the continuance of this law without amendment until it has had a fair trial. In connection with these acts, they also call attention to the Union county or Miller law, of March 19th, 1889 (*P. L.* 1889, *page* 58). These acts, they state, give a comprehensive and unique code for the control and improvement of roads in our State, and place New Jersey far in advance of almost every other State in her legislation providing for a practical system of permanent roads. These laws will be of incalculable advantage to our farmers, by lessening the cost of transportation and expenses incident thereto; they will also bring new permanent residents which will increase the population of the State and the value of our lands. The secretary states that the business of agriculture in New Jersey is steadily advancing to a higher degree of efficiency and productiveness; that the tendency of those engaged therein has been to abandon the production of cereals and employ their lands in the growing of other crops which will give a greater pecuniary yield. The more intelligent farmers of the State are ever on the alert to better their condition by making a change in their products, which shows a thoughtful appreciation of the advantage of producing those crops which pay better in the great markets which lie near to us in adjoining States. The variety and importance of these crops will be clearly manifest in the State exhibit at Chicago in 1893, under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture.

Attention is also called to the advance of the dairy interests in this State, and the increase in dairy products, and the decided improvement in the raising of dairy cattle. It is suggested that those engaged in this business throughout the State should co-operate for mutual protection and reasonable profit.

The secretary calls attention to the necessity of legislation to control or suppress the swill-milk factories in some of our large cities, as both injurious to health and an unfair competition with the wholesome products of the farms.

He recommends the passage of a bill similar to that introduced at the close of the last session of the Legis-

lature, for the purpose of securing the annual collection of agricultural statistics. He claims that, if it is wise for the State to pay out money for the collection of statistics for labor and manufacturing industries, there is no reason why farmers should not have the benefit and advantage of reliable statistics concerning this great industry.

He also calls attention to what was stated in my previous message, that there is no State in the Union where farm lands and improved farms can be purchased at such reasonable prices as in the State of New Jersey, considering its advantages in adjacent and profitable markets, and the productiveness and fertility of its soil. He believes, and I concur with him, that a large additional farming population would be attracted here if our advantages of cheap lands, fertility of soil and extensive and good markets were properly presented to those seeking investments.

He refers to the fact that the attention of colonizers and immigrants has been directed to the southern counties of the State, and the result has been an increase of population and productiveness in these localities, which have every assurance in their development of permanence and prosperity.

He also states that, as a factor capable of disturbing agriculture, the abandoned farm scare is a myth; that it arose from the fact that the cultivation of lands for cereals had ceased to be profitable, and that such lands are gradually being turned into the production of other crops which yield better revenue to the farmer.

STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

The work of the New Jersey Weather Service has been the preparation of the regular monthly and annual meteorological summaries, and the issue of the weekly "Weather Crop Bulletin." The crop bulletin was issued from May 6th to September 12th, and furnished to the farming interests throughout the State that information which is most useful to them, namely: The effect of current weather conditions upon the growing crops and their actual condition from week to week, from seeding to harvest time, as reported by seventy-five correspondents.

A permanent organization having been secured, much valuable climatic data will be obtained from its corps of fifty four well-trained meteorological observers. One hundred and eighty-three persons are now engaged in the voluntary performance of the duties of the service.

EDUCATION.

The condition of the educational interests of the State of New Jersey is very gratifying. There has been additional school accommodation provided for, as shown by the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the value of school property has increased nearly one million dollars. The school property of the State now amounts to $10,004,236. The total expenditure for school purposes during the past year was about $4,000,000. The sum of $748.718.78 was expended during the past year for new buildings and repairs, and additional accommodations were provided for 8,437 pupils. Our schools will now accommodate 235,839 pupils. The enrollment of children has been increased 5,754 during the past year, and 766 male and 4,015 female teachers were employed, being an increase of 144 over the preceding year. The average salary paid per month to the men is $75 34, and to the women $43.54.

Under the efficient management of the new Board there has been a decrease in the expenditures of the Deaf-Mute School of $18,088, while its general usefulness has been increased. The addition to the State Normal School has been completed and furnished and is now in use; it has greatly improved the efficiency of the school. The total amount expended for this building and its furniture was $48,000.

The new State census taken under the supervision of Hon. John J. Mathews, appointed for that purpose, has enabled the State Board to obtain a correct statement of the children of school age in the State, and will enable the Board to distribute the ten per cent. of the school tax upon a more equitable basis than heretofore. The old method of taking the school census, it was well known, was unreliable, and the new census has demonstrated that great injustice has been done certain portions of the State by the distribution made under it. We now have a census on which we can rely.

The incorporation of industrial features into the schools has been of great practical benefit, and is growing in public favor. For manual and industrial training there has been paid by the State during the past year $24,325.95, and the localities have raised a like sum for these purposes.

A special committee was appointed by the Board for the purpose of having a creditable display of our school system at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago

in 1893. This committee has devoted a large amount of time and work to obtain a complete exhibit. Free supplies of stationery have been distributed among the schools, and the State Superintendent issued a comprehensive circular of instructions concerning the plan to be pursued in preparing the various exhibits. The committee report that the amount apportioned them by the New Jersey Commissioners of the World's Fair is inadequate to make the exhibit such as the State should send to Chicago, and they ask for a further appropriation.

I take pleasure in calling attention to the work of the State Board of Education during the past year. I cannot summarize it better than by referring to the statement made by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, chairman of the Committee on Education. He said at the last meeting of the State Board of Education that greater progress had been made during the past three years in educational matters than in any preceding decade in the history of schools in this State; that the Normal School during that time had doubled its attendance, extended its buildings, enlarged its facilities and had reached an unexampled era of prosperity; that many economies had been introduced, so that despite its rapid development it had become, to a considerable extent, self-supporting; that the Model School had increased its number of pupils, and was more popular than ever; that the Deaf-Mute School had been fully re-organized, the expenses reduced and the efficiency of the school largely increased. During the same period a new and correct census of children of school age had been taken under the recent act of the Legislature, which was a great advance on previous methods; that the whole system of State examinations and the licensing of teachers had been re-arranged and improved, and the standard of efficiency throughout the State had been raised.

The laborious and gratuitous work of the members of this Board is deserving of great praise, and is, I am convinced, thoroughly appreciated by all those who are interested in educational matters in the State.

I call particular attention to the recommendations and suggestions made in the report of the State Superintendent, and the committees of the Board, to still further advance our free school system. Our people have never complained of any tax imposed upon them under fair rules for the education of the children of the State. Taxation for this purpose is willingly borne because the prosperity and the advancement of the State depend upon

the education of its children. In my messages for 1891 and 1892 I dealt fully with this subject, and I call attention thereto in connection with what I have here stated.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

The Normal School was established under the act of 1855 (*P. L.* 1855, *page* 25), for the training and education of teachers in the art of instructing and governing the common schools of the State. The school has had an exceptionally prosperous and successful year. Its course of study has been enriched, the standard of scholarship raised, and the methods of teaching sensibly improved by the new facilities placed at the disposal of the instructors. Since the establishment of the school it has graduated 1,429 teachers. The annual enrollment has increased from 43 to 398 Of this growth 143 have been added during the last three years, contemporaneous with an increase in the length of the course of study and the requirements for admission. During these three years the annual graduation has grown from 35 to 118. A very large percentage of the graduates are engaged in the actual work of teaching. They are well equipped for their work, as is amply demonstrated by the increased favor with which they are received, and the larger compensation which is paid them from year to year. The supply of these teachers is not equal to the present demand. An addition to the annual appropriation is asked, because of the enlargement of the corps of teachers rendered necessary by its growth.

The Model School is maintained as a pattern school wherein the Normal students can witness the best principles of teaching in practice and gain experience therein. This school is self-supporting. Its annual enrollment since its organization has increased from 125 to 603, there being a growth of 158 during the past three years. During these three years the annual earnings of the school have advanced from $13,959.46 to $19,794.65.

The total receipts of the two schools for the past year, including the balance from last account, annual appropriation, books and tuition, were $48,762.01. Disbursements, $44,567.17; balance, $4,194 84. During the past year the residence formerly occupied by the principal was added to and taken as an extension to the boarding halls and a new residence purchased for the principal. The capacity of the halls was thus increased to accommodate 120 additional students.

The receipts of the boarding halls for the past year were $56,659.43. Disbursements, $56,012.39; balance, $584.04.

The total valuation of the property of these schools is estimated at $345,000.

FARNUM PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

The total enrollment of the Farnum School during the last year was 124. The total receipts for the year were $5,337.33. Expenditures, $4,379 88; balance, $957.45, an increase in the balance of $158.27 over that of last year. A small sum was spent for repairs during the year.

DEAF-MUTE SCHOOL.

The School for Deaf-Mutes is, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition. Its internal organization has been completely remodeled during the year, greatly to its advantage. The enrollment of pupils has remained practically stationary, although I think it reasonably certain that there are many deaf-mute children in the State who have not yet shared in the opportunities that it affords.

The number of pupils at the school during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1892, was 142; the average attendance was 124½. The committee having the school in charge state that there is immediate need of extensive repairs, and an addition for hospital purposes.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard has been re-organized, in order to make it conform as nearly as possible to the new drill regulations of the regular army. The details have been carried out by the major-general commanding.

Since the State acquired title to the camp grounds at Sea Girt, additional improvements have been made which have beautified the grounds and placed them in a more perfect condition. There are still some needed improvements, as suggested by the Quartermaster-General, which will gradually be made, and when completed will make it an ideal camp ground in every respect.

The Second Brigade, under command of Major-General William J. Sewell, went into camp during the past year. The discipline, drill and appearance of the men, and the general improvement in the brigade in every respect were most noticeable and received cordial commendation, not only from the officers of the National Guard,

but also from military visitors from every portion of the country. The expenses of the encampment were $27,228.68.

The National Guard has sustained a serious loss in the death of Brigadier-General Dudley S. Steele, whose long years of service in the guard, whose splendid soldierly qualities, and whose courteous and loveable disposition endeared him to every one connected with the service.

During the past year a provisional brigade, in command of Major-General William J. Sewell, consisting of twenty-five companies, attended the Columbian military parade and celebration in the city of New York on the twelfth day of September. The brigade was accompanied also by the Essex Troop. It was gratifying to the Commander-in-Chief, as it must have been to every citizen of New Jersey, to witness the magnificent reception given to the brigade and the troop on the line of march, and hear the encomiums passed upon their splendid appearance and perfect discipline.

The National Guard consists of 303 officers and 3,727 enlisted men, making a total of 4,030, which is an increase during the year of 204. This force is now organized into fifty-six companies of infantry and two gatling gun companies.

The total expenditures for National Guard purposes were as follows:

For encampment,	$27,228 68
For State Arsenal purposes,	5,657 64
For rifle practice,	5,551 70
Annual appropriation to companies in lieu of armory rent, etc.,	31,650 40
Expenses of State camp ground,	6,906 86
All other expenses,	22,589 43
Total,	$99,584 71
The Quartermaster has paid into the State Treasury an amount, realized by the sale of arms of obsolete pattern, etc.,	14,770 15
Leaving the net amount paid by the State for National Guard purposes,	$84,814 56

RIFLE PRACTICE.

There has been great advance in the proficiency of the soldiers of both brigades in rifle practice, as will be seen by the very interesting report of General B. W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice.

He reports that great interest has been manifested in rifle practice, and that the results have been most gratifying. He reports that the skirmish instructions and

drill followed, as closely as possible, that in use in the United States Army.

The figure of merit for individual skirmish fire was 15.36, being 13.95 for the First and 17.40 for the Second Brigade. Nine hundred and eighty-six marksmen and sharpshooters qualified, being an increase of 141 over the preceding year. Increased efficiency was shown by the increase of the State figure of merit from 29.18 in 1891 to 34.73 in 1892.

In 1892 there were 39 qualified as sharpshooters, making a score of 42 and upwards, against 23 in the preceding year. He refers to the splendid practice of the Gatling Gun Company. He suggests the adoption by the National Guard of the new rifle recommended by the army board to take the place of the Springfield rifle.

The competition of the teams representing the National Rifle Association took place during the past year at the camp ground at Sea Girt instead of at Creedmoor, which had been used for this purpose since 1871. The Sea Girt range has attained a national reputation, and it was gratifying to have the National Rifle Association select the rifle range at the New Jersey State Camp. Those competing expressed entire satisfaction with the camp and its management.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

On the thirty-first day of October, 1892, there were 461 beneficiaries in the Soldiers' Home at Kearny, being an increase of four over the preceding year. During the year 423 were admitted, 345 discharged, twenty-two summarily and two dishonorably, and fifty died. The average number per day was 483. Since the home was opened there have been 17,357 soldiers cared for by the institution. The total receipts for the year, including balance on hand, were $77,086.23. This includes a balance of the appropriation for the new ward, amounting to $6,000. The disbursements were $67,191.87, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the home of $9,894 36.

At the close of the fiscal year 337 of the inmates of the home were receiving pensions from the general government, aggregating $38,171.92 per annum.

STATE PENSIONS.

The Adjutant-General reports that the State pension roll for veterans of the war of 1812 includes four persons,

as against seven reported last year, three having died. Under the provisions of the act granting pensions to the soldiers of the National Guard, injured in the line of duty, or to the widows of soldiers killed in the performance of military service, there are now on the pensions rolls two soldiers and three widows of soldiers; one claim was allowed during the past year, and three applications are still pending.

PENSIONS UNDER ACTS OF CONGRESS.

The Adjutant-General's office has continued its work on behalf of those New Jersey volunteers who have unsettled claims for pensions pending before the pension department of the United States Under joint resolution No. 1, approved March 10th, 1880, these claims have been examined in the Adjutant-General's office, and in proper cases their allowance urged upon the proper auditing officers of the United States Treasury. More than twenty-three hundred calls for information have been made upon the various departments of the United States Government during the past year in reference to pending claims for the relief of soldiers, sailors and their dependents, under the several acts of Congress, and great assistance has been rendered by the State to this class of our citizens.

GETTYSBURG MONUMENT COMMISSION.

This Commission was created under the act of March 13th, 1889 (*Laws of* 1889, *page* 52). Under this act William H. Corbin, Col. E. L. Stratton and Dr. George T. Riddle were appointed commissioners. I have received their final report, which they conclude with the statement that their term of office has expired, and that in their opinion it would be unnecessary to continue the Commission longer unless the State should undertake some new work upon the field of Gettysburg.

They report their receipts to have been $1,870.87 and their expenditures $1,783.97, leaving a balance on hand to be covered into the treasury of $86.90. There are upon the Gettysburg battlefield about three hundred and fifty monuments which are under the care of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association of Pennsylvania, which has control of the field.

The Commission reports that all the New Jersey monuments and markers, twenty-six in number, and their surroundings are in thorough order; that their solidity

and simplicity in design will tend to render them permanent; that they are all of granite of most excellent quality, and that not the slightest deterioration is as yet noticeable in them, and that even without any care or attention they will stand for centuries.

The Commission, in the fulfillment of their duties, paid four visits to the Gettysburg battlefield, and caused, by direction of the Governor, a bronze tablet to be placed over the monument erected to Battery A, with the inscription thereon:

"Hexamer New Jersey Battery."

"Commanded in this battle by First Lieut. Augustine H. Parsons."

I call your special attention to the interesting history contained in this report of the monument to the First New Jersey Brigade, which was composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifteenth regiments of infantry, the monuments to the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments of infantry, the monuments to the First cavalry and the monuments to the Hexamer and Clark batteries. The report contains a clear and graphic description of the monuments, their surroundings and relations to this great battlefield, which will interest every patriotic citizen.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION.

The treasurer of this association reports that during the year ending November 1st, 1892, the association has expended for the care, maintenance and perpetuation of the headquarters at Morristown the sum of $3,247.29.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE.

This department was created under the provisions of an act to establish a department of banking and insurance, approved February 10th, 1891. (*Laws* 1891, *page* 17).

The increasing number of banking, insurance and other financial corporations of like character, the growth of their assets, the important interests involved and the increasing duties of the Secretary of State, together with the limited powers of the State boards, made the creation of the department a necessity.

The efficiency of the work of the department since it has been in operation has been most satisfactory, and it has demonstrated the value of its establishment.

In most of the States insurance and banking corporations are under the control of separate departments, but they were united in this act in the interests of economy and good management.

The salaries of the department are paid out of the fees collected from the corporations under its control, and it is, therefore, conducted without expense to the State.

The department is supervisory in its character, and on the Commissioner is imposed all the duties formerly performed by the Secretary of State, acting as Commissioner of Insurance, and the duties of the Board of Bank Commissioners and other boards relating to these corporations.

The Commissioner is charged with the execution of all laws relating to insurance, banking, savings, trust, guarantee, safe deposit and other similar corporations.

At present 260 corporations are reporting to, and under the supervision of, the Commissioner. Careful examinations have been made into the condition of most of these, and successful efforts have been made through the courts and by other means to retire weak and failing institutions and to eradicate fraudulent short-term organizations.

The reports of the Commissioner will be found of great interest and invite careful examination. They contain comparative statements of the growth of the business of the various corporations reporting to the departments, and valuable information in reference to different kinds of insurance and banking institutions, the investment of their assets and the nature and volume of their business.

He calls attention to the improper use of the benevolent and charitable act of 1875, by a class of short-term endowment associations, which, while claiming to be benevolent in character, have been repudiated and generally denounced by the genuine benevolent organizations of the State. The recommendations of the Commissioner for legislation and his views concerning the enormous increasing fire waste throughout the country should receive consideration.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters have invoked official influence to secure legislation looking toward compulsory investigation into causes of fires and the prosecution of fraudulent cases. Some States have already taken action in this matter and others will undoubtedly follow their course in such legislation as will enure to the benefit of the companies and the property-owning public.

The losses by fire in the United States in 1891 reached the enormous total of $143,000,000, and in this State these losses increased from $1,152,220 in 1888 to $2,027,985 in 1891.

During the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced to provide for the investigation of the origin of fires, but failed to pass. It provided for an investigation by the chief of the fire department, and in cases in which there might be a reasonable ground of suspicion that the fire was by design, an inquest was directed to be held by the coroner. The purpose of the act was not only to punish persons guilty of arson but to reveal special sources of danger and point out faults in buildings through which fire might originate.

After careful consideration of the subject, I am satisfied that a law should be passed providing for the appointment of a State officer by the Governor, to be confirmed by the Senate, who should, when directed by the Governor upon the request of any insurance company, investigate any fire in which such company was interested. The creation of such office should not entail any expenses upon the State, but the investigation, when made, should be paid for by the companies interested in the insurance. The limited revenue paid by these corporations to the State does not warrant expenditures from the treasury for this purpose, and their pecuniary interest in the result of the investigation makes it reasonable and proper that they should pay the expenses thereof. Such officer should report to the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance and be under his immediate direction and supervision as to the character of the investigation and the expense thereof.

STATE PRISON.

The State Prison account for the fiscal year, according to the Comptroller, is as follows:

EXPENSES.

Salary account,	$82,327 55
Maintenance,	83,077 91
Repairs,	5,042 49
Money paid discharged convicts,	1,348 50
	$171,796 45
From this deduct prison receipts as they appear in his report (*a*),	75,608 04
Deficiency,	$96,188 41

(*a*) The Supervisor makes the earnings from convict labor $76,058.93. This would leave $450.89 which has been earned, but not turned over to the State treasurer.

The Supervisor reduces this deficit by a claim for increase on account of bills receivable and stock on hand October 31st, 1892, over October 31st, 1891, amounting to, ... 12,550 21

Which, if allowed, would reduce the actual deficiency of 1892 to, $83,638 20

The previous fiscal year embraced payments for thirteen months, including the accounts for the month of October, 1890, and October, 1891.

The elimination of this extra month made in my previous message, amounting to $7,233.97, left the deficiency on State Prison account properly chargeable to the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891, $86,834.09. (*a*)

The daily average of prisoners confined in the State Prison during the last fiscal year was 975, of whom 946 were males and 29 females. This is an increase in the daily average of 24. The number of prisoners at the close of the fiscal year was 947, a decrease of 42 over the previous year.

The law authorizing the parol of prisoners by the Court of Pardons upon their obtaining the certificate of the keeper that they are proper cases for parol, accompanied by a certificate guaranteeing them employment upon their release, is highly approved of by the keeper of the prison.

The system of parol, while it releases the prisoner from physical confinement, does not pardon him or restore him to citizenship. His being at large depends upon his good behavior, and he can at any time be returned to the prison to serve out his sentence if his conduct is not that of a good citizen. The question of restoration to citizenship is left to be determined thereafter by the Court of Pardons, if it is found that he has continuously during the remainder of his sentence conducted himself in such a manner as to warrant the court in remitting the further penalties of his crime. Its good effect is shown by the fact that only two out of seventy-eight paroled have been returned. The remainder have shown by their conduct that the clemency of the court was

(*a*) The Supervisor reports that this should be $89,111.08. The difference, $2,276.99, he accounts for by certain debits and credits shown in his accounts. He debits cash returned to Comptroller in November, 1890, for receipts for month of October, 1890, but included by Supervisor in his report for fiscal year of 1890, $6,093 81. He deducts from this as credit three items, viz: Expenses of removing pregnant woman, paid directly by Treasurer, $9.80 amount of increase of accounts receivable and stock on hand October 31st, 1891, over 1890, $3,307.02; amount refunded keeper on account of over-payment made by him in 1890, returned by Supervisor in his report of 1890, $500 This leaves the above amount of $2,276.99, which he claims should be added to the sum of $86,839.09, and would make the real deficiency for 1891, $89,111.08.

wisely exercised. Under the provisions of the law requiring separate confinement for each criminal, the prison will only accommodate 706 inmates. This provision cannot be complied with because the number sent to the prison greatly exceeds the limit, and if it were not for those released on pardon and parol the condition of things in the prison would be intolerable by reason of over-crowding.

The prison authorities report that the old wing, which is now used for blacksmith shops and other purposes, could be remodeled so as to give cell room for 200 additional convicts at an expense of $75,000, and that this change could be made without any practical interference with the management of the prison. If a new wing were built it would cost about $35,000 additional and would involve interference with the south wing now occupied by convicts, who, during the alteration, would have to be crowded into the remaining portions of the prison. The financial condition of the State warrants this expenditure of $75,000, and legislation should be had authorizing this change to be made under the supervision of the Governor and the prison authorities.

I again call attention to the recommendations in my message of 1891 in reference to the re-organization of the State Prison management, so as to decrease expenses, and to my suggestions for increasing the income of this institution. The annual deficiency is a heavy drain upon the State treasury.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

At the close of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1892, there were 348 boys in the institution, an increase of 19 over the previous year. During the year, 93 boys were committed to the institution, and 68 boys were returned, making the total number cared for during the year, 490. During the same period 75 boys were released on their recognizances; 39 indentured, 14 escaped, 7 were discharged, 5 died and 2 were returned to court as incorrigible. The boys are engaged in farming, printing, manufacturing brushes and bricks, and in various trades useful in carrying on the institution.

The State Reform School received during the year for maintenance the sum of $49,508.24, and for manual training a special appropriation of $5,000. In addition the school received from the sale of farm produce and live stock the sum of $2,602.12; from the manufacture and

sale of brushes, $10,732.81; from the labor of the boys in the manufacture of brushes under the old piece-price plan, $526.34; from the manufacture and sale of miscellaneous articles, $493.81; from provisions and board, $71.54; from the sale of old articles, $46.60. The trustees also received directly from the State Treasury $284 for traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

All the expenses incident to these sources of revenue are charged to maintenance account, except the brush manufacturing account, the salary of the printer, whose time was devoted exclusively to instructing the inmates in manual training, and $138.36 for relaying the floor in the school room used for manual training. The expenses of the brush industry amounted to $12,899.59, leaving a deficiency over receipts of $2,166.78.

This industry has, however, to its credit money due for brushes sold,	$1,462 64
Machinery, tools, etc., on hand, costing,	431 32
Manufactured and raw material on hand, valued at,	3,072 13
Assets to offset cash deficiency,	$4 966 09

There was no income from the printing department, and the $1,000 salary paid the superintendent is all charged against manual training. Last year the institution was employed in the brush industry under the piece-price plan, and received for labor $3,092.77, the contractors furnishing the tools, machinery and all the materials. The contractors refused to continue the contract, and the institution was obliged to proceed with the work on its own account; this involved the purchase of machinery and material and selling the products.

The balances at the end of the fiscal year, October 31st, 1891, were on maintenance account,	$4,220 27
On appropriation of 1887,	727 56
On library appropriation,	387 93
On lighting appropriation,	1,747 95
	$7,083 71

The balances on hand at the close of the fiscal year October 31st, 1892, were as follows:

On lighting account,	$1,747 95
On library appropriation,	387 93
On $5,000 paid in 1892 for manual training appropriation under act 1891 (*L. 1891, page 495*),	2,726 08
On maintenanceaccount,	142 23
Total,	$5,004 19

The maintenance account was increased during the last fiscal year by the following expenditures, which are not annual charges:

New pump and repairs to steam pipe,	$2,113 86
Less amount taken from the appropriation of 1887,	278 60
Leaving,	$1,835 26
Amount spent for new uniforms,	2,213 54
Total,	$4,048 80

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At the opening of the fiscal year there were 70 girls in the school and 20 out at service under indentures, making a total of 90 girls under the control of the trustees. October 31st, 1892, there were 87 girls in the school and 21 under indenture, making a total of 108.

The treasurer reports the receipts for the year as follows:

From State Treasurer for additional building and furnishing same,	$24,984 95
From State Treasurer for maintenance,	13,446 49
From State Treasurer for expenses of trustees,	118 40
From sale of produce,	418 42
Balance on hand October 31st, 1891,	1,214 76
	$40,183 02

The expenditures were:

For additional building and furnishing the same,	$24,984 95	
For other purposes,	11,720 39	
		36,705 34
Balance on hand October 31st, 1892,		$3,477 68

HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

The Superintendent reports that the institution had fifty-eight patients on September 30th, 1892, being an increase of sixteen over the previous year.

The report of the Treasurer of receipts and expenditures, from October 23d, 1891, to October 26th, 1892, is as follows:

Balance on hand, last annual report,	$370 53
Maintenance, State patients,	11,059 77
Maintenance, private patients,	719 92
State appropriation for building,	12,000 00
Advances,	3,084 50
	$27,234 72

The expenditures are as follows:

New building,	$12,202 40
All other expenses,	14,428 79
	$26,631 19
Balance on hand,	603 53
Total,	$27,234 72

The expenses per patient according to the above is $248.77 per annum.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

This training-school is under private management, but the State has generally sent all the feeble-minded children to this institution, because it is situated in this State. The State has paid for the education, clothing and maintenance of 163 children, during the fiscal year, the sum of $38,936.05. The average per capita per annum sum paid is about $280. The reports of the Board of Directors and of the officers of this institution make an excellent showing of the rapid and healthful development of every department. Without any aid from the State whatever, except a per capita yearly allowance for indigent children, the school has acquired a plant, chiefly through the generosity of public-spirited citizens, which the management estimate to be of the value of $70,000.

The inauguration and successful conduct of this school deserves just recognition. It is delightfully situated at Vineland, and in my visits to this institution I have been pleased with its management. It is a great charity, under the management of a Board deserving of high praise for its great work for these poor children, who appeal so strongly to our sympathies for their care and comfort.

STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The work of the new Board created under the act of March 17th, 1891 (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 68) has been very gratifying. The Board has control of both the asylums at Trenton and Morris Plains. The Warden of the Morris Plains Asylum in his report to the Board compares the results accomplished in that asylum in 1892 with those of 1890, prior to the establishment of the new Board. It shows most gratifying results. The magnitude of the interests under the management of this Board was shown in my message of 1892. I there stated the value of the land and improvements and the number of patients and officers and employees under their control.

The medical director at the Morris Plains Asylum reports that the institution is overcrowded; that while the building was originally erected to accommodate not over 650 patients, the number at the close of the fiscal year was 949; that in order to increase the capacity of the institution, the fourth floor of the building, which was not intended to be occupied by patients, has been utilized in making the present capacity of the institution capable of accommodating 825. He also recommends that there should be an infirmary, detached from the main building, in which patients having contagious or infectious diseases can be isolated and cared for. He refers to the harmony existing between the business management of the institution, as carried on under the superintendence of the warden, and the medical department as carried on under his direction.

Trenton Asylum.

At the close of the fiscal year there were under treatment at this institution 878 patients, of whom 421 were males and 457 females, a gain of 58 over the preceding year. The total number treated during the year was 1,056, of whom 528 were men and 528 women. This is an increase of 67 over the largest number under care at the institution in any one year. The number of new cases admitted was 236, of whom 116 were men and 120 women. The daily average of patients was about 839. During the year, 178 patients ceased to be inmates of the institution, of whom 75 died, 69 recovered, 29 improved, 4 unimproved and 1 escaped. There were at the close of the fiscal year 759 patients classed as indigent, who are supported by the counties sending them, except one dollar per week per patient, which is paid by the State; there were 101 private paying patients, and also 18 convict patients supported by the State.

The receipts and disbursements for this asylum, according to the steward, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand November 1st, 1891,	$40,888 55
Amount received from private patients,	30,684 71
From the counties for board and clothing and incidental expenses of county patients,	122,367 72
From State Treasurer for county patients,	37,337 57
From State Treasurer for convict patients,	6,714 88
From sundries,	1,975 29
	$239,968 72

EXPENDITURES.

Real estate, fixtures, grounds and grading, improvements to buildings and repairs,	$13,410 50
Wages,	51,701 43
Other expenses,	115,311 33
	$180,423 26
Cash balance on hand October 31st, 1892,	59,545 46
	$239,968 72

The accounts of the treasurer and steward at the beginning and close of the fiscal year differ, because the treasurer did not pay an outstanding order of 1891 of $20.00 until after Oct. 31, 1891; there were unpaid outstanding orders Oct. 31, 1892, amounting to $41.30. These figures leave a balance of $21.30, which is just the difference between the balance of accounts of the steward and treasurer at the close of the fiscal year.

Morris Plains Asylum.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 949 patients at this institution, 471 males and 478 females, a gain of 51 over the preceding year. The total number treated during the year was 1,151, of whom 590 were men and 561 women. The daily average for the year was about 930. There were, at the close of the fiscal year, 791 patients who are classed as indigent, and are supported by the county sending them, except $1 per week per patient, which is paid by the State; 115 private paying patients and also 43 convict patients supported entirely by the State. During the year 253 new cases were admitted, of whom 135 were men and 118 women. During the same period 202 ceased to be inmates of the institution, of whom 68 recovered, 30 improved, 9 unimproved, 91 died and 4 escaped.

The total receipts and expenditures of this institution were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance October 31st, 1891,	$6,444 62
Amount received from private patients,	41,449 47
From counties for board, clothing and incidental expenses of county patients,	140,715 41
From State treasury for county patients,	39,958 57
From State treasury for convict patients,	16,067 38
From sundries,	7,623 67
Total,	$252,259 12

EXPENDITURES.

Real estate, fixtures, grounds and grading, improvements in buildings and repairs,	$19,340 38
Wages,	46,537 53
Other expenses,	167,077 61
Total,	$232,955 52
Cash balance October 31st, 1892,	19,303 60
Total,	$252,259 12

The improvements on real estate, on account of new buildings, etc, and the increased value of stock and new materials on hand, which give additional value to the institution, and amount to many thousands of dollars, is included in these expenditures, and were deemed necessary by the Board in order to put the institution in proper condition. A more detailed statement will be found in the report of the warden.

The report of the warden also gives a comparative statement of the cost of maintenance in 1890 and 1892. In 1890 it was $126,698.54 and in 1892 $103,355.68, a reduction of $23,342.88, although the average number of patients in 1892 in excess of 1890 was 61 32.

The comparison is made between 1890 and 1892, because the new Board was only in office during seven months of the fiscal year of 1891. He also states that there is now

Due to the institution from the State, county, and private patients a sum which has been already earned during the fiscal year, but which has not yet been received, amounting to,	$46,753 39
In addition, there is in store, according to inventory and estimation of appraisers, placed at actual cost price at wholesale, and fuel and subsistence, valued at market price, a total of,	15,031 10
	$61,784 49
From this sum should be deducted the liabilities properly chargeable to the fiscal year of 1892, including bills on file, amount due on pay-roll, etc., not paid in that year,	17,802 23
Additional credit beyond cash balance,	$43,982 26

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Managers state that there should be a change in the laws which govern our jails, because under the present system commitment to jail is not dreaded ; it is not looked upon as a place of punishment. They recommend cumulative sentences with hard work, and call attention to the probationary system in operation in Massachusetts, and recommend the passage of a similar

law for our State. They report a steady and slow improvement in the management of alms houses, and the dismissal therefrom of a number of old and infirm persons whose relatives are able to maintain them. They call special attention to the necessity of legislation to stop the repeated return to the alms houses of women who seek its shelter for the birth of illegitimate children. They state that this evil is becoming so notorious that it is necessary to give it immediate attention.

They commend the management of the county asylums, but strongly condemn the keeping of the insane in a number of the county and town alms houses, and recommend legislation to prevent the continuance of the injustice and cruelty resulting from this state of affairs; they call attention to the desirability of providing trade schools for pauper children; they commend the State Institution for Feeble-minded Women and Girls at Vineland, and recommend that all restriction as to the age of those to be sent to this institution be removed by legislation.

They also commend the management of the Deaf-Mute School at Trenton, the Industrial School for Girls and the Reform School for Boys, and call attention to the fact that the State Prison and the Reform School are both overcrowded. They recommend the establishment of an intermediate reformatory, based upon the system at the Elmira Reformatory. They also commend the management of the Essex and Hudson Penitentiaries.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

I call attention to the important matters affecting the health of our citizens, referred to in the report of the State Board of Health. They embrace questions of water supply, sewage, house construction, plumbing arrangements, collection and disposal of refuse matter, and the management of contagious and infectious diseases. During the year special attention has been given to organizing local boards and instructing them in the details of their duties and privileges under our excellent system of sanitary laws. The Board has given special attention to the institutions of correction and charities, and report that there has been general improvement in State institutions, especially in sanitary matters. They report their conference with the Executive in reference to the danger to health and life caused by the cholera-infected ships from other countries lying in waters

adjacent to our State, and to the use of Sandy Hook by the National Government for quarantine purposes. They report that all the necessary powers to protect our State from this dreaded disease can be exercised by the local boards, in connection with the special powers authorized to be exercised by the State Board over transportation companies. Active preparations were made to meet any possible contingency that might arise. The Board joined with the Executive in protesting against the use of Sandy Hook as a quarantine station by the United States, as such use was a menace to the health and lives of our citizens, and a most serious injury to the various summer resorts on our coast.

In view of the use of Sandy Hook by the United States for quarantine purposes, I called the attention of the President of the United States to the terms upon which jurisdiction was vested in the United States by the State of New Jersey under the act of March 12th, 1846. I claimed, on behalf of the State, that it was to be used only for military purposes, and that the use of it for quarantine purposes, as contemplated, was not within the mind of the Legislature at the time of the grant. I also insisted that if the United States exercised any power to use the ground for quarantine purposes, it could not permit it to be used by the State of New York without affirmative action on the part of the New Jersey authorities. I called attention to the fact that Sandy Hook was part of the mainland, and to the necessity of extraordinary precautions to be taken by the United States authorities if they used this land for quarantine purposes. I urged the employment of a water patrol and proper guards on the land to prevent any of the passengers from cholera-infected ports, or those having charge of them, coming in contact with any of our citizens.

I also urged that if the United States assumed quarantine jurisdiction, it should have proper vessels to take up and destroy all floating matter thrown from any of the incoming steamers or vessels, and that it should prevent in the future such dangerous matter being thrown into the waters of the lower bay, where it floated on our shore. I called attention to the fact that boxes and bedding from these steamers had already been found upon the shores of the township of Middletown, between Keyport and Atlantic Highlands; also to the fact that in former visitations of cholera our people who handled matter floating on the shore from cholera ships were

attacked by this disease, and those now living there were naturally anxious lest the same result should follow from like causes; that if the United States assumed quarantine control of these vessels, its officials should secure the people living along the shore from this danger. I also called attention to the fact that our State and local Boards of Health were doing everything possible to guard against the cholera being introduced into the country through their jurisdiction, and that they desired to act in harmony with all other authorities working for a like purpose. The United States authorities, against the protest of our State, determined to use Sandy Hook for quarantine purposes, but promised to do all in their power to remedy the other matters complained of by the Executive and the State Board of Health.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The work of the Geological Survey for the past year has been directed to the study and mapping out of the surface formation of the State, under the immediate direction of Professor R. D. Salisbury, assisted by C. W. Coman and others. The past year has been devoted to the additional study of certain areas with a view of showing their surface features upon the topographical maps, and has included the counties of Bergen, Hudson, Essex and Union. The greater part of Passaic and a large part of Morris and Middlesex counties have been mapped; nearly all of Monmouth county has been traversed, but further surveys will be necessary to complete this work. Work has also been done in tracing the Trenton gravel formation from its source at Belvidere to Trenton, and in correlating this gravel formation with the sands and gravels in the southern part of the State.

The State Survey has also co-operated with the United States Geological Survey in the study of the green sand marl and associated beds in the southern part of the State. This work has been in charge of Prof. William B. Clark, who was assisted by Mr. Coman; these observations covered the whole green sand marl belt, as well as the associated beds, which are assigned geologically to the cretaceous and tertiary ages. A geological map showing the areas of the several beds has been made of the eastern and northern parts of Monmouth and the southern part of Middlesex counties.

The work of collecting data for the report upon water supply and water powers has been continued, and has

consisted in the measurement of the flow of a few important streams and the gathering of all available data from engineers and others; the reduction of these observations and the intelligent study of streams has required surveys to be made of some of the lakes and stream channels. When finished, this work will furnish the means for deducing accurate rules for computing the supplying capacity of our various streams.

It is highly desirable that official estimates should be had of the capacity of all important water sheds, and of the fitness or unfitness of their waters for domestic consumption, so that those interested may intelligently judge of their present or prospective value as sources of supply. It is intended that the report shall be a complete hand-book of reference upon this question, as well as a guide to the available sites for water power. This work is in charge of Mr. C. C. Vermeule.

Attention has also been given to the study of artesian and deep well borings in the central and southern parts of the State, and the investigation has yielded material valuable in the study of geological structures, and will be helpful in the location of sources of water supply.

The State Geologist, by permission of the Board of Managers, visited Europe and devoted considerable time to the study of the construction and location of the dykes of Holland, and the method of protecting the coasts against the sea. Every facility was given him by the officials of that country, and the knowledge obtained will be referred to fully in his report, with his conclusions as to how far the same can be utilized on our coast. His attention was also directed to the reclamation of land for agricultural purposes. He states that there are in New Jersey 296,500 acres of tide marsh lands, of which about 34,000 acres have been embanked and more or less improved. Nearly 25,000 acres of these tidal lands lie in Bergen, Hudson, Essex and Union counties, and within fifteen miles of New York City. He refers to the successful reclamation of such lands in parts of Salem and Cumberland counties, and their productiveness, as evidence of what can be done in other portions of the State.

The Geological Survey also directed its attention to the large tracts of wood land and brush land, not in farms, in the southeastern and southern parts of the State, in Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Camden, Atlantic, Gloucester, Salem and Cape May counties. These lands are capable of great improvement, and under proper reclama-

tion will add largely to the productiveness of the State and the increase of its population.

The State Geologist calls attention to the great natural resources and capabilities of the State, and the wisdom of presenting to prospective immigrants the advantages of settlement upon unoccupied lands and cultivating them. He recommends that the subject be entrusted to some bureau or State department, or to the State Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting these advantages to those seeking homes in the United States, and drawing their attention to lands in this State.

He has also directed the work of collecting materials illustrative of the natural products of the State, which he deems of economic importance, so as to prepare a proper exhibit for the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Collections have been made of building stones, ores, minerals, marls and geological specimens, for this purpose.

The expenses of the Geological Survey have been $13,884.35.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

There are 54 pilots holding licenses from the Board, of whom 47 are in active service as Sandy Hook pilots, 2 as Amboy local pilots, and 7 are inactive or superannuated. The number of New Jersey pilot boats now in service is 8. No boats were lost during the past year.

The number of vessels piloted inward and outward were 2,578, and the gross amount of pilotage earned, including off-shore pilotage and transportation during the past year, was $180,593.34.

The Board states that considerable time, work and patience has been required in the adjustment of the pilotage on vessels that were detained at quarantine by cholera.

The Board reports that the joint agreement between the New York and New Jersey Boards, providing a system for the service of pilots otherwise than from pilot boats, is proving advantageous and satisfactory. It also calls attention to the fact that New Jersey has not its quota of pilots as compared with New York; that the laws of that State discriminate in favor of the pilots serving under that system, and against the New Jersey system; that the New York Board has made several pilots during the past year from boat keepers, while the New Jersey Board was unable to license a single one; that the condition of the law in New Jersey practically pre-

vents the appointment of those who, in fairness and justice and for the good of the service, should be made pilots, and that New York has taken advantage of this to increase their number at our expense. The report calls attention to the fact that under the law as it now stands, requiring apprentices to serve four consecutive years on the same pilot boat, and three years as boat keeper, even the most faithful apprentice is liable to be dismissed from the boat as soon as his time is near at hand to be made a pilot, and it is the opinion of the members of the Board that, unless the laws are changed so as to give the New Jersey Board the same powers as the New York Board, the number of pilots in our State will continue to decrease, while those of New York will increase. This condition of affairs, in their judgment, should be remedied by legislation.

The Board expresses its appreciation of the energetic and faithful performance of their duties by the New Jersey pilots, and the cheerful assistance they have given to the Board in all cases when called upon; the report also refers to the friendly relations existing between the pilot boards of New York and New Jersey.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

The whole number of books, pamphlets, magazines, etc., in the library, October 31st, 1892, was 40,141, an increase of 1,555 over the previous year. I call attention to the very interesting report of Colonel Morris R. Hamilton, State Librarian, setting forth the advantages of the library and its usefulness.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The Commission created under the act of March 18th, 1891 (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 186), has continued its work and deserves the highest commendation for the results accomplished. The members have visited Chicago, and have devoted a large portion of their time, to the exclusion of their private business, to make the exhibit of this State one of which every citizen will be justly proud; their self-sacrificing work deserves the encouragement of the Legislature and the gratitude of every citizen in the State.

In June last the Commission communicated directly with every manufacturer in the State, setting forth the importance, from a commercial standpoint, of a representation at the exposition, and in reply received appli-

cations from one hundred and five manufacturers and firms, residents of the State; and, in addition, thirty-four applications have been made directly to the authorities at Chicago.

The preparation of the exhibits to be made by the State Departments is well under way, and will consist of displays by the State Board of Agriculture, the Geological Survey, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Board of Education.

The exhibit from New Jersey will, I am satisfied, show that our State stands, in comparison with the extent of her population and territory, first among her sister States in the variety and value of her manufacturing industries, her agricultural and mineral resources, in substantial wealth per capita, in natural location, in her unrivaled seaboard, in the high character of her educational institutions and her almost unequaled perfection of transportation. While sharing largely in the general industry of the entire country, she will show in certain specialties or branches of manufacture the greatest development, both as to the capital employed and the extent and value of production.

First in importance stands the great silk industry, which is largely concentrated in New Jersey, equaling, at least, the combined production of all the other States. In her various manufactures of iron, in connection with the value of certain ores peculiar to our State, entering largely into the highest grades of manufacturing metal, she will have a most prominent and important rank. In the manufacture of costly and artistic jewelry she will be found to be unrivaled. In the manufacture of glassware in its variety, and in the finest grades of pottery, her display will hold the highest rank in competitive exhibition. In her manufacture of leather she will be unrivaled. In the preparation of a series of photographic views she will present to those visiting the exhibition the progress made in her shore and health resorts, and her claims to supremacy as the leading seaside resort of the nation.

Under the authority of the Legislature a Board of Lady Managers was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Robert Adrain, Miss Mary F. Clark, Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney, Mrs. M. T. Barrett, Miss Rosa Murray, Mrs. Emily Warren Roebling, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Mrs. Sarah G. Ware and Mrs. Margaret B. Yardley. This Board has organized by the election of Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens as chairman, Mrs Thomas T. Kinney as vice chairman and

Mrs. Emily Warren Roebling as secretary, and has entered heartily into the spirit of its work, and will undoubtedly succeed in making such a display of the handiwork of the women of New Jersey as shall be creditable alike to their sex and to the State.

The erection of State headquarters upon the exposition grounds at Chicago has occupied the attention of the Commission. Competitive proposals were called for, and some twenty plans were submitted. Three plans met with special favor from the Commission, one of which was finally selected. The one chosen represents a structure similar to the Washington Headquarters at Morristown. While it is not an exact reproduction of the building, the general lines and details have been adhered to. The historical associations connected with this building will make its reproduction one of special interest at the exposition. It is being constructed with a view of finally removing it to the camp ground at Sea Girt. It is centrally located, and it is expected will be completed about February 1st, 1893.

The Commission will ask for a further appropriation in order to make the exhibit commensurate with the dignity and history of the State, and in order that New Jersey may maintain her proper position among her sister States I recommend that a further appropriation be made for this purpose.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

The most important litigation now pending are the several suits brought by the Attorney-General against certain corporations connected with what is commonly know as the Reading System. At my request, the Attorney-General has prepared a brief account of these suits, and the questions involved therein, which I have deemed of such great importance that I have caused the same to be published and transmitted to the Legislature for its information.

The condition of the litigation at present is this:

First, there was an information filed on May 30th, 1892, against the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Port Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; the Attorney-General obtained an order on the defendants to show cause why an injunction should not issue, and a preliminary injunction was granted by the Chancellor, commanding the defendants to desist from carrying out the

alleged combination to increase the price of coal. The questions were argued before the Chancellor, each of the companies being represented by eminent counsel from this and other States; the State was represented by the Attorney-General, Barker Gummere and Frederick W. Stevens. The Chancellor filed his opinion October 25th, 1892. He held that the lease was not only unauthorized, but was expressly forbidden by law; that its effect was to combine the coal producers and carriers, and to partially destroy competition in the sale of anthracite coal, a staple commodity of the State; that such action was a corporate excess of power which tended to monopoly and to public injury. He granted an injunction which was served upon the defendants, directing them to desist and refrain from performing and carrying into effect the lease and the tripartite agreement, and directed the Central Railroad Company to take possession of its own road, and not permit the Port Reading or the Philadelphia and Reading to operate it, and directed the latter companies to desist and refrain from continuing to control the railroad, property and the franchises of the Central, and from in anywise intermeddling therewith. He commanded the defendants to refrain from operating their roads in this State in such a manner as to diminish competition in the trade of coal, and enjoined them from acting under any arrangement or combination having for its object, effect or result the control or operation of the Central Railroad Company by the other defendants. From this decision the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company appealed to the Court of Errors and Appeals, but the Central Railroad Company declined to join in the appeal. Testimony is now being taken in the case to be used on the final hearing.

On October 17th the Attorney-General filed a supplemental information charging that the injunction and orders of the Chancellor had been wilfully and deliberately violated. An order to show cause was granted why a receiver to enforce the orders of the court should not be appointed as prayed for. The matter was finally argued on the first day of December and is now held under advisement by the Chancellor.

The Attorney-General, on the seventeenth day of October, also filed an information against the Easton and Amboy Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Terminal Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and the Delaware and

Bound Brook Railroad Company, charging that the action of the various companies had been *ultra vires*, and that the attempted lease to a Pennsylvania corporation was in direct violation of the laws of the State, and that its object was to accomplish a forbidden purpose and create a monopoly in anthracite coal. The rule to show cause why the information should not be granted was signed by the Chancellor, the defendants filed answering affidavits, and the informant obtained permission to cross-examine defendants' witnesses and take additional testimony as to certain new matter in the answer. Testimony is being taken in this case, and it will be presented to the Chancellor at an early day for argument.

On September 27th an information, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, was filed against the Port Reading Railroad Company with a view of forfeiting its charter, which litigation is still pending.

The final decision of these suits by the courts will establish the law upon the most important questions that can arise between the citizens of New Jersey and the corporations of this and other States. If the courts hold that they are powerless, under the law as it stands, it will be the duty of the Legislature to pass whatever laws may be necessary to protect our citizens. In the opinion of the Attorney-General the courts now have all the power necessary for this purpose.

I desire to express my high appreciation of the services rendered by the Attorney-General, and of his masterly presentation of the great questions at issue on behalf of the State; they are the most important that can affect the interests of our people and the great corporations interested in their decision, and their final settlement by our courts is awaited with intense interest. Everything that can possibly be done by the Executive or the Attorney-General has been done to protect the rights of the State and of the people, and in view of the great work and labor involved in these suits they have been advanced to their present status with unexampled celerity.

COMMISSION TO REVISE STATUTES CONCERNING TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

This Commission was created by an act of the Legislature, passed March 9th, 1891 (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 90), and under it the Governor appointed A. D Campbell, George E. Pace and Jacob C. Hendrickson, commission-

ers to revise, simplify, arrange and consolidate all the general statutes of this State applying and relating to villages, towns and townships, which should be in force at the time the commissioners should make their final report. The commissioners were directed to lay a copy of the general statutes so revised and consolidated by them before the Legislature, and to suggest such contradictions, omissions and imperfections as appeared in the original text of the several acts, and how the same had been reconciled, supplied and amended; they were also to designate such acts or parts of acts as in their judgment should be repealed, with their reasons for advising such repeal, and also to recommend the passage of such new acts or parts of acts as in their judgment might appear necessary or expedient, either in lieu of or in addition to any of the acts so revised and consolidated.

The Commission organized on the second day of June, 1891, by the selection of A. D. Campbell as chairman, and George E. Pace as secretary, and immediately commenced the work entrusted to them. The preparation of this work involved as a preliminary thereof an examination of all the acts of the Legislature bearing upon every conceivable subject in which these municipalities were or might be interested. It involved the consideration of over two thousand sections of various acts, the manuscript alone of notes and suggestions taken therefrom covering over two thousand folios. It was necessary to consider the different acts in relation to each other, and discuss such amendments or changes as their own judgment or the experience of those interested therein might suggest. All this was preliminary to the consideration of the final work of the Commission, which involved the framing of a new act, and the giving of suggestions and reasons called for by the Legislature. The Commission found, as is shown in their report of 1892, that in order to render the act clear it was necessary to divide the subject matter into different general heads. This mode of treating the subject enables every one who examines the act to find under one heading all that properly belongs there. It relieves him of the necessity of searching under different heads and in various acts for the information desired. The Commission divided the matter as shown in their first report into six different headings, embracing subdivisions thereof amounting to forty in all.

The act under which the commissioners were appointed provides "that the said commissioners shall lay

a printed copy of the said general statutes, so revised and consolidated by them, before the Legislature at its next session."

During that session the commissioners made a report covering sixty-six pages, which indicated the plan and scope of the work, leaving at least fifteen hundred pages of manuscript to be disposed of, the greater part of which was in the form of references to the various statutes examined and collated by them. The work being unfinished, a supplement to the act providing for their appointment and designating their duties was passed and approved March 22d, 1892 (*P. L.* 1892, *page* 157), extending the time for the completion of the work and the making of a final report to the Legislature. In proceeding with their work they have used the material and investigations made by them, so as to complete each subject as set forth in the subdivisons, stated in their original report, and they will present, in printed form, to the Legislature about two hundred and fifty sections of the proposed new law. To complete the work will require the framing of as many more sections, but these do not involve subjects which are so complicated, or require so much time in their consideration as the work already finished. The subdivision which required the most careful consideration, and involved the greatest amount of time is entitled "the duties and powers of the respective township officers." The importance of this subject and the time required for its consideration will appear from an examination of the work of the commissioners, which shows that over two hundred sections of the proposed act are devoted exhaustively to its treatment.

The work as far as it has gone, even if the Legislature should not pass the act suggested, is exceedingly valuable, containing as it does references to all the laws upon the subject treated, and it will be of the greatest importance to the courts, the bar and to all interested in township matters. The completion of the work upon the lines indicated by the Commission will present, not only a proposed new act, but, in itself, will be an exhaustive brief upon all the subjects treated, and an invaluable aid in any consideration of township leglislation.

I recommend that the Legislature act upon the report of the Commission as far as it has completed its work, and that it consider the propriety of passing an act embracing the sections reported. Such an act, although leaving certain portions of the work to be be considered

hereafter, and to be dealt with by other laws, will simplify the subject so far as it has been treated by the Commission, and will furnish the township officers and those interested, with a plain, clear statement of their duties and powers in matters which are dealt with every day by this important class of officials.

It is clear that the work of the Commission cannot be fully completed during the present session of the Legislature. In view of what has been accomplished, and the wisdom and necessity of clear and comprehensive laws upon this subject, I recommend that the Commission be continued, in order that its work may be finished. In my judgment, the work can be fully completed during the present year.

LABOR BUREAU.

The Chief of the Bureau reports that it has continued the investigation, begun in 1889, of the effect of occupation on the health and trade life of those employed in industrial pursuits in this State. The inquiry has embraced fully 5,000 wage-workers engaged as railroad trainmen, segarmakers and bakers, and since the beginning of the investigation it has covered over 18,000 journeymen actively employed in their respective trades.

He also reports that the returns from the building and loan associations of this State show the following results for the year: There has been an increase of 21 of these associations; the number of shares outstanding and in force show an increase of 52,000 during the year; the number of shareholders show an increase of 9,000 during the year; and the number of shares pleged for advances from the associations show an increase of 17,000, and now amount to 148,000. The number of shareholders receiving advances as borrowers, show an increase of 2,000, the number now being 21,500. The net assests of the associations are reported as $28,600,000, being an increase of $3,000,000.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Chief Inspector reports that the result of the work of his department during the past year has been thoroughly satisfactory. The number of factories inspected is 1,950; permits granted to orphans, 163; accidents investigated, 43; changes ordered, 435; children discharged, 263; number of visits to factories, 7,836. He reports the attendance of minors, engaged during the

day, at evening schools, to have been largely increased; he reports that the machinery, elevator shafts and hoistways in the factories throughout the State are fairly well guarded; that the ventilation and sanitary arrangements have received a large share of attention from his deputies, and that all the factories recently erected or in course of erection are being supplied with all the latest improvements; that nearly every factory having 20 or more persons employed above the second story is now supplied with outside fire-escapes or with two or more ways of egress; that the enforcement of the fifty-five hour law has received a large share of attention from this department, and that there are several cases now pending to test its validity. He urges the passage of a law giving the inspector power to condemn unsafe buildings used either for manufacturing or for places of assembling; that it be made mandatory on owners of elevators to have them provided with safety catches, and that the working ages of boys be raised from twevle to fourteen years.

COMMISSIONER OF MINES.

The office of Commissioner of Mines was created under an act of the Legislature of 1892. (*P. L.* 1892, *page* 37.) Under this act I appointed Robert O'Hara, of Warren county. His most interesting and valuable report shows the wisdom of this legislation and the necessity and usefulness of a commissioner to take charge of this subject.

My attention was called to the necessity of legislation by the condition of affairs at Oxford, in Warren county, during the past year, and a legislative committee recommended the passage of this act. There is an omission in the law which ought to be remedied. It does not provide for the payment of expenses incident to the supervision of mines, and in considering the question of further legislation suggested by the commissioner in his report, provision should be made, under proper limitations, for the payment of necessary expenses incurred.

The report shows that there were in operation at the date thereof, within the limits of this State, twenty-four mines, eighteen producing iron ore, four zinc, one copper and one ochre; that eight are located in Warren county, six in Sussex and ten in Morris; that there are employed therein one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven men, of whom one thousand three hundred and eighty-four work under ground, and four hundred and forty-three in various capacities upon the surface. The com-

missioner calls attention to the dangerous nature of the employment and the accidents that have occurred by reason thereof. He has most carefully attended to the duties of his office, and the recommendations made by him are entitled to consideration.

He recommends—

1. That a second outlet be provided for each mine.

2. That accurate surveys accompanied by maps be made of all mines and deposited in his office.

3. That ladders and landings should receive more attention, and be kept in better repair.

4. That safeguards should be erected in all dangerous places.

5. The adoption of some contrivance to prevent the escape of mining cars into the mine before the chain or rope is attached.

6. The prohibiting of the storing of explosives in the mines beyond what is necessary for the day's use.

7. That the dangerous habit of the workmen riding in ore buckets to and from work should be prohibited.

8. That all new mining operations should be reported to the commissioner within thirty days after beginning work.

9. That some competent person at each mine should be charged with inspecting hanging walls and their natural and artificial supports.

10. That all boilers about the mines should be inspected by a competent person at least three times annually.

11. That all accidents should be reported to the commissioner.

12 That all wire ropes used in hoisting should be frequently inspected.

He reports that these recommendations will not be burdensome either to the employer or employee, but, on the contrary, will prove of mutual advantage to both, and that, in addition, they are called for by the highest considerations of safety to those engaged in this dangerous occupation.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

The history of labor legislation in New Jersey shows more practical gain for the wage workers than the history of similar legislation in any other State in the Union. In behalf of this large and important body of our citizens, the Legislature has passed various laws to further their interests and protect their rights.

To guard their health and secure their comfort it has enacted laws—

Compelling employers of females in manufacturing, mercantile and mechanical establishments to provide and maintain suitable seats for their use during employment, when not necessarily engaged in active duties;

Limiting the age and employment hours of children and women;

Establishing regulations for factories and workshops to secure the safety and health of operatives and regulate their working hours;

Providing against over-crowding in work places;

Compelling the furnishing of suitable dressing rooms for females in factories;

Protecting operatives in establishments where dust is generated and inhaled;

Requiring the ventilation of mines, factories and bake shops;

Protecting those engaged in the dangerous occupation of mining;

Limiting the number of hours constituting a day's work in factories, workshops and other establishments.

Laws have been passed for the protection of life and limb for those engaged in dangerous occupations—

By requiring the erection of fire escapes in factories and mills;

By establishing safeguards against mill gearings, machinery, hatchways and hoists;

By prohibiting the storing of dangerous combustibles in places where they prevent the egress of employés in case of fire;

By providing regulations to secure employés from the dangers arising from unguarded machinery, and for the outward opening of the main doors of factories.

Laws have also been passed to promote the mental and moral education and advancement of workmen—

By the establishment of public libraries;

By providing additional school accommodation, and by compelling the education of children, to guard against the selfishness or indifference of parents;

By creating Saturday half holidays, and establishing a labor day to give time for recreation and mental advancement.

Laws have been passed to prevent unjust competition between the great body of honest workmen and those laboring in our prisons and reformatory institutions—

By abolishing the contract convict labor system in prisons and reformatories, and limiting the mode and extent of employment therein, so as to prevent as far as possible injury to honest labor.

Enacting the prison stamp law to distinguish between prison labor and outside labor.

The right of labor to protect itself by organization has been recognized by the passage of laws—

For the incorporation of labor and trade unions;

For the formation and regulation of co-operative societies of workmen;

Making it lawful for workmen to combine for the purpose of persuading or encouraging others by peaceable means, to leave or enter the employment of another person or corporation.

Employés have been protected by establishing safeguards and securities for the payment of their wages;

The mechanics' lien law secures them their wages due for the erection of buildings and other structures;

They are given liens for work and labor done for municipal corporations;

The unjust forfeiture of wages of employés has been prohibited;

Private labels and trade marks have been protected;

The wages of laborers and workmen in the employ of corporations have been secured by making them prior liens in case of insolvency;

The store order system has been abolished, and workmen can no longer be held in vassalage in any place, and are now entitled to receive their wages in cash, or orders redeemable in money.

To secure the practical enforcement of these and other rights which have been given by the Legislature, the State has established a State Bureau of Labor and Industries as a means of bringing in contact and unison the State and the wage-earners, so as to ascertain their desires and necessities, and make such suggestions as will be for their benefit and advantage;

It has created an inspector of factories and workshops, giving him deputies, with extensive powers for the enforcement of labor laws;

It has created an inspector of mines for the protection of those engaged in this dangerous industry;

It has established a State bureau of arbitration for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes between

employés and employers, and I have appointed as members of this Board Joseph P. McDonnell, Lewis D. Robertson and Patrick F. Doyle, whose position in trade organizations is an assurance that they will be found in full sympathy with the wage-workers of the State.

It has protected workmen from the assaults of hired and irresponsible agencies, under pay of corporations or individuals, by prohibiting the employment at any time of non-residents as peace officers, and preventing the exercise of the powers of such officials by any persons not regularly deputed by a sheriff or proper officer.

The Legislature has crowned its work by the passage of the ballot reform law, which gives secrecy and protection to their ballots, through which they are enabled to secure that representation in the Legislature to which they are entitled. Under this law they may freely exercise their rights as citizens.

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION.

It may be of interest to briefly review the general legislation of the past three years, by reference to the principal laws enacted during that period, and I annex hereto an appendix stating various subject matters, and referring to the acts passed in reference thereto.

In closing my last annual message, I take pleasure in testifying to the faithful performance of duty by State officials, and to the kindness and courtesy extended to me by them, and by the members and officers of the Legislature. I have at all times sought to perform my duty conscientiously and for the best interests of all its citizens. I invoke the blessings of Almighty God upon our beloved State, and pray that He may increase the happiness and prosperity of the people.

LEON ABBETT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TRENTON, January 12th, 1893.

Appendix to Governor's Message.

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS.

State Revenue.—In the act extending the jurisdiction of the riparian commissioners to the islands, reefs and shoals under tidal waters, a source of revenue has been provided, which will in the future augment the income of the State. (*L. P.* 1891, *page* 15.)

To relieve the financial condition of the State, an act was passed in 1890, authorizing the use of the proceeds of new riparian grants and leases, for State purposes. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 92.)

An act for a collateral inheritance tax provides a new source of revenue, already productive. (*P. L.* 1892, *page* 206.)

An act abolishing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, imposes their duties on the State Treasurer without extra compensaion. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 136.)

Labor Interests.—The laws on this subject have been already referred to, and the principal ones passed during the last three years will be found as follows: *P. L.* 1890, *page* 479; *P. L.* 1891, *page* 418; *P. L.* 1892, *pages* 37, 38, 171, 168, 230, 369, 384, 426.

Veterans.—An act appropriating $3,000 for the purchase of cemetery grounds for the Soldiers' Home. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 97.)

An act appropriating $20,000 for the erection of new buildings for the Soldiers' Home. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 322.)

An act providing for the exemption of veterans and widows of veterans from poll tax and from general taxation on $500. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 22.)

Providing for 1,000 copies of the records of officers and soldiers of the late war. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 528.)

A joint resolution appropriating $1,000 to pay the expenses incurred by the Grand Army of the Republic in attending the funeral of General William T. Sherman. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 523.)

An act to prevent the removal from office of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war for political reasons. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 101.)

National Guard.—An act providing for the erection of armories, and limiting the appropriation of the State to $75,000, not to exceed $25,000 in any one year. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 290.)

Acts to amend the National Guard act. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 306, *and* 1892, *page* 440.)

State Boundary Lines.—An act fixing and establishing the boundary line between New York and New Jersey as fixed by the Commission of the two States. (*P. L.* 1892, *page* 441.)

Surrender of Contract for Exemption from Taxation.—An act for the surrender of contracts for exemption from taxation; under this act the Morris and Essex Railroad Company filed an agreement surrendering its claim to exemptions. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 171.)

Railroads.—Acts for the extension of time for the completion of railroads are passed every year. They are defective in not requiring a statement of the amount of expenditures, and the purposes for which the same have been made. The details should be stated so as to permit the Executive to ascertain whether reasonable progress has been made. These extensions are sometimes obtained to prevent others using the right-of-way.

Ballot Reform Law.—An act to provide for ballot reform in New Jersey.—(*P. L.* 1890, *page* 361.)

Supplement to the ballot reform law, remedying certain defects of the old law. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 225.)

Riparian Commission.—An act providing for the reorganization of this Board, and fixing the terms of their office. (*P. L.* 1892, *page* 84.)

State Police.—An act providing for their designation, and defining their duties with a view of avoiding the use of the military in case of civil disturbances. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 110.)

Agriculture.—An act creating a State Weather Service to furnish data to farming and other interests concerning crops and weather. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 481.)

An act providing for increased power for payment of expenses and for compensation to the secreatry and clerk of the State Board of Agriculture. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 151.)

An act for the protection of peach growers. (*P. L.* 1892, *page* 178.)

An act providing that the money received under the act of Congress of April 30th, 1890, be used for the more complete endowment and maintenance of the State Agricultural College at Rutgers. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 13.)

Roads.—An act providing for the permanent improvement of roads of the State, making a State appropriation to assist in the construction of the same. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 378.)

An amendment thereto. (*P. L.* 1892, *page* 346.)

Fisheries.—An act to provide for the protection of young sturgeon. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 98.)

An act to protect shad and other fish in the Delaware river. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 221.)

An act confirming the use by citizens of this State of certain grounds used for planting clams and oysters, and regulating the use thereof. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 280.)

An act appropriating $2,500 to provide means to increase the fish production of the State. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 408.)

An act for the preservation of clams and oysters. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 473.)

An act for the preservation of sturgeon. (*P. L.* 1891, page 275.)

An act appropriating $5,000 for stocking the waters of the State with fish. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 425.)

Providing for the appointment of a commissioner for the protection of fish and game, and stocking the waters of the State with fish. (*P. L.* 1892, *page* 61.)

Further amendments to the act for the preservation of clams and oysters. (*P. L.* 1892, *pages* 360, 361, 362 *and* 363)

An act exempting from taxation lands devoted to fish and shell fish culture, and biological stations. (*P. L* 1891, *pages* 325.)

Educational.—An act providing for the erection and furnishing of an additional building for the State Normal School, and appropriating $40,000 therefor. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 119.)

Providing for the establishment of free scholarships in the State Agricultural College, and the payment therefor by the State. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 161)

Providing for the furnishing of public schools with copies of Smith's History of New Jersey, and appropriating a sum not to exceed $4,000 therefor. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 332.)

An act to re-organize the State Board of Education, making the Board non-partisan, and placing in the new Board the control of the Deaf-Mute School. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 164.)

Providing for the taking of a State school census with the purpose of correcting abuses in the old methods. (*P. L.* 1892, *page* 25.)

An act to provide for the incorporation of Boards of Trustees of schools for industrial education. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 21.)

State Prison and Reformatories.—Providing a library for the State Prison. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 156.)

Appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a new wing and hospital for the State Prison. This act will require amendment before it will be effective. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 245.)

Appropriating $25,000 for erecting and furnishing additional building for the Industrial School for Girls. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 277.)

Appropriating $8,000 for the erection of a new family building at the Reform School for Boys, and furnishing it. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 350.)

Appropriating $12,000 for the erection of a gas generator in the Industrial School for Girls. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 326.)

Appropriating $5,000 for manual training in State Reform School, and $7,000 for the erection of a chapel. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 495.)

Charitable Institutions.—An act appropriating $12,000 for the erection of an addition to the Home for Feeble-Minded Women. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 348.)

Lunatic Asylums.—An act to consolidate the management of Lunatic Asylums at Trenton and Morris Plains, and the appointment of one board of managers therefor. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 168.)

Subway Commission—An act creating a commission for the placing of electric subways underground in cities, and creating a commission to authorize and supervise the same. (*P. L.* 1892, *page* 78.)

Geological Survey.—An act establishing a museum for the geological survey. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 349.)

Taxtion.—Joint resolution creating a non-partisan commission to revise the system of taxation. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 515.)

An act to create the State Board of Taxation. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 189.)

Acts amending the miscellaneous corporation tax act of April 18th, 1884. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 150, *and* 1892, *page* 136.)

Banking and Insurance.—An act creating a department of banking and insurance for the control and supervision of all moneyed institutions; the expenses to be paid by corporations. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 17.)

An act providing for a standard fire insurance policy. (*P. L.* 1892, *page* 366.)

Dentistry.—An act to regulate the practice of dentistry, and providing for a board of registration of dentists. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 227.)

Medicine.—An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, and creating a State Board of Examiners to license physicians and surgeons. (*P. L.* 1890, *page* 300.)

Municipal Legislation.—An act to provide for the appointment of a commission to revise and consolidate public statutes relating to towns, villages and townships. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 90.)

Parol.—An act providing for a Court of Parol. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 426.)

State House and Grounds.—Acts under which the new Assembly chamber, court rooms, etc., were provided for and furnished; the old library ventilated and improved, the Senate chamber altered and other improvements made. (*P. L.* 1890, *pages* 450, 467 *and* 470; *laws of* 1891, *pages* 526 *and* 119; *laws of* 1892, *page* 475.

An act placing the State House and grounds under the care of a superintendent, providing for his appointment and fixing his term of office and duties. (*P. L.* 1892, *page* 17.)

Chicago Exposition.—An act providing for the appointment of a State Commission at the World's Exposition in 1893, and appropriating $25,000. (*P. L.* 1891, *page* 186.)

A supplement thereto, making an additional appropriation of $50,000. (*P. L.* 1892, *page* 181.)

The following is a condensed statement of the bonded and floating indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, villages, boroughs and townships in this State, as returned to the Comptroller by the various municipal governments throughout the State:

CITIES.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.	
Atlantic,	$15,000 00	.....	
Bergen,	156,000 00	.....	
Burlington,	.....	$87,731 67	
Camden,	91,300 00	15,500 00	
Cape May,	5,000 00	.....	
Cumberland,	16,000 00	.....	
Essex,	1,156,079 84	.....	
Gloucester,	35,000 00	.....	
Hudson,	2,332,800 00	33,000 00	
Hunterdon,	.....	22,192 13	
Mercer,	140,000 00	27,000 00	
Middlesex,	145,400 00	.....	
Passaic,	267,000 00	115,000 00	
Salem,	33,207 74	.....	
Somerset,	.....	124,823 41	
Union,	548,000 00	.....	
	$4,940,787 58	$425,247 21	
Total indebtedness of counties,			$5,366 034 79

CITIES.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.	
Atlantic,	$76 450 00	$16,500 00	
Burlington,	43,750 00	21,350 00	
Camden,	1,357,800 00	41,050 00	
Cape May,	88,400 00	.....	
Cumberland,	68,000 00	19,000 00	
Essex,	11,514,500 00	613,000 00	
Gloucester,	72,000 00	.....	
Hudson,	20,427,668 77	648,543 67	
Hunterdon,	.....	3,200 00	
Mercer,	1,538,600 00	121,582 77	
Middlesex,	1,592,500 00	104 500 00	
Passaic,	1,530,100 00	685,123 66	
Salem,	66,000 00	.....	
Union,	4 416,705 00	12,995 05	
	$42,792,473 77	$2,286,845 15	
Total indebtedness of cities,			$45,079,318 92

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.	
Atlantic,	.....	$2,080 00	
Essex,	$62,000 00	12,270 13	
Hudson,	731,232 50	83,514 28	
Hunterdon,	5,000 00	.....	
Monmouth,	49,000 00	450 00	
Morris,	6,000 00	.....	
Somerset,	.....	3,000 00	
Sussex,	5 500 00	.....	
Warren,	145,500 00	.....	
	$1,004,232 50	$101,314 41	
Total indebtedness of towns and villages,			$1,105,546 91

BOROUGHS.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.	
Bergen,		$23,995 99	
Camden,	$19,500 00		
Cape May,	54,390 00	10,002 86	
Monmouth,	116,000 00	18,496 09	
Morris,	93,500 00	1,379 04	
Ocean,	1,709 00	500 00	
Somerset,	2,609 50		
Warren,	6,000 00		
	$293,699 50	$54,373 98	
Total indebtedness of boroughs,			$348,073 48

TOWNSHIPS.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.	
Atlantic,		$350 00	
Bergen,	$42,500 00	11,635 00	
Burlington,	29,400 00	23,417 35	
Camden,		3,600 00	
Cape May,		350 00	
Cumberland,		3,200 00	
Essex,	1,198,316 40	38,526 07	
Gloucester,	600 00	2,800 00	
Hudson,	463,400 00	76,488 60	
Hunterdon,		2,500 00	
Middlesex,		2,755 57	
Monmouth,	30,000 00	3,000 00	
Morris,		645 00	
Ocean,	2 500 00	5,137 13	
Passaic,	90,000 00	500 00	
Salem,	1,000 00	1,652 21	
Somerset,	120,000 00	38,000 00	
Sussex,		75 00	
Union,	2,500 00	60,000 00	
Warren,		1,137 72	
	$1,980,216 40	$281,769 65	
Total indebtedness of townships,			$2,261,986 05
Grand total,			$54,160,960 15

The following is a list of townships, etc., which have not reported up to the present time. The reports made by these localities for the last year have been taken into consideration in the above schedule:

Bergen County—Rutherford Borough.
Bergen County—Boiling Springs Township.
Burlington County—Chester Township.
Cumberland County—Vineland Borough.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE, 1893.

The Presidential Electors of the forty-four States of the Union, which were chosen at the election held on November 8th, 1892, met on Monday, January 9th, 1893, and cast their votes as follows:

STATES.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.
Alabama,	11	. .	. .
Arkansas,	8	. .	. .
California,	8	1	. .
Colorado,	. .	. .	4
Connecticut,	6	. .	. .
Delaware,	3	. .	. .
Florida,	4	. .	. .
Georgia,	13	. .	. .
Idaho,	. .	. .	3
Illinois,	24	. .	. .
Indiana,	15	. .	. .
Iowa,	. .	13	. .
Kansas,	. .	. .	10
Kentucky,	13	. .	. .
Louisiana,	8	. .	. .
Maine,	. .	6	. .
Maryland,	8	. .	. .
Massachusetts,	. .	15	. .
Michigan,	5	9	. .
Minnesota,	. .	9	. .
Mississippi,	9	. .	. .
Missouri,	17	. .	. .
Montana,	. .	3	. .
Nebraska,	. .	8	. .
Nevada,	. .	. .	3
New Hampshire,	. .	4	. .
New Jersey,	10	. .	. .
New York,	36	. .	. .
North Carolina,	11	. .	. .
North Dakota,	1	1	1
Ohio,	1	22	. .
Oregon,	. .	3	1
Pennsylvania,	. .	32	. .
Rhode Island,	. .	4	. .
South Carolina,	9	. .	. .
South Dakota,	. .	4	. .
Tennessee,	12	. .	. .
Texas,	15	. .	. .
Vermont,	. .	4	. .
Virginia,	12	. .	. .
Washington,	. .	4	. .
West Virginia,	6	. .	. .
Wisconsin,	12	. .	. .
Wyoming,	. .	3	. .
Total,	277	145	22

Total number of votes, 444
Necessary for a choice, 223.
Cleveland's majority, 110.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1892.

As nearly as could be ascertained before the MANUAL went to press, the following is the vote of each State for the Presidential tickets of the different parties:

STATES.	Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison. Rep.	Weaver, People's.	Bidwell, Pro.	Scattering
Alabama,	138,138	9,197	85,181	239	603
Arkansas,	87,834	46,974	11,831	130	53
California,	118,174	118,027	25,311	8,096	....
Colorado,	....	38,620	53,584	1,687	....
Connecticut,	82,395	77,032	809	4,026	323
Delaware,	18,581	18,072	564	13	....
Florida,	30,143	.....	4,843	570	100
Georgia,	129,386	48,305	42,937	988	774
Idaho,	....	8,799	10,520	288	2
Illinois,	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,870	....
Indiana,	262,740	255,615	22,208	13,050	....
Iowa,	196,367	219,795	20,595	6,402	....
Kansas,	....	157,237	162,845	4,538	....
Kentucky,	175,461	135,441	23,500	6,442	....
Louisiana,	87,922	13,331	13,332	....	....
Maine,	48,024	62,878	2,045	3,062	336
Maryland,	113,866	92,736	796	5,877	27
Massachusetts,	176,858	202 915	3,348	7,539	676
Michigan,	202,296	222,708	19,792	20,569	....
Minnesota,	100,919	122,823	29,279	14 182	....
Mississippi,	40,288	1,395	10,102	995	....
Missouri,	268,188	226,918	41,102	4,318	....
Montana,	17,581	18,851	7,334	519	....
Nebraska,	24,943	87,218	83,134	4,902	....
Nevada,	714	2,811	7,264	89	....
New Hampshire,	42,081	45,658	293	1,297	....
New Jersey,	171,066	156,101	969	8,133	1,337
New York,	654,908	609,459	16,430	38,193	17,958
North Carolina,	133,698	100,565	44,732	2,630	....
North Dakota,	....	17,519	17,667	897	....
Ohio,	404,115	405,187	14,852	26,012	....
Oregon,	14,245	35,002	26,875	2,281	....
Pennsylvania,	452,264	516,011	8,714	25,123	898
Rhode Island,	24,336	26,975	228	1,654	....
South Carolina,	54,698	13 384	2,410	....	....
South Dakota,	9,081	34 888	26,544	....	....
Tennessee,	136,477	99.973	23,622	4,856	....
Texas,	239,148	77,475	99,638	2,165	3,938
Vermont,	16,325	37,992	43	1,424	....
Virginia,	163,977	113,256	12,275	2,798	591
Washington,	29,844	36,457	19,105	2,553	...
West Virginia,	84,467	80,293	4,166	2,145	8
Wisconsin,	177,456	170,698	9,852	13,232	....
Wyoming,	....	8,454	7,722	530	29
Total,	5,554,685	5,172,343	1,040,600	273,314	27,653

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

One Hundred and Seventeenth Legislature.

SENATE OFFICERS.

President—Robert Adrain, Middlesex.
President's Private Secretary—William Pintard, Monmouth.
Secretary—Samuel C. Thompson, Warren.
Assistant Secretary—William E. Ross, Sussex.
Journal Clerk—George K. Coleman, Essex.
Assistant Journal Clerk—John H. Mattison, Somerset.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Michael Nathan, Hudson.
Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—Edward Vansciver, Burlington; John Lancaster, Hunterdon.
Engrossing Clerk—John P. Flynn, Salem.
Assistant Engrossing Clerks—John Monahan, Bergen; William Atkinson, Burlington.
Bill Clerk—Henry J. Earle, Passaic.
Assistant Bill Clerk—Wells Lawrence, Morris.
Calendar Clerk—Gandey S. Robinson, Cape May.
Doorkeepers—John Kehoe, Bergen; R. Kennedy, Essex; Philip Lacey, Essex; Charles Wilkins, Gloucester; John Haggerty, Hudson; P. K. Apgar, Hunterdon; Joseph Hayter, Middlesex; L. Joseph Ryan, Monmouth; Nathaniel T. Messler, Patrick J. Hynes, Passaic; W. J. Lowe, Union.

ASSEMBLY OFFICERS.

Speaker—Thomas Flynn, Passaic.
Speaker's Private Secretary—Thomas F. Fitzgerald, Mercer.
Assistant Private Secretary—James D. O'Brien, Passaic.
Clerk—Leonard Kalisch, Essex.
Assistant Clerk—William S. Naughright, Morris.
Journal Clerk—Stephen R. Probasco, Burlington.
Assistant Journal Clerk—John J. Hickey, Hudson.
Engrossing Clerk—Newkirk N. Wentz, Camden.
Assistant Engrossing Clerks—Warren Loudenberger, Hunterdon; John E. Bowe, Hudson.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Daniel J. Tierney, Hudson.
Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—John Fee, Jr., Middlesex; Michael Whelan, Hudson; Isaiah Lance, Warren.
Document Clerk—John Loughlin, Passaic.
Bill Clerk—Andrew J. Bale, Sussex.
Assistant Bill Clerks—J. F. O'Sullivan, Hudson; James R. DeCamp, Bergen.
Keeper Ladies' Gallery—Owen Nolan, Hudson.
Keeper Gentlemen's Gallery—Martin Briody, Union.
Doorkeepers—John O'Mara, George Dittmar, William Hilliard, Dennis Mackey, Thomas Daly, Lewis Deihn, Timothy J. Connery, Julius Jencki, Daniel Smith, George W. Haley, Bernard Hamill, Charles F. Ely.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Senate.

Judiciary—Barrett, Perkins, Rogers.
Revision of Laws—Terhune, Barrett, Butcher.
Finances—Barker, Miller, Smith.
Corporations—Winton, Hinchliffe, Martin.
Municipal Corporations—Daly, Hinchliffe, Skirm.
Railroads and Canals—Cornish, Martin, Terhune.
Banks and Insurance—Hinchliffe, Terhune, Rogers.
Education—McMickle, Barker, Hoffman.
Militia—Barrett, Barker, Skirm.
Game and Fisheries—Perkins, McMickle, Stokes.
Riparian Rights—Martin, Drake, Rogers.
Agriculture—Keys, McMickle, Hoffman.
Miscellaneous Business—Marsh, Keys, Stokes.
Elections—Daly, Miller, Smith.
Claims and Pensions—Miller, Cornish, Hoffman.
Unfinished Business—Daly, Marsh, Skirm.
Engrossed Bills—Drake, McMickle, Skirm.
Labor and Industries—Butcher, Miller, Smith.
Boroughs and Borough Commissions—Terhune, Perkins, Stokes.

Assembly.

Bill Revision—Tine, Peal, Lawless, Wilson, Woolsey.
Ways and Means—Smith, Strahan, Carroll, Harrigan, Stanger.
Judiciary—Wright, T. M. Kelly, Kearns, O'Brien, Hutchinson.
Agriculture—Packer, Swartwout, Chamberlin, Cramer, Utter.

Education—Honce, Stout, Armitage, H. A. Kelly, Murphey.

Elections—Byrne, Lane, Coyle, Sheppard, Stafford.

Engrossed Bills—Carroll, Clarke, Packer, Smith, Baake.

Municipal Corporations—Daly, Smith, Thompson, H. A. Kelly, Studer.

Boroughs and Borough Commissions—Zeller, Swartwout, Dupuy, Burton, Kyte.

Militia—Barrett, Smith, Henry, Lawless, Gledhill.

Claims and Pensions—Olvaney, Cramer, Dittmar, Holt, Murphey.

Corporations—Lane, Tahen, Warne, Harrigan, Salinger.

Banks and Insurance—Strahan, Armitage, Tine, Byrne, Holt.

Unfinished Business—Armitage, Tahen, Lanning, Wilson, Utter.

Incidental Expenses—Tahen, Barrett, Zeller, Carroll, Parker.

Stationery—Wilson, Stout, Daly, Chamberlin, Salinger.

Riparian Rights—Cramer, Barrett, H. A. Kelly, Olvaney, Baxter.

Revision of Laws—O'Brien, Beekman, T. M. Kelly, Henry, Matlack.

Fisheries—Chamberlin, Diver, Thompson, Parker, Burton.

Railroads and Canals—Beekman, Tine, Coyle, Thompson, Gledhill.

Miscellaneous Business—Harrigan, Dittmar, Diver, Peal, Stanger.

Labor and Industries—Lawless, Lanning, Olvaney, Sheppard, Glaspell.

Towns and Townships—Barrett, Zeller, Honce, Berry, Ross.

Joint Committees.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Senate—Winton, Barrett, Hoffman.
House—Dupuy, Lawless, Beekman, Byrne, Matlack.

STATE PRISON.

Senate—Martin, Hinchliffe, Perkins.
House—Warne, Lanning, Carroll, Strahan, Stafford.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Senate—Hinchliffe, Cornish, Drake.
House—Tine, Wilson, Cramer, Chamberlin, Parker.

STATE LIBRARY.

Senate—Barker, Butcher, Skirm.
House—Stout, Clarke, Daly, Roebling, Gledhill.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Senate—Cornish, Daly, Martin.
House—Lanning, Diver, Dupuy, Clarke, Hutchinson.

PRINTING.

Senate—Winton, Barker, Terhune.
House—Henry, Lane, Armitage, O'Brien, Berry.

PASSED BILLS.

Senate—McMickle, Hinchliffe, Rogers.
House—Thompson, Packer, Warne, Henry, Honce.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Senate—Barrett, Perkins, Stokes.
House—Coyle, Honce, Lane, Studer, Baake.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Senate—Butcher, Marsh, Rogers.
House—Dittmar, Kearns, Sheppard, Honce, Ross.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Senate—Drake, Miller, Skirm.
House—T. M. Kelly, Lawless, Harrigan, Peal, Kyte.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Senate—Terhune, McMickle, Drake.
House—Warne, Swartwout, Byrne, Dittmar, Roebling.

SINKING FUND.

Senate—Daly, Keys, Rogers.
House—Swartwout, Clarke, Smith, Wright, Salinger.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Senate—Hinchliffe, Miller, Smith.
House—Kearns, Dupuy, Wright, Baxter, Matlack.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

Senate—Perkins, Keys, Stokes.
House—Peal, Coyle, Swartwout, Glaspell, Woolsey.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

William T. Hunt—*New York Tribune, Newark Sunday Call.*

Alexander McLean—*Jersey City Journal.*

Lawrence S. Mott—*New York Commercial Advertiser, New York Morning Advertiser.*

John J. Cleary—*Philadelphia Ledger, Trenton Sunday Advertiser.*

Charles H. Levy—*United Press, New York Sun, New York Tribune, New Jersey Frieie Zeitung, Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Matt C. Ely—*New York World.*

Henry C. Buchanan—*Union Press Exchange, Paterson Press.*

James Martin—*New York World, Newark Journal, New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung.*

William H. Koons—*Philadelphia Press.*

William K. Devereux—*State Gazette, True American.*

James E. Burt—*True American, State Gazette.*

T. Edward Burk—*Newark Evening News.*

Charles H. Bateman—*Philadelphia Inquirer, True American.*

Charles Briest—*Trenton Emporium.*

W. Holt Apgar—*Hoboken News.*

Wilbur E. Sackett—*New York Times, Jersey City Democrat.*

Charles A. Ransom—*Jersey City News.*

Harry B. Salter—*New York Recorder, Philadelphia North American.*

Frank F. Patterson, Jr.—*Philadelphia Record.*

William S. Potter—*Somerset Messenger.*

E. C. Stahl—*New Yorker Zeitung, New Jersey Staats Journal.*

Alexander Schlesinger—*New Jersey Staats Zeitung,* Jersey City.

William H. Cole—*Camden Courier.*

Thomas F. Fitzgerald—*New York Herald, Newark Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia Record, Paterson Guardian, Trenton Sunday Advertiser.*

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